

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Interests of the Active Force of the Dominion.

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## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

### COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Staff appointments and battalion rank.  
The militia tax—A drawback to be granted.  
Rifles, however, not yet to be freed.  
The limit of bursting for shrapnel.  
Reduction of n.c.o.'s.—The R. & O. on the subject.  
The week's sensation in France.

### PERSONAL.

### CONTENTS OF OUR EXCHANGES.

### ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

Official lists of prize winners for 1887.

### NEW BRUNSWICK RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings at the annual business meeting of the members.

### SELECTED.

The British Empire as a Military Power (concluded) III.—*Illus. N. & M. Magazine.*

### THE TARGET.

Annual matches of the Ottawa Field Battery; 43rd Batt.; Bowmanville Rifle Assn.; Cumberland Co. Rifle Assn.; Peterborough Rifle Assn.; Frontier Rifle Assn. Other matches.

### REGIMENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

A budget from Toronto.  
Notes from various other points.

### QUERIES AND REPLIES.

The disposition of the sword—A timely question.

## Comment and Criticism.

THE effect of the acceptance of a staff appointment upon battalion rank in the militia was the subject of a query in our issue of the 8th September, an answer subsequently being furnished stating that such an appointment necessitated the giving up of regimental position. It will doubtless have been noticed that a general order has now issued on this subject, this being contained in the orders of the 7th inst., published on page 117, and reading as follows: "Adverting to Par. 81, R. & O., 1883. Any officer of a corps of active militia if appointed by general orders to a position on the headquarters or district staff, is to be considered as having vacated his position in such corps." In accordance with this regulation Major W. King, who holds the appointment of paymaster and superintendent of stores for Military District No. 3, has been relieved from the duties of Paymaster of the 14th Battalion, and his name has been removed from the list of its officers.

THE Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, is an ex-member of the militia, having retired from the force in 1874, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During his period of service he proved himself a valuable officer, notably at the time of the Fenian raids, and it is only natural that he still cherishes a warm feeling of friendship towards the force. It may, therefore, be confidently expected that he will do all in his power to have removed the recently imposed tax upon the necessary articles of equipment which have to be imported, not being produced in this country. We are happy to be able to inform our readers this week that he now has the matter under consideration, and has already signified his intention of recommending to the government that a drawback in full be granted when it is shown that such importations upon which duty has been paid have actually gone into the service of the force.

THIS concession would be an important one, and will be gratefully received. But it is not enough. Especially when it is also semi-officially announced that "no draw-back will be allowed on arms, as it is thought by including this class of goods an opportunity would be afforded unprincipled personages to bring in rifles, etc., *ad lib.*" The only persons, unprincipled or otherwise, likely to become importers of the antiquated Snider, or the Marcini-Henry rifle, also now an obsolete weapon, are the members of the militia force and the very few civilians, generally ex-militiamen, who care to participate in the Provincial and Dominion rifle matches. They are striving to learn at their own expense an accomplishment which they ought to acquire under government direc-

tion and largely at the public expense. It is but natural that they should wish to have rifles the best of the rather poor kind in vogue, and we submit that when one of these men is prepared to expend \$30 or so for a Snider rifle he should not be required to pay out, in addition, a third of that amount to the government for the privilege of buying the weapon.

IN his interesting budget from Toronto our correspondent "Linch-Pin" brings up a couple of important points in connection with our recently published explanation of the system of credits prevailing for competitions under the direction of the Dominion Artillery Association. Concerning the first—that respecting the limit for bursting shrapnel shell—it is in order to state that this remains the same, with the firing range increased to 1,700 yards, as it was when the range was only 1,400 though the limit might properly, as our correspondent shows, have been reduced when the range was lengthened. The matter has already been brought to the attention of the Dominion Artillery Association, and it is said to be not improbable that a change will be made shortly. "Linch-Pin" also wants to know more about that ricochet hit with common shell percussion fuse. For the credit of the fuse we would like to add here that the ricochet commonly occurs when the competitor has negligently omitted to withdraw the safety-pin.

THE same correspondent cites the case of a reduction of a corporal to the ranks, and proceeds to inquire concerning the powers of commanding officers in such cases. "Some," he says, "contend that they can reduce whenever they see fit—of course with the general officer's approval. I believe you decided, in answer to a correspondent, that a C. O. did not have this authority." We answered a question on such a point in our issue of the 14th July, but the decision was more authoritative than an opinion of our own, being a quotation from the R. & O. 1883. Par. 260 reads as follows:—

"260. Non-commissioned officers may, with their commanding officer's consent, resign their rank and revert to the rank and position they may have previously held, but they are not to be allowed to do so in order to escape trial by court-martial, without special sanction.

"When a non-commissioned officer commits an offence which in the opinion of his commanding officer requires the cancelling of the appointment of such non-commissioned officer, or of his reduction, *the case must be referred to headquarters.*

The italics are ours. The words so emphasized indicate plainly enough that the power does not lie with the commanding officer, though there is no reason to suppose that his *recommendation* would not be acted upon, provided he could show just cause. But no doubt scores of officers exercise the power, owing to the fact that the non-commissioned officers are not nearly so well acquainted as they might be with the Regulations and Orders. "Linch-Pin's" next question, about the horses, is too hard. We give it up. Perhaps some other fellow who intends to join later on would lend his horse to be broken in, or perhaps a livery stable keeper might be made to suffer. It would very much depend on the character of the volunteer.

ALL France is this week wild over a new sensation, which has culminated in the arrest of the military pet, General Boulanger. General Caffarel, a leading officer of the army, had been charged with

making a business of procuring civil decorations for such persons as were willing to pay him a handsome sum in return. The accused being a friend of Boulanger's the latter interested himself unduly in the matter, and in an interview published in several of the papers he was reported as saying that the prosecution of Caffarel was in reality a blow aimed at Boulanger by General Ferron, his successor in the war office, whom he accused of plotting against him. Ferron thereupon had Boulanger arrested, and a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment—or rather detention at his own house, has been passed upon him. It is said by some that Boulanger greatly relishes the notoriety he is achieving, and it seems as if the incident has increased his popularity with the common people, and many popular demonstrations in his favour have taken place. The Germans are naturally greatly tickled over the affair.

### Personal.

Lieut.-Col. Thos. Ross, late of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, has returned to Ottawa after an extended visit to England. Col. Ross is in splendid health, the trip having evidently agreed with him. The evening after his return to this city he was visited at his residence by the officers of the Guards in a body, accompanied by the band, which played a welcome serenade.

Col. Walker Powell, the Adjutant-General, has returned to his office after a brief absence, his holiday being spent in a trip undertaken for the combined purposes of pleasure and of recruiting his health. The latter object we are happy to say has in great measure been accomplished. Col. Powell, who was accompanied by his daughter, visited New York, Philadelphia and Boston, stopping over at Albany, Saratoga and other points by the way, also getting a hasty view of West Point and a parade of the cadets.

Twenty-seven years is a good long time to be connected with the volunteer force of one's country. This is the service which, a correspondent points out, Capt. W. A. Garrison of the Halifax Garrison Artillery, has put in. Is it not possible that his keen relish for rifle shooting has been a powerful motive for this long service? Capt. Garrison still keeps his hand in, having this year won the provincial aggregate prize. He was a member of the Wimbledon team of 1884, and in 1885 was with the Halifax Provisional battalion in the North-West, this being the second occasion he had gone on active service, the other being at the time of the Fenian raid of 1866.

Among the recent appointments in the Northwest Mounted Police that of Dr. F. Powell, of this city, to a surgeoncy. Dr. Powell, who is a son of the Adjutant-General of the Canadian militia, is a young man of considerable natural ability, and should not fail to turn to good account the widely varied experience he has already had in his profession. He was one of the students who volunteered for the medical corps during the recent Northwest rebellion. Obtaining his degree soon after, he next spent a considerable time in the London hospitals. Returning to this country he proceeded once more to the Northwest, and when the detachment of the Mounted Police were last spring ordered to the Kootenay district, B.C., he obtained leave to accompany them, and they have since continued to have the benefit of his services.

