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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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REMITTANCES

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Box 316, OTTAWA, Canada.

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

To the competitors at the D. R. A. meeting, the MILITIA GAZETTE makes an appeal for support. It has now been published for four months, and has sufficiently shown by its course so far what it intends doing, what it is capable of becoming, and we feel that it merits the confidence and support of every rifleman in Canada. It has been established not so much as a commercial enterprise as to advance the militiamen's interests in every possible way, and for that reason has already been cordially endorsed by the most er thusiastic officers of the force. It has already attained a good circulation, but we consider that every D. R. A. competitor should give it the support of a subscription, and there could not be a better time for beginning than now. The next number will contain complete details of all this week's shooting, and these immediately subsequent will have accounts of the annual camps of instruction. The GAZETTE has a tent on the D. R. A. grounds, where any information respecting its standing and circulation will be cheerfully given and where subscriptions or advertisements will be received.

In the prizes offered by Sir Frederick Middleton for competition, the practical nature of the conditions, which he himself imposed, is conspicuous. We find that the men are expected to advance at the double, to expose themselves as little as possible, and to fire at irregu-

lar intervals when they see an opportunity, in this manner approaching as nearly as possible to the conditions of actual skirmishing; above all, they are not hampered with knapsacks as in the other "military" matches. Who ever heard of soldiers going into battle of late years. loaded down with their kits? Or if they are attacked on the march, is not their first move to rid themselves of as much weight as possible ? We wish the D. R. A. could see their way to put the other skirmishing matches on the same footing, and abolish the (from a shooting point of view) absurd inspection of kits, with its delays and its annoyances.

The fact that all the military matches are arranged for teams of the same size (five men) has the effect of greatly restricting the number of competitors, and so diminishing the usefulness of the matches, inasmuch as the same individuals fire throughout the series, and consequently, even though a battalion has a large number of representatives on the ground, only five of them receive the training that these competitions were designed to give. We would suggest some change in this respect. Different numbers of men might compose the teams, or the individual members of the team might be compelled to be changed, or officers might be allowed to enter in some of the series. While knapsacks are required it would of course be an anomaly to see an officer firing, but otherwise there seems no objection, as it is certainly the officers who on active service ought to be best acquainted with the details of skirmishing, and there is no school like experience.

The business meeting of the competitors during the D. R. A. matches will furnish a suitable occasion to discuss anew the operation of the rule preventing men from going to Wimbledon more than two years out of five, a rule of which we strongly advocate the abolition. It was adopted with a view of encouraging young shots, but it is doubtful if it ever increased the attendance at the matches by a single man, while it certainly had the effect of ruling out reliable shots and allowing inferior ones to go in their place, and the Dominion has too much at stake at Wimbledon to be able to afford to send an inferior team. The argument that we would be thought to have only a few good shots in Canada if the same men went year after year is fallacious, because it would be recognized that the most experienced men would naturally be most likely to win their places, while there would always be enough new blood to show that we had a reserve to draw from. Who was it secured the konors for this year's team? Ashall, Thomas, Patterson Wynne and Hilton, all but one of whom have had previous experience at Wimbledon. Besides, we find opposed to the Canadian team every year, not a different set of men, but the same old team shots season after season, McVittie, McAuslan, Pearse and that ilk, although the mother country has some 3,000 marksmen to choose from. By all means, then, let the competitors express themselves on Tuesday so strongly and unanimously on this point as to necessitate action by the annual meeting on their suggestion.

We publish this week the scores in the Provincial matches for Ontario and New Brunswick, and it will be found that in both alike the attendance was smaller and the scores lower than in previous years. The falling off in attendance is a matter requiring the attention of the executives, as it may mean a diminution in interest in these matches, and if so, some means must be devised to attract anew. It is just possible that in the endeavor to encourage young shots the prizes have been stretched too far, and that the feeling of having too much shooting for too little money may keep some of the better shots away. It might be well to reduce the number of the matches, and, without decreasing the number of prizes in those remaining, to materially increase their value. At any rate the matter is worth discussion.

The **Victoria** Warder continues to bestow considerable space on militia matters, as might be expected when we know that its editor is an enthusiastic volunteer. We wish every paper in the Dominion, no matter which party it supports, would emulate its zeal, and we should soon have more interest taken in the force, and more known about its capabilities, its defects, and its wants. This week we have to acknowledge from the Warder a kind commendation of our own venture, and to assure it that its encouragement is appreciated.

WIMBLEDON.

What's in a name? Mayhap little of consequence, but no one will deny that a halo surrounds the word "Wimbledon" in the dream of every aspirant to shooting honors. What is the key-note of the Dominion meeting to day? Ask the old veteran, who has crossed the channel half a dozen times and who has grown gray making bulls' eyes. Ask the recruit who comes up to Ottawa for the first time; ask the successful competitor in years gone bye, the medium shot who comes in at the tail, or the ever present individual who is always being "counted out;" ask one, ask all. Cnly one answer—the word "Wimbledon." Who was ever tired of going to Wimbledon? Who ever regretted being on the team—except the man who couldn't go? Who are deemed the lucky, happy men at the end of the meeting? Only the "Wimbledon twenty."

Long may the Dominion Rifle Association continue to send its twenty champions across the sea to do battle for Canada. In doing so the Association encourages, in a most practical way, the cause of marksmanship in the land, and invites the youth of to-day to come up year by year a better and a more careful shot, till ultimately he finds himself one of the chosen band—one of the representatives of the Dominion at the rifle tournament of the world.

The team of 1885 have crossed and re-crossed the Atlantic, and the Wimbledon meeting of the year is a thing of the past. How have our boys acquitted themselves in the task they had before them? Have they, like their predecessors, upheld the honor of our Dominion? Right nobly they did their duty, and leave behind them a record which the twenties in years to come will find hard to surpass. In the eyes of Canada they only failed in one thing, they lost the Kolapore cups. The veterans of 15 years' team shooting who compose the mother country squad, topped the list. The battle was fought on a day when it required all the skill of years of Wimbledon experience to make a score. The men of the Channel Islands, who have at last worked up teams of great excellence, better acquainted with mirage and its difficulties, followed hard on the heels of the home team and left Canada last in the race. The lesson learned will be a useful one, and the defeat of our team will doubtless prove a blessing in disguise. We lost the Kolapore cups, bat the team of 1885 will be remembered as the only one which has been able, against 2,500 competitors, to place three men in the Queen's sixty ; to bring from Wimbledon in one year three Queen's badges. Enough to stamp the team as one of the first quality, but better than all it was able to place three men in the grand aggregate over the meeting and bring away the unprecedented number of three crosses in this severe competition. We therefore conclude that the Canadian riflemen did their duty, and that they have made the name of Canada still further . respected among the riflemen of Great Britain.

What they have done and what they have failed to do has been brought home to the practical mind of the popular Colonel in command, and we doubt not that he will be able to suggest schemes for even greater success in years to come. Let the boys of 1886 emulate the deeds of their predecessors, and there will be no fear for the good name of Canada going down on Wimbledon common.

In sending her twenty riflemen every year to Wimbledon, Canada is doing much to encourage her militia at home. She is also doing much in this way to make Canada known abroad. The Canadian Wimbledon team can therefore claim to be a powerful and popular factor in the development of the Dominion it represents.

RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING .- XVI.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

IV.

Having spoken of the rifle and its accessories from historical, manufacturing and theoretical points of view, it is now proposed to allude to some of the details relevant to shooting, and though much perhaps all of what will be stated may be known to many of the readers of this paper, yet it is offered with the hope that some benefit may accrue to those who read and who also take an interest in shooting and are desirous of improving themselves. What is to follow is not given as the result of personal experience and investigation, and does not possess any claim in that way to originality, but is the result of a careful study of the best and latest publications to be obtained, and a compilation of such portions as have been found to be applicable to the subject.