The following is from the *Montreal Star*: "The old colors of the 100th Prince of Wales Canadian Regiment, which was raised in Canada in 1857, have been returned to their native shores, and with them the only original Canadian that still remained in it. Among those that went out with it, and are still living, are Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, who went as a lieutenant; Lieut.-Col. DeBellefeuille, who went as a senior lieutenant; Chief of Police Grasett, of Toronto, who went as adjutant; Major Boulton, who went as captain of B Company; and Mr. P. S. Morrison, who went as corporal of K Company; while Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzee, D.A.G., joined the regiment when it re-entered Canada to suppress the Fenian uprising. Last summer at one of the most brilliant military balls that was ever held in that brilliant city of India, Calcutta, Lady Dufferin, the wife of the Viceroy, presented the old 100th Regiment, which with its linked battalion the old 100th Bombay Infantry is now known as the Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) with entirely new colors. Pte. Dugas (a relative of Judge Dugas of this city) the last of the Canadians belonging to the regiment, which has at present not a single one of the men that originally composed it in its ranks, was selected to bring back to England the old colors which it had carried so long, if not with dashing bravery in war, with honor in peace. He acquitted himself of this to him glorious task, and when the Canadian Government had signified its willingness to care for and cherish them, he was ordered to carry them thither."

### Our Exchanges and their Contents.

Many attractive pictures in *The Illustrated London News* (American edition) for October 8th, make it a very desirable copy to possess. The "Keeper's Boy," and "Our Coxswain," are alone worth the 10 cents asked for the whole paper, while aside from these gems, views in Florida are presented, and the "British Mission to Morocco" is finely illustrated. The general reading matter of the paper will also be found interesting as usual. All newsdealers have it, and subscriptions are received at the office of publication, 237 Potter Building, New York.

*Colburn's United Service Magazine* for October opens with an interesting article on Afghanistan and the Boundary Commission, by Col. Edward H. Paske, who has already contributed largely in this connection. A paper on the Reorganization of the Royal Artillery, by Col. W. W. Knollys, contains valuable suggestions and may be read very profitably. In connection with the recent launch of the *Trafalgar* a descriptive sketch of this latest immense addition to the navy is timely. The papers on Anniversaries of British Victories, and Sketches of Service are continued, and as usual prove very readable.

With the number for November the *American Magazine* commences a new volume, in which several attractive new features will appear. In the first number Gen. Lucius Fairchild, recently Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will give an account of the origin, aims and work of the order. The G. A. R. is essentially a great benevolent society; its chief business is to help the needy, and it has kept closely to its work. Another contribution of special interest to our readers will be a poem by Henry Abbey, of which the theme is a naval encounter in the war of 1812, between the "Enterprise" and the "Boxer."

### The Prize Lists of the Ontario Artillery Association.

THE official lists of the winners of the prizes offered by the Ontario Artillery Association for this year's competitions, have been kindly forwarded to us by the secretary, Lieut. L. H. Irving, and will be found below. All the prizes (except those for drivers) are awarded on the scores made at the annual competitions held by the Dominion Artillery Association, an account of whose system of marking, together with the conditions of the competitions, was published in our issue of the 6th inst. The following is a list of prize winners:—

Team Prizes.		Points.
\$20 Durham Field Battery	.....	478
20 Welland Canal Battery	.....	459
10 No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade	.....	458

Individual Prize.		Point.	Time.
\$10 Gunner Rowley, Toronto F. B.	.....	40	5'

Battery Individual Prizes.  
Prizes of \$4, \$3 and \$2, were given to each battery, the following being the winners:

Ottawa F. B.—\$4	Sergt. Hood	29	5 54
Hamilton, F. B.—\$4	Gunner Warrall	29	6 30
	3 Sergt.-Major Woleston	27	5 01
Kingston F. B.—\$4	Sergt.-major Ray	28	5 16
London F. B.—\$4	Sergt. Wilson	31	5 05
	3 Sergt.-major Hood	23	6 30
Welland F. B.—\$4	Gunner Ness	26	4 45
	3 Br. Richardson	25	5 20
	2 Sergt.-maj. Messler	23	5 30
Toronto F. B.—\$4	Gunner Rowley	40	5 00
Durham F. B.—\$4	Gunner Kennedy	39	5 59
	3 Corpl. A. Thompson	29	4 30
	2 Corpl. Pearson	28	4 56
Cananogue F. B.—\$4	Corpl. Tinnery	23	6 12
No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade—\$4	Q. M.-Sergt. McIntosh	26	5 55
No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade—\$4	Bomb. Tennant	32	5 26
	3 Bomb. Sallows	28	5 52
	2 Brigade Sergt.-Major Young	24	5 40

Scores of 22 and under counted out, half marks not having been obtained.

### The Drivers' Prizes.

Prizes for drivers are competed for under such conditions as each battery commanding officer thinks best, and are awarded on his decision. The amount of these prizes awarded for 1887 is \$12 to each battery, they being won by the following:

Ottawa F. B.	Drivers (No names received from C. O.)
Hamilton F. B.	" (Corporal) Collet and Wakeham.
Kingston F. B.	" (No names received from C. O.)
London F. B.	" Hall and Fox.
Welland, F. B.	" Thompson and Minor.
Toronto F. B.	" Page and Ritchey.
Durham F. B.	" Moffat and Patton.
Cananogue F. B.	" Lloyd and King.
No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade	" Anderson and Sallows.
No. 1 " "	" Leslie and Bailey.

These drivers also receive "badges" from the Dominion Artillery Association.

The attempt to arrest Editor Sheppard, of the *Toronto News*, for libel of the 65th battalion in 1885, has received another setback, Judge Macdougall declining to grant an order directing the Toronto Police Magistrate to back the warrant issued in Montreal for Sheppard's arrest. The Judge objected to issuing such a direction to a justice whose powers were almost equal to his own in these proceedings, and he had moreover already given his opinion on the statute affecting the case. Finally, an order from him would bar any appeal, and he thought the parties should have an opportunity to go to a Superior Court judge.

### The British Empire as a Military Power.—III.

BY A STAFF OFFICER.—From Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.

[Continued from page 109.]

THE fallacy at the root of our military system, and it is a very serious one, is the belief that invasion and attack can be warded off by purely defensive measures. Because our policy is non-progressive, it is thought that our forces must be used only to repel an invader. Such an attitude, however, is not only not calculated to promote the safety of the empire; on the contrary, it is a direct invitation to other nations to attack us. The defensive has no existence as a principle, and a permanent attitude either in strategy or tactics. A nation's security, so far as its military and naval forces are concerned, depends upon its power of injuring an enemy. Germany is the best example of a nation whose policy is defensive. She is secure from attack because of the injury she can inflict upon an assailant. So thoroughly is the necessity for holding correct views upon this point recognized upon the continent that the term "defensive" is now rendered "temporizing"; this implies that the defensive attitude is only adopted temporarily with a view to enable the side which temporizes eventually to attack the enemy. It was just in this sense that our troops acted in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, when they acquired such a reputation for acting on the defensive. In strategy the necessity of proceeding to the attack of an enemy is greater than in tactics, for by so doing a nation keeps a war off its own soil and transfers it to that of an enemy. A very good example of the English view of the part we are expected to play in war is furnished by Mr. Arnold Forster. He suggests that we should "inform our enemies, if we have any, that if they wish to quarrel with us they must take to the water to get satisfaction." The fallacy involved in this proposition is very apparent. Whatever the cause of quarrel might be, our interests demand that we should take the initiative and attack the enemy where he is most vulnerable. The very last thing to be desired is that he should come and attack us. An invitation to him to meet us on the sea would probably be met with an answer no less evasive than that returned to the king of mediæval history who challenged his adversary to come forth from his battlements and meet him in the open field.

But our system is not only one of unqualified defence; it is one of disconnected local defence. Each colony has no more to do with the defensive arrangements of its neighbors than if they had no connection whatever with each other, and no common interests. Nor are the defensive forces, discordant as they are in organization, available to contribute to the carrying out of my general plan. Each little force is at the disposal of the government of its colony, and even allowing for the greatest patriotism and the best motives on the part of the different colonies, it is hardly possible that they should all agree in one method of action and follow it out to the end. Under the present circumstances a great war could hardly fail to end in the separation from us of some of our possessions. Indeed, it is difficult to believe that those ministers who are responsible for withdrawing the regular troops from the colonies and for calling into existence the system of local defensive forces, had not accepted and digested the idea of ultimate separation when they inaugurated this measure. At any rate they understood that each colony was responsible for its own defence, and that no colony could help or expect assistance from its neighbor. Any system of defence more extravagant, more opposed to all recognized principles, and more likely to lead to disaster, it is impossible for human ingenuity to devise. With everything at our disposal to make us powerful and secure, we are now weak and unprotected.