Shooting is an art, excellence in which may be attained by any man having the fair use of his eyes and limbs, combined with a moderate degree of intelligence, if he be only anxious enough to desire to do so. This desire to become a good shot is evinced by a man's evident wish and endeavour to understand the theory or reason why of every little thing connected with his preliminary instruction and ball-practice; by his attention to those small matters which at first sight appear so really trivial as to be beneath notice, but which are of great importance; and also by his care when engaged in practice or at a match in noting carefully the circumstances and induences which can, or may have a possible effect on his shooting. There are many men to be met with who are baffled in their earnest attempts to secure uniformly good results from their practice, who come to grief, and cannot understand why they fail at one time and do well at another. The obvious cause of this is, that they are not in possession of a sufficiency of knowledge to enable them to decide what they ought to do on a particular day and under particular c'rcumstances, but are content to enquire of their neighbor, "where did you aim," "what windage did you allow," "what elevation do you use," etc., and it sometimes happens that not very correct replies are given, especially at a match when each is for himself. If to such what follows will be of any benefit, it will be felt that the time spent in preparing the information will not have been thrown away.

"The soldier is armed so that he may in battle hurt or kill some-"body with his rifle, and the sooner he learns how to do so the better the "soldier." Thus wrote General Ord of the U. S. Service. General Terry of the same service in a "General Order," said "no one can "doubt that the average capacity of men to learn how to use their arms "effectively is the same in all companies and at all posts. It cannot " be supposed that there are any essential differences in the average of "either physical or mental qualification in the different parts into which "the army is divided. This being the case, the different results ob-"tained in different organizations must be due to the officers in "command, and to the officers alone. Where officers are obedient and " carry out in good faith the orders respecting rifle practice; where they "are intelligent and zealous; where they not only demand obedience "from their men, but seek to awaken their interest in this, the most "important part of their instruction; and especially where they endeavor "to excite emulation in practising with their men and becoming good "shots themselves, excellent results will assuredly follow. But when " officers are disobedient and fail to carry out with precision the orders "of their superiors; when they are indifferent and lukewarm, when "the instruction which it is their duty to give, is given in a mechanical "and perfunctory manner, without warmth or interest, their mon will " as assuredly fail to learn the use of their arms, and under existing "conditions of warfare they will be nearly worthless as soldiers. In "these days of arms of precision, and with the tactics which these "arms have made necessary, the man who has not been taught to " attain his mark with reasonable frequency, at distances much greater "than one or two hundred yards, is an incumbrance rather than a "helper on the battlefield. Moreover, offensive power in action is "defensive power also. Indeed there is no other defensive power, "except perhaps, the power to run away, and inasmuch as the Depart" ment Commander is sure that there is not an officer in the department "who would contemplate that method of preserving the lives of his "men, he is forced to the conclusion that those who habitually and per-"sistently neglect the instruction of their men in the use of the rifle, are "thoughtless of the great responsibility which rests on those in whose "hands the lives of men are placed."

It would be a good thing for the force in Canada if the above quotation could be embodied in a General Order from Headquarters, and that be made compulsory upon officers to teach their men how to shoot.

In the target system of the U.S. Army, officers are required to practise with their men. "This insures to the officer a practical and thorough knowledge of the use and capabilities of the weapon with which his men are armed, and it also brings the officer into official relationship with his men, that teaches them patience and perseverance while instructing, and forbearance in the exercise of arbitrary authority."

The excellence attained with the Snider or the Martini-Henry rifles was hardly anticipated by those who urged the British Government to adopt them into the service. It is all very well to speak or tell of the wonderful scores made with the match rifle, for such rifles have all the adventitious aids of carefully weighed charges of powder, specially prepared and selected bullets, micrometic sights, the perfection of work and mechanism in the rifle itself, and the numerous etceteras which attend a match rifle; but take the man, who with a rifle issued and used for the purpose of drill, put in fact to its legitimate use, and the cartridges supplied to the corps to which he belongs, without any extraneous aids or appliances, save it may be a vernier, and entirely through his own knowledge and skill, can, and does make high scores at 500 and 600 yards, and you have what may legitimately be called-a perfect marksman. The small bore man may make at i,000 yards bull's eyes without stint, and his shooting is after all to a great extent mechanical; but take the Snider shot and you have something very different, for his good shooting depends upon his having a thorough knowledge of his rifle; an instinctive perception of what to do on the spur of the moment; correct judgment in the matters of wind and sun, heat and cold, fog and rain; the allowances to be made therefor, and to properly estimate in sighting for those allowances; a clear eye; a firm and steady grip of the rifle; confidence in the cartridges used; and the habit of noting for future reference the conditions under which each shot has been fired, whether in practice or in a match.