Commencing with the data that we have numerical forces amply sufficient for our requirements, and that the military expenditure of Great Britain and her colonies is at least as great as needful, no reasonable man can doubt that the defensive strength of the empire might be enormously increased by adopting an organization based upon strategical considerations. We require a system of defence which should be co-operative, and, above all, we require that the empire should be defended outside of its own territory. For this purpose our powers of offence should be increased. The measures which should be adopted in dealing with existing forces are those of unification and consolidation. The hundred and one petty independent forces should be converted into one imperial army. These forces may be divided into three classes: 1st, those permanently embodied, or regular forces; 2nd, forces periodically embodied, or militia; and, 3rd, volunteers. The first should be available for combined operations in any part of the world; the second should undertake the task of garrisoning Imperial fortifications, and also should be made available, in a limited degree, to act in conjunction with regular troops, and the last should be charged with the duty of local defence. The permanently embodied forces of Canada, Australia and South Africa would thus become integral parts of the regular Imperial army, and their officers would be commissioned in the same way as those of the regular forces at present. The officers and non-commissioned officers should be available to serve in every part of the world, and it would be highly desirable, for this reason, to affiliate the colonial regular forces with those of Great Britain, so that they might pass periodically from one to the other. The rank and file should be enlisted in the colonies, as at present, not only in order to save the cost of transport from England, and to create a reserve in each colony, but also because the best men, from a physical point of view, are to be found there. The officers should be obtained as at present, except that every facility should be accorded to candidates from the colonies, either by establishing military colleges in them, by holding examinations there simultaneously with those in England, so that the competition should be open to all, or by offering to each part of the empire a number of commissions proportionate to its share in the Imperial army.

All forces periodically embodied should be put upon one footing, as far as local necessities will admit, and organized as militia. The officers of these troops should be

residents of the locality to which they belong, but officers and non-commissioned officers from the regular army should be attached to them for instructional purposes. It is greatly to be desired that the sphere of action of the militia should be considerably extended. In time of war it should be made available to assist in the defence of every part of the empire, and it should also be used for guarding lines of communication and for garrisoning Imperial fortifications. The militia of Great Britain might well lead the way in a reform in this direction. At present it cannot be sent out of the United Kingdom, except, with the consent of the officers and men, to garrison the Mediterranean fortresses. If it was available in time of war for service in other parts of the world, it is hardly likely that the force would be less popular, and we should get rid of a restriction which has nothing to recommend it but its antiquity.

Lastly, the volunteer system should be encouraged and developed in every part of the empire. This form of defensive force has taken root in almost every colony, and it is now firmly established on a solid basis. The volunteers, also, should be instructed by officers and non-commissioned officers from the regular army. In time of war they should undertake the duties of local defence, and should set free, as far as possible, the other troops. Both volunteers and militia should be brought into intimate connection with the regular forces, and should be available to operate with them when employed in the same locality. Volunteers and militia should possess a proper proportion of field-artillery. It is much to be regretted that the extraordinary tenacity with which the military world clings to prejudices once taken up has been the means of limiting the rôle of the auxiliary services to that of garrison troops. Foreign nations, however, find no difficulty in organizing reserve batteries in time of war, the horses of which are not maintained in peace time, and there is no doubt that we could do the same. We are informed that field guns are to be issued to the volunteers, and it may be hoped that this will be the means of removing the prejudice against the organization of reserve batteries which has lasted so long, as well as of making the auxiliary forces available for independent action in the field.

The conversion of all local forces into parts of an Imperial army necessarily involves the condition that these forces should no longer be at the disposal of the governments of the different colonies, except in time of peace, and perhaps, also, in case of local expeditions. Instead of paying for their forces as at present, the colonies should contribute a sum equivalent to their military expenditure towards the maintenance of the Imperial army. It follows, equally, that each colony should have a voice in the organization, administration and distribution of the army proportionate to the sum it contributes. The fundamental principle, however, should be that the whole of the colonial forces form one army, and that in time of war each part of the army should assist, directly or indirectly, according to its constitution, in the defence of any Imperial territory that might be threatened.

It will probably occur to the reader that the colonies would never consent to be deprived of their regular troops during war. This objection, however, has been met by the recent action of the colonies themselves. In 1885 the Australian Governments agreed, when war appeared to be imminent, that war losses should not fall upon the districts attacked by an enemy, but should be shared by all the colonies of Australasia. This arrangement might well be applied to every part of the empire, and individual interests would thus be secured against danger.

The necessity for the creation of an Imperial army is urgent, the times are threatening, and the present occasion is favorable. A conference of colonial delegates has assembled to discuss the question of Imperial defence. If this conference does not sign the death-warrant of local defence, another opportunity may never be offered. The colonies are growing with enormous strides; the military forces of some of them have recently been largely augmented, and they will probably increase with the increase of the population, and will become more and more welded into the social and political systems of the different countries. Change must be introduced before change is possible. Nor can any terms be too great to offer the colonies that they may accept the proposal. The officers of the colonial forces should receive commissions in the Imperial army as officers either of regulars, militia or volunteers. Each colony should be allowed its legitimate share of influence in all questions connected with the army. It follows, also, that the colonies must be allowed some voice in the foreign policy of the empire.

The increase of power which will result from unifying and consolidating our defensive system must be apparent to anyone with the most elementary notion of strategy. The numerous local forces, which have little individual value and no collective value whatever, will be converted into an army of great numerical strength. Our strength for defensive purposes will then be very great, because our power of offence will be so much increased. We shall also have the whole resources of the colonies, in men, in horses, and in war material, thrown open to us in a far more direct manner than at present. The advantages thus secured cannot be over-rated. The colonies contain the best material in the world for making soldiers on the shortest notice, men of good physique and of adventurous disposition, who are accustomed to a rough life in the open. Lastly an army common to every part of the empire would be a bond to promote the closer union of Great Britain with the colonies. The regular circulation of officers and non-commissioned officers between the colonies and England would make this connection more real, and would strengthen the ties of interest and relationship which are likely, under present circumstances, to become gradually weaker.

When we possess an army such as has been pictured here, we can afford to be far less affected by questions of European politics than at present. We shall have no occasion to be nervous that our interests are being endangered at every turn. Nor can the argument recently advanced by Lord R. Churchill, that a strong army is a dangerous weapon, because a nation possessing it is tempted to use it rashly, be taken seriously, at any rate as applied to the British empire. Our statesmen must understand too well the enormous loss and suffering which a great war, even if the issue were successful, would inflict upon us, to resort to arms, except under circumstances of the direst necessity. Political interest no less than patriotism urges them to keep the peace. When we are strong, our enemies will also have a strong motive to avoid war with us, the knowledge that we have the power of injuring them seriously. At present, the motive is entirely wanting. Foreign nations know well, probably better than we do, that, if war were declared to-morrow, we should commence it with at least one arm in fetters.

## The New Brunswick Riflemen.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION—A SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY—THE INTERPROVINCIAL AND LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP MATCH TEAMS—THE ASSOCIATION BARS OUT CIVILIANS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association was held last week in the office of the president, Major Parks, in whose absence Lt.-Col. J. R. Armstrong presided. Capt. J. T. Hartt was in his place as secretary.

On motion of Major Markham it was decided to publish in the annual list of prize winners the proceedings of the association meeting.

Capt. Hartt read the annual report of the council. This showed the receipts for the year, including the balance on hand from 1886 and the usual government grants, to have been \$2,552.74; expenditure \$2,321.11; leaving a balance of \$231.63. The expenditure includes an item of \$102.20 for twenty P. R. A. medals, which number has enabled the association to discharge its indebtedness to the county associations. The result of the interprovincial match at Charlottetown was stated, the kindness shown by the Prince Edward Island association being fittingly acknowledged on behalf of the New Brunswick team. This competition will now be held annually in regular rotation at Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown. Mention was made of the excellent shooting made at the D.R.A. meeting by Sergt. W. H. Adams, who attended this year for the first time; also of the record of Sergt. Walter Langstroth at Wimbledon in the three stages of the Queen's, he having finished seventh in the aggregate of the three, this being the highest position yet reached Canadian. The council's report was unanimously adopted.