To be Continued.

THE D. R. A. MEETING.

The seventeenth annual prize meeting began on the morning of the 31st August, at the Rideau Ranges, Ottawa, where for many years past the matches have been held. For those who have never visited this range it would be impossible, for those who have, it would be unnecessary to describe it. For the benefit of the latter we may, however, mention that the arrangements are similar to those of last year. On the banks of the Rideau are targets A and B for the Martini's shooting at 800 yards and for the long-range match. Then come high targets C, D, E and F in the old trenches for all the 500 yards firing at extra series, Martini and pool. Next, in one long trench 100 yards farther back than the last named, are the 25 targets which will be used in the regular matches, with their numbers on the fence above them, even numbers black on a white ground, and odd numbers the reverse. In the field to the right of the range proper are targets G and H for the extra matches at 200 yards, while on the right of all is the revolver target. The official tents are thrown farther back than last year, well clear of the 600 yards range. The officers in the various departments are as follows :-

President of the Association-Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Chairman of the Executive Committee, pro tem-Lieut.-Col. Wm. White, 43rd O. & C.R.

Special Committee for the Matches-Lieut.-Col. White, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Major Blacklock, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Major-General Laurie.

Executive Officer-Major J. P. Macpherson, Guards.

Range Officers for Artillery-Major LeSueur, 8th R.R.; Captain Hodgins, Guards; Capt. Evans, 43rd Batt.; and Lieut. Bliss, O.F.B.

Secretary's Office-Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Secretary; Lieut. Todd, G.G.F.G., Messrs. Barpee, Short, Harrison.

Treasurer's Office-Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, Treasurer; Mr. Hewbitt.

Statistical Officers-Major Walsh, 43rd ; Messrs. C. C. Rogers and B. H. Humphreys.

We append the detail of the Middleton match, which has been arranged since our last issue, for prizes presented by the Major-General commanding.

The Middleton Match-Value \$50.

Presented by Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, K.C. M. G.

Entrance free. Open to sections of 5 men, as in the British Challenge Shield Match. Prizes-1st prize, \$25; 2nd prize, \$15; 3rd prize, \$10.

To the sections making the highest aggregate scores in the following stages :--

1.—Skirmishing.

Distance.—Varying from 500 yards to 100 yards.

Position.—Prone, but where the nature of the ground does not permit of this position, the firer may use the kneeling or standing position at his discretion.

No. of Rounds.—Ten per man to be fired advancing and ten per man to be fired retiring.

Size of Targets -4 feet x 2 feet 6 inches, to be exposed at irregular intervals and at uncertain periods. Firing to commence on appearance of targets. The double to be used in advancing and the quick march in retiring.

2.—Volley Firing.

Distance.—As above.

Position.-As above.

No. of Rounds.—Five per man to be fired advancing and five per man to be fired retiring.

Size of Targets.—As above. The sections to advance at the double and fire five rounds by word of command at targets exposed for 15 seconds, and then retire in quick time and fire five rounds in the same manner.

Dress, rifles, ammunition, &c., as in ordinary matches. No knapsacks or kit required.

There are present about 300 competitors, of whom about 226 are from Ontario and Quebec, 30 from Nova Scotia, 24 from New Brunswick, 10 from Prince Edward Island, and 10 from Manitoba.

[Up to the time of writing three matches have been concluded, but we prefer reserving the scores until next week, so that a complete record of the whole meeting will be published in the one issue. We may mention that the Nursery was won by Sergt. Hora, 14th Battalion, with a score of 24; the Manufacturers' by Sergt. King, 45th Battalion, with 34; and the Rideau by Sergt. Allan, with 35.

EDITOR.]

THE ENCAMPMENT SEASON.