A communication having been read in reference to the proposed removal of the National Association from Wimbledon, and asking that if the Provincial Association thought it advisable they might join in memorializing the war office against such removal, was after discussion by a referred to the council.

### THE INTERPROVINCIAL MATCH.

A letter from Capt. Weeks of Charlottetown stated that it had been decided to hold the Interprovincial match, which takes place there next year, on the second Thursday in June instead of July. On motion the association's approval of the change of date was signified.

Sergt. Henderson objected to the manner decided upon by the council for selecting the New Brunswick team in the interprovincial match, viz: "Three men to be chosen from the Sussex grand aggregate of the year previous; three from the Wimbledon aggregate at Ottawa of the year previous, and the remainder to be named by the executive committee." Nova Scotia, he said, selected its team after a series of competitions just prior to the match, while the New Brunswick team was to be selected one year in advance of the match, this being to his mind manifestly unfair, inasmuch as a man may shoot well at Sussex and Ottawa one year and not do nearly so well the next. He suggested that a series of competitions might be held at such points as St. John, Fredericton and Moncton for the purpose of selecting the interprovincial team. A motion embodying the suggestion was put and lost.

Capt. Hartt reported that while in London this year he had procured designs in cups and badges suitable for a trophy for this interprovincial match. He had submitted these to the associations interested, and thought they would soon agree upon a design.

### THE PROVINCIAL RIFLE MEETING.

The secretary having read the minutes of the competitors' meeting held at Sussex at the time of the annual matches this year, a discussion of the recommendations of that meeting took place.

The first brought up was that asking that non-commissioned officers who had served nine years continuously should be allowed the same privileges in the association as were now accorded retired officers. Sergt. Henderson and Pte. Burns held that if any change were made the privates who had served nine years should have the same consideration as the non-commissioned officers. Major Markham opposed opening the association to civilians. A resolution adverse to the competitors' recommendation was moved by Capt. McRobbie, seconded by Major Hartt, and carried. A clincher was added shortly afterwards, when a motion by Capt. Hartt was adopted, limiting membership in the association to members of the active militia, but exempting from the operation of the new rule those who are already members, and also exempting retired officers.

The competitors' recommendation that the number of shots in the Snider extra series match be reduced to five, was approved of by the association and passed on to the council for action; as was also a suggestion by Lieut.-Col. Beer that an additional target be provided for the extra series matches.

Pte. Burns moved that the council be asked to add the 200 yards range in the Prince of Wales match to the grand aggregate. The

motion was lost, as was also one recommending that the Elder cup be made a Martini match. Major Markham spoke in opposition to the latter, taking the ground that it would be unfair to rural corps who are not in possession of the Martini rifle.

On motion of Capt. Hartt, seconded by Major Markham, it was decided to reduce the number composing each team in the Nursery match to three.

Sergt. Wilson moved that hereafter all members must shoot in uniform at the provincial association matches, and the motion was carried.

### THE LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP TEAM.

The report of Capt. J. T. Hartt, on the Ottawa team, gave the result of the Dominion meeting. Lieut. Smith was mentioned as being first for selection for the next Wimbledon team. The total winnings of the Ottawa team were \$643, together with medals, badges, etc.

Sergt. Henderson moved that the selection of the New Brunswick team of eight for the London Merchants' Cup match be made from all New Brunswick representatives present at Ottawa, according to the highest aggregates at Sussex and Ottawa.

Pte. Burns moved as an amendment that the two highest in the aggregate at Sussex and Ottawa select a third, they to select a fourth, and so on, from all representatives present.

Major Hartt moved an amendment to the amendment that the eight be selected from the twenty representatives present at Ottawa, and that the mode of such selection be left to the council. All three motions were lost.

Capt. McRobbie moved that the two highest in the Ottawa aggregate select a third, they to select a fourth, and so on, until the eight are chosen for the London Merchants' match, regard being had to the Martini shooting; all representatives present to be eligible. This motion was carried.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Major Parks; vice-president, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Armstrong.

Representatives to Dominion Rifle Association—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Armstrong, Major Tilton and Major Perley.

Members of council—Capt. J. T. Hartt, Capt. McRobbie, Major Hartt, Major Markham, Capt. Loggie, Lieut. Thompson, Lieut. Lordly, Corpl. Parks, Lieut. McMillan, Capt. Kinnear, Lieut. Smith, Surgeon March, Major Arnold, Sergt. Bourne, Quartermaster Langstroth, Pte. Burns, P. A. Melville, Sergt. W. Lordly, Major Tucker and Sergt. Henderson.

## The Target.

The third annual matches of the Hamilton Rifle Association took place at the Victoria ranges on Saturday, 8th Oct. The shoot was at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each. These were the prize winners: Capt. E. G. Zealand (D. R. A. medal), 89; J. R. Adam (O. R. A. medal), 76; Capt. Adam, 76; George Murdoch, 73; Wm. George, 73; W. H. Clark, 73; Andrew Murdoch, 73; W. Wright, 73; A. Pain, 71; F. B. Ross, 69.

Gunner John Ogg, of Guelph, made the top scores in both the Snider and Martini matches of the Victoria Rifle Club, making 61 out of a possible 70 with the Snider at 200 and 500 yards, and 62 out of 70 with the Martini at 500 and 600 yards. At 500 with the Snider Major J. J. Mason made the creditable score of 48 out of 50. In the long range match, 800 and 900 yards, any rifle, the Martini men were allowed 7 points on the aggregate, in order to place them on a more even footing, but only one Martini, F. B. Ross, was in the first seven, and he was fourth. The first three used Remington rifles. Secretary Albert Pain had the excellent score of 92 out of a possible 100 at these long ranges.

Ottawa—The seventeenth of the Ottawa Rifle Club's list of spoon competitions for the season was fired on Saturday afternoon, concurrently with the open match of the 43rd Batt. The Snider was the weapon used, and the first man, Capt. Sherwood, topped the Snider scores of the season, with 86 points, very evenly made up as will be seen from the range scores below:—

Capt. Sherwood.....	28	30	28	86	T. McJanet.....	29	25	17	71
N. Morrison.....	30	27	25	82	J. D. Taylor.....	27	19	23	69
J. P. Nutting.....	29	24	28	81	Lieut. Gray.....	23	28	16	67
Capt. Cox.....	26	29	24	79	J. E. Hutcheson.....	28	23	15	66
Capt. Wright.....	29	28	21	78	Major Anderson.....	28	16	21	65
T. Carroll.....	24	28	22	74	Lieut. Rogers.....	28	22	14	64
G. Duncan.....	29	24	21	74	J. H. Fairweather.....	25	22	16	63
Capt. Bell.....	30	23	20	73	A. Pink.....	30	14	12	56
E. D. Sutherland.....	27	28	17	72	F. W. Smith.....	26	24	6	56
W. A. Jamieson.....	33	20	18	71					

### OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.

Recollections of keen sport with the rifle enjoyed in former years were revived in the minds of the senior members of the Ottawa Field Battery, who after the lapse of some years found themselves on Monday of last week again engaged in a battery competition with the rifle. Three matches had been arranged, for which valuable prizes in cash and kind were offered, the following being the prize winners. Class firing targets and marking were used:—

Maiden Match.—200, 300 and 400 yards, 5 shots—Capt. Bliss, 31; Driver Rowat, 22; Vet. Surg. Harris, 21; Q.-M. Sergt. Morton, 20; Gunner Geo. Bell, 20; Driver White, 19; Gunner Harvey, 19; Sergt. Ingram, 17; Driver Graham, 17; Gunner Bonnell, 17; Sergt. Hawley, 15.

Carbine Match.—200 and 400 yards, 5 shots—Gunner Bonnell, 28; Driver Martin, 27; Driver Rowat, 24; Sergt. Morton, 24; Driver Gray, 22; Major Stewart, 22;



Driver Norton, 22; Capt. Bliss, 22; Tpr. Mix, 21; Gunner Harvey, 19; Vet.-Surg. Harris, 19.

*Snider Match*.—200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots—Driver Norton, 59; Gunner Geo. Bell, 58; Gunner Bonnell, 57; Driver Gray, 55; Sergt. Dunnelt, 52; Driver Martin, 51; Driver Johnston, 49; Lieut. Bliss, 46; Surgeon Bell, 43; Sergt. Morton, 41; Gunner Harvey, 40; Sergt. Hawley, 34.

Gunner Bonnell won the medal offered for the highest aggregate.

The prizes were presented at the Drill Hall on the following Wednesday evening, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Mrs. Stewart, wife of Major John Stewart, commanding the battery, gracefully assisted in the presentation. In the absence of Major Stewart, Capt. Bliss addressed the battery, congratulating the members upon the success attendant upon the rifle meeting, and stating the wish of the commanding officer that it should be a regular annual affair in the future. Capt. Bliss subsequently entertained the battery at the Victoria Hotel.

#### THE ANNUAL MATCHES OF THE 43RD BATT.

The annual matches of the 43rd Batt., Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, postponed for two weeks, took place at the Rideau range on Friday and Saturday last, when the weather proved propitious and the large number of competitors present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Some high scoring was made, the All Comers' match for instance being taken with the highest score made with a Snider on Rideau range this season—86, by Capt. Sherwood, 43rd. The following is the complete prize list:—

1.—*Maiden Match*—Five shots at 400 yards—Pte. R. P. King, 18; Pte. A. Lough, 17; Pte. G. Woods, 15; L.-Corp. W. G. Doyle, 15; Pte. C. Routh, 14; Pte. R. J. Taylor, 13; Sergt.-Major J. B. Laurie, 13; Pte. W. Smallwood, 11; Pte. J. M. Bell, 10; Pte. W. Wendt, 10; Pte. A. Smallwood, 10; Pte. J. Pooler, 9; Pte. J. H. Nunn, 9; Pte. T. Davidson, 9; Pte. J. Robb, 8.

2.—*Nursery Match*—Five shots at 500 yards—Bandmaster J. Greenfield, 14; Pte. A. Smallwood, 14; Pte. G. L. Blatch, 14; Col.-Sergt. J. Pooler, 13; Bandsman J. W. Fraser, 13; Pte. C. Routh, 13; Pte. D. Cameron, 13; Pte. George Wood, 13; Pte. J. Quinney, 12; Pte. J. Pooler, 11; Pte. R. J. Taylor, 11; Corp. T. C. Boville, 11; Pte. H. Adamson, 11; Capt. B. Billings, 10; Col.-Sergt. E. Grant, 10; Corp. T. H. Hoar, 10; Pte. W. Wendt, 10; Bandsman S. Fisher, 10; Corp. R. Wheatley, 10.

3.—*Wright Match*—400 and 500 yards; 5 shots—Col.-Sergt. Fairbairn, 40; Major Anderson, 40; Staff-Sergt. Mason, 39; Lieut. Rogers, 39; Capt. Wright, 37; Staff-Sergt. Pink, 37; Corp. Dowler, 35; Pte. Tink, 35; Capt. Sherwood, 35. Additional range prizes were taken by the following:—400 yards: Lieut. Rogers, 24; Capt. Sherwood, 22; Staff-Sergt. Mason, 22. 500 yards: Capt. Wright, 20; Sergt. Fairbairn, 18; Major Anderson, 18.

4.—*Martini Match*—500 and 600 yards; 7 shots—Staff-Sergt. Pink, 61; Capt. B. Bell, 55; Capt. I. Wright, 51; Staff-Sergt. Jamieson, 49; Col.-Sergt. Fairbairn, 49; Major Anderson, 47; Staff-Sergt. Mason, 46; Lieut. C. Wright, 45; Corp. Boville, 44; Lieut. Rogers, 43; Capt. Sherwood, 42; Corp. Heron, 42; Capt. Billings, 42; Pte. A. E. Lough, 39. Two prizes for company teams of four were offered in this match. The first, the Printers' cup, was won by No. 2 Co. (Hull) with the following scores: Capt. Wright, 51; Lieut. Wright, 45; Staff-Sergt. Pink, 61; Pte. Geo. Wood, 21; total, 178. The Staff team were second, with the following scores: Major Anderson, 47; Major Walsh, 34; Staff-Sergt. Jamieson, 49; Staff-Sergt. Mason, 46; total, 176.

5.—*Standing Match*—200 yards; 7 shots—Staff-Sergt. Mason, 30; Major Anderson, 28; Capt. Sherwood, 28; Lieut. Rogers, 27; Corp. Heron, 27; Bandsman Fraser, 27; Major Walsh, 26; Capt. Bell, 25.

6.—*All Comers' Match*—Capt. Sherwood, 43rd, 86; Pte. N. Morrison, Guards, 82; J. P. Nutting, O. R. C., 81; Capt. Cox, O. R. C., 79; Capt. Wright, 43rd, 78; Corp. Carroll, Guards, 74; Tpr. Duncan, P. L. D. G., 74; Sergt. Short, Guards, 73; Capt. Bell, 43rd, 73; D. Brown, O. R. C., 72; Staff-Sergt. Jamieson, 43rd, 71; Bandsman T. McJanet, 43rd, 71; Pte. J. D. Taylor, Guards, 69. Team prizes in this match were taken by the following: 1st, Dominion Police—Supt. Sherwood 86, Constable Morrison 82, Constable Brown 65, total 233; 2nd, 43rd Batt. 2nd team—Capt. Bell 73, Staff-Sergt. Jamieson 71, Col.-Sergt. Fairbairn 65, total 209; 3rd, Metro, Oltan Rifle Assn., G. Duncan 74, W. Short 73, H. McCarthy 60, total 207.

7.—*Aggregate Match*—First series—Highest aggregates in matches 3, 4, 5 and 6: Capt. Sherwood, 191; Capt. Wright, 188; Capt. Bell, 182; Major Anderson, 180; Col.-Sergt. Fairbairn, 179. Second series—Staff-Sergt. Mason, 178; Lieut. Rogers, 173. Third series—Highest aggregate scores in matches 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8. Open only to members of No. 1 Company: Pte. R. P. King. Fourth series—For the highest aggregate score in matches 3, 4, 5 and 6. Open only to members who competed in the P. Q. R. A. matches this year as members of the Ottawa Rifle Club. One prize, the P. Q. R. A. badge for 1887: Capt. Wright, 188.

8.—*Skirmishing Match*—Five rounds advancing at the double, and 5 rounds retiring in quick time between 400 and 100 yards—Capt. Wright, 10 hits, 42 points; Major Anderson, 7 hits, 35 points; Pte. J. Dowler, 9 hits, 34 points; Capt. Billings, 7 hits, 33 points; Corp. Heron, 8 hits, 31 points; Major Walsh, 7 hits, 31 points; Capt. Bell, 7 hits, 31 points; Sergt. Pink, 6 hits, 28 points; Capt. Sherwood, 6 hits, 28 points.

9.—*Revolver Match*—25 yards; 5 shots off-hand—Lieut. C. Wood, 24; Sergt. Fairbairn, 23; Capt. Bell, 22; Pte. Dowler, 22. Corp. Heron and Capt. York tying for last prize agreed to donate the same to the Protestant Orphans' Home.

10.—*Extra Series*—500 yards; 5 shots; Snider—Corp. Heron, 24; W. Short, 23; Capt. Wright, 21; Pte. Morrison, 21; J. P. Nutting, 21; Lieut. Gray, 21; Sergt. Mason, 20; Sergt. Maillieu, 20; Corp. Carroll, 20; Sergt. Fairbairn, 19; Trooper Cook, 19; Sergt. Jamieson, 19; D. Brown, 19; Capt. Bell, 18; Major Anderson, 18.

11.—*Extra Series*—600 yards; 5 shots; Snider or Martini—Capt. Billings, 24; Sergt. Jamieson, 21; R. A. Rolfe, 21; Pte. Morrison, 20; Capt. Sherwood, 20; Capt. Wright, 20; Capt. Bell, 20; F. W. Smith, 19; Pte. Dowler, 19; Major Anderson, 19; Lieut. Rogers, 19; Corp. Boville, 17; Corp. Carroll, 16; Pte. King, 15.

Special prize for best aggregate in the two extra series matches—Won by Capt. Wright, 41 points.