No sconer are we freed of the bustle and excitement of Wimbledon -of the shooting and the many varied matters of interest and importance incidental to a gathering of its kind and dimensions, than our attention is directed to the doings of the thousands of volunteers under canvas, whose encampments are to be met with in almost every part of the country. We presume it will ever be a matter of controversy with some as to the relative advantages of shooting as compared with drill, and the task would be quite hopeless were anyone to attempt to narrow down the radiated views of many of the patriotic critics of our national movement. Many prominent thinkers and outspoken writers do not hesitate to point out the many glaring defects in our army system, and advocate with considerable force that the present teaching of drill and shooting should just be reversed, that instead of so much drill and so little shooting, we should just have the opposite, and that every soldier should be trained to the utmost, with the view of making him a thorough marks. man, and in whose hands a rifle would be a weapon of deadly precision, when such was necessary. If this reform be necessary for the perfecting of our army-and we are at one with those who are of that opinionequally so is it necessary for the better efficiency of the volunteers. So long, however, as the present system of training remains unaltered (where every effort which is put forth by those in authority is purely and simply in the interests of drill) the volunteer force of our country will most probably not receive those deserts in shooting experience to which they are entitled, and continue to remain a grand example of patriotic valour-yet an unknown quantity-in untrained men. To those thousands of men, however, who are at present taking part in the various manœuvres all praise is due; their work is heavy and arduous. It is no fault of theirs that some higher standard of skill is not demanded from them, but many are the advantages which they will derive from their outing, both in training and health-giving exercise. Considerable complaints are rife on the score of insufficient government camp allowance. What is given goes but a very short way to defray the expense of these gatherings, and it is sadly to be regretted that such deficiencies have to be met either by private munificence of officers, or drawn-in many cases-from the already too heavily burdened regimental funds.— Vol. Record.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUESTION OF COURTESY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

SIR,-Will you kindly give me your opinion on the following point:-The commanding officer of a regiment having obtained leave of absence, and not yet having left the city, is met in civilian's clothing in a ret red street by his regiment marching at ease, under command of the adjutant of the regiment, temporarily in command. It is impossible for the adjutant in command of the men to fail to see him, but the men are marched past him without being ordered to give him any recognition by even being called to attention. The adjutant in temporary command claims that there was no discourtesy to his commanding officer in such action. On the other hand the commanding officer thinks there was. What is your opinion?

Anicus. [The Queen's Regulations and Militia Regulations alike settle this question in favor of the commanding officer, and the fact of his being in mufti and on leave of absence makes him none the less an officer. But it would at any time be difficult to convict anyone of discourtesy in not saluting an officer in plain clothes when the excuse of not having seen or recognized the civilian is so easy. We can call to mind many instances in the regular service where complaints of similar neglect had invariably to be dismissed. While on the subject we may remark that though the regulations support the assumption that an officer is entitled to his rank, whether on service or not, we think it will be found best in our militia force that a man should drop his militia rank in any matters wholly unconnected with his military vocation.]

THE DIRECTING FLANK AFTER COUNTERMARCHING.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

Sir,-As to the directing flank of a company in column after countermarching, the Field Exercise, as you know, says-" On the word FRONT, the guides will change flanks and take post as before the countermarch," which means, one must suppose, that if the left was the directing flank before the movement, it would be the directing flank after it. My idea is, that the right should be the directing flank after the countermarch. For if the company was one of a battalion, its right flank would be properly covered with the right flanks of the other companies. And here, also, the veteran rule of thumb should apply-" Left in front, right's the pivot."

KINGSTON, Aug. 29th, 1885.

HOW SHOULD DESERTERS BE TREATED ?

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

Sir,-With reference to the punishment of the deserter in the case Major Ward refers to the course seems quite clear to me still. According to the paragraph quoted in the major's last letter, that a militiaman may be tried at any time for desertion, it strikes me that the delinquent might be tried by C. M. whether his corps was relieved from service or not. The man should be arrested by the civil authorities and an application made, by his (prisoner's) commanding officer, for a C. M. There are any number of precedents for the arrest of deserters by the civil power. Hardly a month ago a deserter from "B" Battery was arrested in Cornwall, and that without an order from the military authoritie, who were not aware of the man's whereabouts.

FORT HEVEY, Kingston, Aug. 29th, 1885.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Militiaman" is referred to the regulations in the first page of each issue respecting correspondenc. When he sends his name his letter will receive attention.