#### BOWMANVILLE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather in the early part of the day, the matches of this association at the Bowmanville range on Friday the 30th ult. were well attended, the competitions close and keen, and the result encouragingly in advance of past years. Competitors were present from Brockville on the east to Guelph and Niagara on the west, and comprised many of the leading shots in the province, the Midland district battalions being also well represented. The matches passed off very happily, the management leaving no room for fault finding. There were 43 competitors. Liberal prizes were given and liberal patronage followed, making the result satisfactory financially. The following is a list of the prize winners, with their scores:

*Citizens' Match*—200 and 500 yards; 7 shots—Pte. J. H. Morris, 45th Batt., 62; J. K. Fairbairn, Brockville, 59; Lieut. W. S. Russell, 45th, 58; Jas. Hunter, Port Hope, 57; Staff-Sergt. W. C. King, 45th, 57; Major Hughes, 45th, 57; Pte. W. Hilton, 45th, 56; Pte. John Curtis, 45th, 56; Pte. R. Sylvester, 45th, 56; Pte. Wm. Gamble, 46th, 55; Capt. Deyell, 46th, 55; Sergt. Geo. Lewis, O. O. R., 54; Staff-Sergt. W. H. Clark, 13th, 54; Capt. Brown, 45th, 54; Sergt. J. H. Williamson, 45th, 54; Sergt. J. Lawrie, 46th, 54; Bomb. C. Armstrong, Guelph F. B., 53; Capt. G. A. McMicken, 44th, 53.

*Association Match*—400 and 500 yards; 7 shots—Lieut. W. S. Russell, 45th, 61; Pte. J. Sando, 45th, 60; Staff-Sergt. W. C. King, 45th, 59; Bandsman N. S. Young, 45th, 59; Pte. W. Hilton, 45th, 59; Pte. W. Gamble, 46th, 59; Sergt. G. Wright, 13th, 58; Sergt. W. H. Clark, 13th, 57; M. H. O'Dell, B. R. A., 57; Capt. Deyell, 46th, 57; Staff-Sergt. J. B. Mitchel, 45th, 57; Surgeon McLaughlin, 45th, 56; Major White, 34th, 56; Major Hughes, 45th, 56; Pte. D. Beach, 45th, 56; Capt. G. A. McMicken, 44th, 55; Pte. R. Sylvester, 45th, 54; Pte. J. Curtis, 45th, 54.

*Aggregate Match*—Citizens' and Association—Lieut. W. S. Russell, 45th, 119; Staff-Sergt. W. C. King, 45th, 116; Pte. Hilton, 45th, 115; Pte. J. H. Morris, 45th, 115; Pte. Wm. Gamble, 46th, 114; Major Hughes, 45th, 113; Capt. Deyell, 46th, 112; Staff-Sergt. W. Clarke, 13th, 111; J. K. Fairbairn, Brockville, 111; Sergt. W. Wright, 13th, 110; Staff-Sergt. J. B. Mitchel, 45th, 110; Pte. R. Sylvester, 45th, 110; Pte. J. Curtis, 45th, 110; Bandsman N. S. Young, 45th, 109; Asst.-Surgeon McLaughlin, 45th, 109.

*Extra Series, No. 1*—200 yards; 5 shots; any position; any open sighted rifle—Staff-Sergt. J. B. Mitchel, 45th, 24; Surgeon McLaughlin, 45th, 24; Bandsman N. S. Young, 45th, 24; Sergt. G. Wright, 13th, 24; Staff-Sergt. W. C. King, 45th, 24; Bomb. C. Armstrong, Guelph F. B., 24; Sergt. W. H. Clark, 13th, 24; Lieut. W. S. Russell, 45th, 24; Capt. G. A. McMicken, 44th, 24; Pte. W. Hilton, 45th, 24; J. K. Fairbairn, Brockville, 23; Pte. J. H. Morris, 45th, 23; J. Dutton, B. R. A., 23; Pte. D. Beach, 45th, 23; Staff-Sergt. Margetts, 13th, 23.

*Extra Series, No. 2*—200 yards; 5 shots; standing—Bomb. Armstrong, Guelph F. B., 23; Staff-Sergt. Margetts, 13th, 22; Lieut. W. S. Russell, 45th, 22; Staff-Sergt. W. C. King, 45th, 21; Staff-Sergt. J. B. Mitchel, 45th, 21; J. W. Dutton, B. R. A., 21; Capt. McMicken, 44th, 21; Pte. D. Beach, 45th, 20; Surgeon McLaughlin, 45th, 20; E. Prout, B. R. A., 20.

#### CUMBERLAND CO. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual matches of the Cumberland (N.S.) County Rifle Association took place the week before last, resulting in prizes going to the following competitors and scores:—

*Nursery Match*—200 yards; 5 shots—Pte. Lockhart, 18; Corp. E. Lowther, 17; Lt. R. Soy, 16; Pte. W. Etter, 15; Sergt. S. Coates, 14; Sergt. W. Lowerison, 11; Pte. G. B. Mills, 8.

*2nd Match*—200 and 500 yards; 7 shots—Lieut. O. L. Harrison, 54; Lieut. R. A. Christie, 52; Sergt. F. Brown, 50; Pte. B. Bent, 50; Paymaster G. E. Church, 46; Pte. G. Sutherland, 43; Capt. J. Harrison, 43; Corp. E. Lowther, 42; Quartermaster H. J. Harrison, 41; Lieut. S. Bird, 36; Lieut. H. Mills, 35; Lieut.-Col. M. B. Harrison, 34.

*3rd Match*—200 and 600 yards; 7 shots—Quartermaster Harrison, 52; Paymaster Church, 50; Lieut. O. L. Harrison, 48; Lieut. S. Bird, 46; Lieut. R. A. Christie, 41; Lieut. H. Mills, 40; Pte. B. Bent, 39; Lieut.-Col. Harrison, 37; Sergt. F. Brown, 37; Capt. J. Harrison, 37; Pte. Charles Lockhart, 35; Capt. H. Mills, 33; Pte. W. Sutherland, 32; Sergt. S. Coates, 32; Lieut. R. Soy, 30.

*4th Match*—Citizens of Amherst competition—400 and 500 yards; 7 shots—Sergt. Bedford Bent, 50; Lieut. R. A. Christie, 47; Capt. H. C. Mills, 46; Fred. Christie, 45; C. E. Lockhart, 45; Sergt. Coates, 44; Sergt. F. Brown, 42; Pte. W. Etter, 41; Lieut. O. L. Harrison, 39; Pte. G. B. Mills, 37; Pte. W. Sutherland, 37; Quartermaster H. J. Harrison, 36; Lieut. S. Bird, 35; Capt. J. Harrison, 34; N. B. Steele, 32; F. A. Wilson, 32; Lieut. R. C. Soy, 32; Dr. Lowerison, 32; Dr. Dobson, 30; Lieut.-Col. M. B. Harrison, 28; Alfred Barnes, 26.

*5th Match*—Citizens of Springhill Mines—400 and 500 yards; 5 shots—Lieut. R. A. Christie, 38; Sergt. Bedford Bent, 32; Sergt. F. Brown, 32; Pte. F. W. Sutherland, 31; Lieut. S. Bird, 31; Quartermaster H. J. Harrison, 31; Sergt. W. Lowther, 26; Capt. J. H. Black, 25; Lieut. R. C. Soy, 25; Pte. Lockhart, 25; Sergt. Coates, 24; Lieut. O. L. Harrison, 24.

Lieut. R. A. Christie, Quartermaster Harrison, Lieut. O. L. Harrison and Sergt. B. Bent, with three each, tied for the prize offered for the greatest number of bull's eyes at 600 yards. Lieut. Christie won in shooting off. The first prize in the third match, besides cash, was a gold medal presented by Sir Charles Tupper. This was won by Quartermaster Harrison.

#### FRONTIER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The 25th annual prize meeting of the Frontier Rifle Association was held on Thomson's farm, adjoining the village of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, 11th October, the prevailing smoke having rendered necessary a postponement from the 27th ult., after the Nursery match had been fired. The attendance was very good, the day being fine though cold. Good scores were made, but it being late in the afternoon when the 600 yards of the Association match was fired the totals were not as large as they otherwise would have been. The Sweepstakes was not fired until Wednesday morning, when most of the competitors had gone home, except those interested in the aggregate, hence the fewer entries. The highest range scores were 34 at 200, 34 at 500 and 29 at 600.

*Nursery Match*—11 entries; 200 yards; 5 shots—John Mills, 20; Wm. Sloan, 50th Batt., 18; John Fletcher, 50th Batt., 15; F. Monique, 50th Batt., 15; Wm. Williams, 50th Batt., 14; Geo. Patton, 50th Batt., 12; W. B. McLaren, 11; Guy Hill, 11; L. Cameron, 10; Thos. Gardner, 9.

*Frontier Match*—200, 400 and 500 yards; 7 shots; 30 entries—Lieut. Baxter, 50th, 84; Corp. McNaughton, 51st, 84; C. H. Wells, 81; Lieut. McFarlane, 50th, 80; D. G. McFarlane, 50th, 80; Lieut. McNaughton, 51st, 79; Sergt. Baird, 50th, 79; Sergt. McNaughton, 51st, 78; George Cunningham, 76; D. McFarlane, 75; Lieut. Sloan, 50th, 71; Wm. Niven, 50th, 71; John Mills, 71; Lieut. Cameron, 50th, 67.

*Association Match*—500 and 600 yards; 7 shots; 27 entries—Lieut. Sloan, 50th, 51; Sergt. McNaughton, 51st, 50; Sergt. Baird, 50th, 48; Corp. McNaughton, 51st, 48; Lieut. McFarlane, 50th, 48; George Cunningham, 47; D. M. McCrea, P.W.R., 47; C. H. Wells, 45; D. McFarlane, 41; Lieut. McNaughton, 51st, 39; Lieut. Baxter, 50th, 38; Lieut. Adams, 51st, 38; John Mills, Ormstown, 38.

*Company Challenge Match*—Range 400 yards; volley firing, 5 rounds by word of command—1st, Rockburn company, ice-pitcher presented by Dr. Wells, to be won two years in succession, or three out of five years, and \$6; 2nd, Capt. Gilbert's company, \$8.

*Sweepstakes*—Seven rounds at 500 yards; 12 entries—Lieut. McFarlane, 50th, 26; Lieut. Baxter, 50th, 24; George Cunningham, 23; Sergt. Baird, 50th, 23; D. M. McCrea, P. W. R., 22.

*Consolation Match*—Open to all unsuccessful competitors. 5 rounds at 400 yards; 3 entries—R. E. Kelly, Huntingdon, 21; W. McNaughton, Troop, 18; Lieut. Steele, 50th, 16.

*Aggregate in matches 2, 3 and 5*—Lieut. McFarlane, 50th, 154, D. C. R. A. medal; Sergt. Baird, 50th, 150, P. Q. R. A. badge; Lieut. Baxter, 50th, 146, MILITIA GAZETTE.

#### PETERBOROUGH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual matches of the Peterborough Rifle Association were fired at the town range on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th inst. O. R. A. rules governed, except that two sighting shots were allowed at each range in the regular matches. Snider rifles exclusively were used. The prizes were in cash and kind. The following were the winners:—

*Maiden Match*.—Open only to members of the association who have never won a prize at any rifle competition. 400 yards; seven rounds—W. H. Wright, 22; J. Campbell, 19; W. D. Johnston, 17; Wm. Saxby, 17; S. Heap, 16.

*Association Match*.—200 and 500 yards; seven rounds. The Bankers' Challenge Cup, 1877, to be held by the winner for one year, and to become his property on winning it twice in succession. The Bankers' Cup, 1881, to be awarded to the second highest scorer, and to become his personal property on winning it twice. Winners must be residents of the County of Peterborough.—D. Cameron (1877 cup), 56; S. Ray (1881 cup), 55; J. Williamson, 53; F. Hall, 53; W. H. Hill, 52; J. Stothart, 52; Ed. Sanderson, 50; D. Belleghem, 50; G. Fitzgerald, 50; Dr. Brennan, 49; W. A. Bell, 49; W. A. Mason, 48; E. B. Edwards, 47; G. Brown, 46; J. Campbell, 46.

*County Match*.—400 and 500 yards; seven rounds. The "Cox Cup" to be held by the winner (who must be a resident of the County of Peterborough) for one year, and to become his personal property on winning it three times, twice of which must be in succession—J. Pentland (Cox cup), 56; F. Hall, 55; W. A. Mason, 55; J. A. Williamson, 53; D. Cameron, 53; Dr. Brennan, 52; W. H. Hill, 51; G. Fitzgerald, 51; W. Reynolds, 50; Dr. Bell, 49; R. H. Smith, 48; W. A. Bell, 47; R. M. Dennistoun, 46; J. Campbell, 42; A. Blade, 41.

*Volunteer Match*.—Open only to volunteers in uniform who are *bona fide* members of any corps in the County of Peterborough. 200 and 400 yards; seven rounds—Pte. D. Cameron, 65; Corp. A. Blade, 62; Pte. G. Fitzgerald, 61; Pte. W. A. Bell, 60; Lieut. W. H. Hill, 57; Sergt.-Major Stothart, 56; Sergt. Reynolds, 55; Capt. Brennan, 55; Capt. Sanderson, 55; Lieut. Dennistoun, 55; Corp. A. Mason, 54; Pte. A. Cameron, 50; Major Bell, 48; Capt. Edwards, 48; Sergt. Wright, 48. Company teams of five also competed for prizes in this match. The first, a cup presented by Lieut.-Col. H. C. Rogers, and to be held by the captain of the winning company each year till won by the same company three years, was won by No. 4 Co., represented by Lieut. W. H. Hill and Ptes. D. Cameron, W. A. Bell, G. Fitzgerald and J. Campbell. Their score was 290 points, this being the largest company total ever made in the county. No. 1 Co., represented by Capt. Edwards, Lieut. Dennistoun, Lieut. Mason, Corp. Mason and Pte. Sanderson, was second with 213 points. All the companies of the battalion and one from the cavalry troop competed. The 57th Battalion cup, presented by Lieut.-Col. J. Z. Rogers, for the team from that battalion making the highest score in the company match, was won by No. 4. A medal (value \$7.00) given by Mr. F. Birdsall, for the highest score at 400 yards in the Volunteer match made by a member of No. 4 Co., to be won twice before becoming winner's property, was taken by Pte. D. Cameron. A silver sugar bowl (value \$5.00) given by Lieut. W. H. Hill, for the member of No. 4 Co., 57th Batt., making the highest aggregate score in the "Association," "County" and "Volunteer" matches, was also won by Pte. Cameron.

*Extra Series Match, No. 1*—400 yards; five rounds—J. A. Williamson, 25; Capt. Sanderson, 24; W. A. Mason, 23; W. H. Hill, 22; Lieut. R. M. Dennistoun, 22; Dr. Bell, 22; D. Cameron, 21; F. Hall, 21; R. H. Smith, 21; J. B. Pentland, 21.

*Extra Series Match, No. 2*—500 yards; five rounds—J. B. Pentland, 20; W. A. Mason, 19; W. A. Bell, 19; R. M. Dennistoun, 19; S. Ray, 19; W. H. Hill, 18; G. Fitzgerald, 17; J. A. Williamson, 17; Dr. Bell, 17; Dr. Brennan, 16.

### A Budget from Toronto.

THE DOMINION ARTILLERY FIRING REGULATIONS—REDUCTION OF NON COMS.—A POSER CONCERNING HORSES—THE DRURY PATTERN GUN SLEIGH—THE QUEEN'S OWN AND GRENADIERS HAVE AN OUTING EACH—"C" SCHOOL SPORTS—GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

IN the GAZETTE of the 6th inst., there appeared a very interesting account of the system of marking used by the Dominion Artillery Association. Two items in it have evoked some remarks from our critics—the first one, and most important, is that in shrapnel firing, "4 for elevation and 4 for fuse" is given, for a shell bursting at any point from 120 yards to 50 yards in front of the target; the range, it is assumed as marked on diagram, being 1700 yards. We are informed that the effectiveness of shrapnel bullets depends on the velocity of the shell itself at the time of burst, the bullets receiving very nearly the velocity that the shell had at the time. Now, the 9 pr. at 1000 yards has a velocity of about 1015 feet per second; at 1700 yards, 890 f.s.; at 2000 yards, 840 f.s., and so on; it is therefore, evident to obtain the full effect of a shrapnel, it must be burst closer to the object the longer the range, so that 120 yards in front may be the effective burst of a shrapnel at a range of 1000 yards, but at 1700 yards it should be about 50 yards, and 12 feet above plane. If, as I understand, the artillery are anxious to increase their range to 2000 yards, the limit of shrapnel fire should be reduced. Our n.c.o. and gunners are instructed that 120 yards short is the point to burst a shrapnel, but no mention is made of at what range.