"An Old-timer."-Your lettor is written from a party standpoint. We began this as a non-partizan journal, and in the prospectus announ ed our intention of leaving politics severely alone. Our experience thus far has endorsed the wisdom of this course, and we must consequently decline to publish your letter, interesting as it is, and cordially as we agree with most of your views.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL RIFLE MEETING.

The annual matches began on the Garrison Common ranges, on the afternoon of the 24th August, and were carried out in acco.dance with the programme published in our issue of the 11th. The attendance was smaller than in past years, and the scores generally lower.

Monday.

Dull, with some rain and light easterly wind.

	MACDONALD MA	тен-	200 YARDS.
\$12	Capt. Roid, 13th batt	<i>6</i> 94	Staff-Sergt. A. Bell, 12th batt 28
10	Staff-Sergt. Ogg. 1st B.F.A 31	4	Capt. McDowell. 30th batt 28
10	ColSergt. Munroe, 35rd batt 31	4	J. Goldie, Guelph, R.A 28
-5	Major Todd, G.G.F.G	Â	Pte. McJanet, G.G.F.G
5		Â	Lieut. Bradley, 44th batt
5	¹¹⁰ Cant. Panton, 20th hatt 30	Â	J. Johnston, T.R.A
. 5	Tie { Pte. Kimmerley, 49th batt 30 (Capt. Panton, 20th batt 30 Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, 10th Boyals 30	4	Corp. Richardson, 20th batt 28
Š	Pte Graham, 15th batt	3	Sergt. Hira, 14th batt
5	Lieat. W. S. Russell, 45th batt 30	ž	Lieut. J. A. Wilson, 33rd batt 27
5	Liout. Mitchell, S2nd batt 30	2	Sanat T Balatan 27th hatt
5	Ptc. Mitchell, 13th batt	0	Sergt. J. Rolston, 37th batt 27
5	Cant White 94th bett	0	Trooper Bell, P.L.D.G
	Capt. White, 34th batt 29	3	Lieut. MacMicking, 44th batt 27
-5	Se .t. Foreman, Q.O.R	ă	Sergt. Crean, Q.O.R 27
-5	Sergt. Mowat, 10th Royals 29	3	Corp. J. Crone, 1st B.F.A 27
-5	Sergt. Reardon, G.G.F.G	3	Capt. J. Hood, 5th R.S 27
-5	Staff-Sergt. Wynne, 5th R.S 23	3	Lieut. McNaught, 12th batt 27
- 5	Staff-Sergt. Margetts, 13th batt 29	3	Lieut. Dennistoun, 57th batt 27
5	Pte. Hammond, 10th Royals 29	3	Major Snartt, Dufferin Rifles 27
- 4	Ptc. Robertson, 13th batt 29	3	Sorgt. Proud. 37th batt 27
- 4	Sorgt. Armstrong, G.G.F.G 28	3	Staff-Sergt, Allan, 5th R.S 27
- 4	Capt. Anderson, ret. list 28	3	Licut. Anderson, 37th batt 27
4	Lieut Cartwright, 47th batt	3	Pte. Omand, 13th batt 27
- 4	Lieut. Conboy, 30th batt 28	One	score of 27 counted out.

	CANADA COMPANY	MATCH-400 YARDS.	
\$10 7 5 5 5 4 4 4	Pte. P. Robertson, 13th batt	\$4 Lieut. Collins, 22nd batt	222222
	GLAMOUR NAT	CH-500 YARDS.	
19775555555555444444444444444	Fair, cool weather; moderate wind from	 \$ 4 Pte. Cockran, 10th Royals	99999588888888877777777776
e 90		45 Cont Zooland 19th hatt 5	n