The second item was—given a common shell, percussion fuze, (we presume it contained a bursting charge). The article goes on to describe the points given for ricochet hit. Are we to understand that common shell, percussion fuze, are in the habit of ricocheting? I had an idea that these fuzes acted *on graze* or impact. A case has been cited where the stud of a common shell having just caught the upper edge of the target, the shell burst. This shows how sensitive the fuze is.

Now that winter is coming on, with its sessions of Parliaments of all degrees, I would suggest to the Government the opening of its purse strings and supplying some of the gun sleighs as invented by Capt. Drury, of "A" Battery, to such batteries as are usually called upon to fire salutes at the opening and closing of the different Parliaments. These sleighs, after a thorough test, have virtually been adopted by the Government, and ought not to be hidden like the light under a bushel.

Col. Allen marched in front of over 400 of his gallant Queen's Own Rifles on the

afternoon of the 9th inst., from the Armory to the Church of the Ascension, in Richmond street west, where service was held. The regimental band was also in the parade. The service consisted of the singing of a number of hymns, a sacred duet ("Faint Not, Fear Not, God is Near Thee"—Smart) by Misses Morell and Palm, and an eloquent sermon by Chaplain G. E. Lloyd. Rector Baldwin conducted the service. The discourse was founded on Matthew xxv. 13: "Watch, therefore, for ye know not the day or the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." During the course of the sermon, which made several instructive deductions from the text, Chaplain Lloyd paid a glowing tribute to the memory of his dead comrade, Capt. Tom Brown. This reference visibly affected the entire regiment.

The Royal Grenadiers, about 300 strong, marched on Thursday evening, 13th inst., to Moss Park Rink, where they were manoeuvred under Major Dawson. The drill was satisfactory, and the regiment will be in good shape for the annual inspection. The regiment also paraded on Saturday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2.30 and took an outing. They went through some "extended order" movements, and finished up at Mr. Nordheimer's fine grounds, which had been kindly tendered for the occasion. There the troops were regaled with a good meal and marched home in the evening.

It appears that my remarks respecting the inspection of a new artillery range were partially incorrect. The range has been inspected, but not by Col's. Macdonald or Gray.

Corporal Drury of No. 5 company, Dufferin Rifles, has been reduced to the ranks for an act of insubordination in refusing to give up his side arms when asked to do so. Was this reduction made by the commanding officer or was it by a courtmartial? The regulations say that a n.c.o. is appointed by the c.o. and holds rank *during pleasure*. Some officers contend that they can reduce whenever they see fit, of course with the general officer's approval. I believe you decided in answer to a correspondent that a c.o. did not have this authority.

#### "C" CO., R.I.S., FIRST ANNUAL SPORTS.

The Royal School of Infantry held their first annual sports on the Garrison Common 13th inst. The weather was all that could be desired, and the events were most interesting, some of them being of a novel nature. The tug of war (ten men a side) was pulled on a principle different from the common method, the winners being obliged to pull every man of the opposite team over the line. The steeplechase consisted of a half mile run over rough ground, eight hurdles and three water jumps, the last jump being twelve feet wide. The arrangements were most complete, and the prizes were valuable and highly acceptable to soldiers. Many citizens witnessed the games, the fair faces of the ladies encouraged the contestants, and the sports throughout were an unqualified success. The following were the events and the winners:—

Best dressed soldier—Private Lloyd; 2nd, Pte. Braithwaite.  
 Throwing cricket ball—Private Ransbury, 99 yards, 8 inches.  
 Quarter mile—Pte. Burnham; 2nd, Pte. Dean.  
 Standing long jump—Private Tuft.  
 Standing high jump—Sergeant Borland.  
 Three-legged race—Privates Braithwaite and Ransbury.  
 Marching order race (120 yards)—Pte. Garlic; 2nd, Pte. Dunlevy.  
 Running high jump—Pte. Burnham; 2nd, Sergt. Hall.  
 Running long jump—Pte. Burnham; 2nd, Sergt. Borland.  
 100 yards—Pte. Tuft; 2nd, Pte. Burnham.  
 Wheelbarrow race (blindfolded)—Corpl. Butcher; 2nd, Pte. Murphy.  
 Mile race—Pte. Burnham; 2nd, Pte. Dunlevy.  
 Putting shot (16 lbs)—Pte. Tuft, 39 feet; 2nd, Sergt. Borland.  
 Sack race—Pte. Brothers; 2nd, Pte. Murphy.  
 Tug-of-war (between right and left half companies)—Won by right half company; time, 16 minutes.  
 Hurdle race (8 hurdles, 120 yards)—Pte. Pearson; 2nd, Pte. Burnham.  
 Steeplechase—Pte. Pearson; 2nd, Sergt. Borland.  
 Consolation race—Pte. George; 2nd, Pte. Fraser; 3rd, Bugler Simpson.

LINCH-PIN.

### Queries and Replies.

#### THE DISPOSITION OF THE SWORD—A TIMELY QUESTION.

Q.—*To the Editor*: At an inspection of a battalion when the senior major is called out to put the battalion through the manual and firing exercise, does he return his sword? I contend that he does not, and to settle a dispute the question has been left to your decision.

A. Your contention is correct. There is no authority for returning the sword, though this is commonly done through inadvertence, in the absence of any direction on the point in the Regulations. More than one instance might be quoted in which the Major-General commanding has at an inspection checked an officer for returning his sword when called out to drill the battalion.—Ed.]

The Victoria Rifles of Montreal passed a very creditable inspection on Saturday last before Major General Middleton, who warmly complimented Col. Henshaw and the other officers on the splendid appearance and drill of the corps. The inspection took place on the Champ de Mars. On the way from the armoury, and returning, the Vics were repeatedly applauded by the citizens, who had turned out in large numbers to see the parade. Concerning the cycle corps, which appeared in full strength, the *Star* says editorially: "The 'cycle corps' of the Vics would look better if the men had short rifles slung behind their shoulders. As they rode at the head of the battalion on Saturday there was something wanting in their appearance. They had not even as much as a revolver, and well as they looked, there was a blank in their outfit. The men of the battalion were steady and soldierly looking, and there was a service appearance in its bearer corps. The 'cycle corps' was neat and well mounted, and we cannot but think that the authorities would do well to give the men rifles, and these, with a special kit, would make the corps look fit for duty."

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Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department,  
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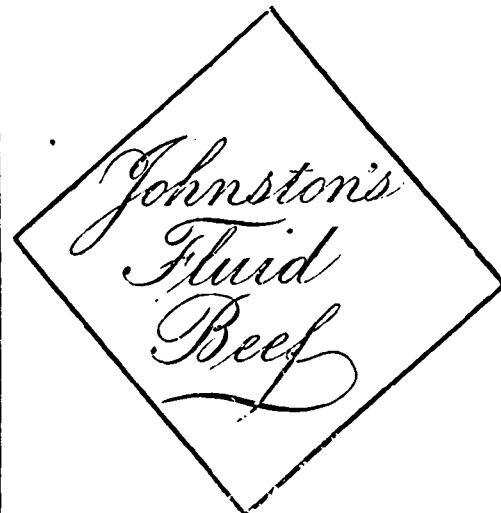
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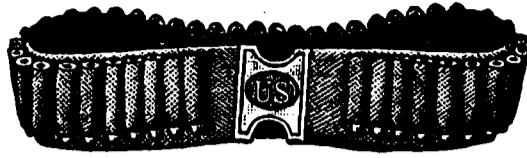
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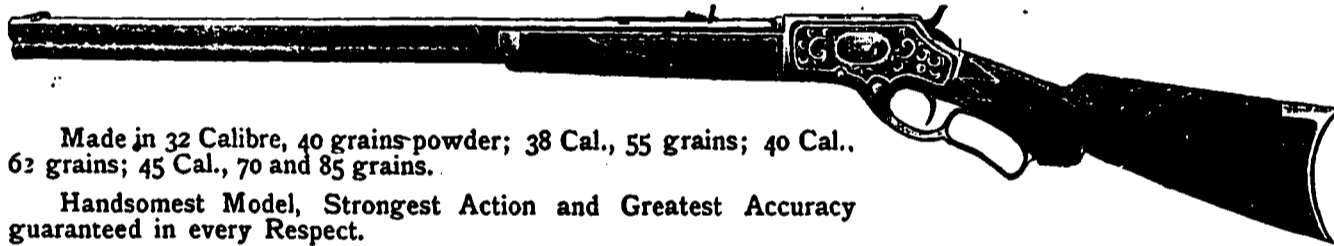
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