WALKER MATCH-500 AND 600	YARDS-INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.
\$20 Sergt. Robertson, 37th batt 63 15 Lieut. W. J. Hussel, 45th batt 60 10 Sergt. Short, G. G. F. G. 59 10 Staff-Sorgt. Bell, 12th batt 59 17 Staff-Sorgt. Duncan, 12th batt 56 18 Sergt. Armstrong, G. G. F. G. 56 19 Staff-Sergt. Duncan, 12th batt 56 10 Sergt. Armstrong, G. G. F. G. 56 10 Sergt. Proud, 37th batt 55 10 Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, 45th batt 55 10 Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, 45th batt 55 10 Sergt. Foreman, C. R. 54 10 Pte. Collins, 12th batt 54 11 Sergt. Foreman, Q. O. R. 54 12 Sergt. Foreman, Q. O. R. 54 13 Staff-Sergt. Vilson, 33rd batt. 53 14 Staff-Sergt. Wilson, 33rd batt. 53 15 Staff-Sergt. Zealand, 13th batt. 53 14 Sergt. Zeagt. Grand, 13th batt. 53 15 Staff-Sergt. Cu' en, Man. R.A. 52 16 Sergt. Zeagt.	\$5 Capt. Zealand, 13th batt
PRIZES FOR TEAMS	OF FIVE-H.P.S. 550.
Ladies' Challenge Cup and \$25 37th Battalion 262 20 Bowmanville, R.A 257 GORDON MATC	\$15 Governor-General's F. Guards 248 10 Guelph R.A 246 10 10th Royal Grenadiers 239 CH600 YARDS.
\$15 Lieut. Conboy, 30th batt	\$4 Major Wilson, ret list
**19 BD19	IRY MATCH.

TAIT BRASSBY MATCH.

Queen's ranges, battalion toams of eight, H.P.S., 840,
Tait cup andS40Tenth Royal Grenadiers554\$60Governor General's Foot Guards5913012th Battalion5465045th Battalion57220Queen's Own Rifles546

Company teams of five, H.P.S., 525.

INDIVIDUAL DRIZES

		INDIVI	DUA	L PR	1ZES.
1	\$25	Co'Sergt. Murdoch, 13th Batt	82	\$ 5	Pte. Hutchison
	20	Staff-Sorgt. Mitchell, Grenadiers	81	5	Liout. Conboy,
	15	ColSergt. Mitchell, Grenadiors		5	Sorgt. Curzon,
	10	Sergt. Short, G.G.F.G		5	Sergt. Dodge, I
	10	Pte. A. Gillies, Man. R A			Pte. A. Kimme
	10	Capt. Macdonald, 1st B.F.A	79	5	Pte. Bartlett, C
	7	Lieut. Graburn, Man. R.A	78	5	Sergt. Foreman
	7	Staff-Sergt. Wilson, 33rd Batt		5	Lieut. Mitchel
	7	Sergt. Proud, 37th Batt	78	5	Sergt. J. Dont,
	-5	Liout, Russell, 45th Batt		- 5	Liout. Gray, (i
	5	Bandsman Young, 45th Batt	77	5	Sergt. Reardon
	5	Pte. Hammond, Grenadiers	77	5	Sergt. King, 45
	5	Sorgt. Arinstrong, G.G.F.G.	77	5	StaffSorgt. Lo
	5	AsstSurg. McLaughlin, 45th Batt	77	5	Major Cates, M

.01			
82		Pte. Hutchison, G.G.F.G	77
81	5	Liout. Conboy, 30th Batt	76
60	5	Sorgt, Curzon, Grenadiora	-76
81	5	Sergt, Dodge, Man. R.A	76
79	Š	Sergt. Dodge, Man. R.A Pte. A. Kimmerley, 49th Batt	76
79	5	Ple. Barllell, U.U. K	
79 78	5	Sergt. Foreman, O.O.R.	75
78	Š	Sergt. Foreman, Q.O.R. Lieut. Mitchell, 37th Batt	75
78	5	Sergt. J. Dont, Grenadiers	75
78 77	5	Liout. Gray, (I.G.F.G.	75
77	5	Sergt. Reardon, G.Q.F.G	75
77	5	Sergt. King, 45th Batt.	75
77	5	StaffSorgt. Legg, 1st B.F.A	
77	Š	Major Cates, Mun. R.A	Ξi
•••	-		•••

J. C. M.

J. CHAS. MACDOUGALL,

Capt. 14th P.W.O. Rifles.

\$5 Pte. J. Mitchell, 13th	council for the ensuing year: First Military Distri R.A.; Major Wilson, retired list; Assistant Surgeon C. Geo. Sleeman, Guelph, R.A. Second Military Dist Battalion; Major Mason, 13th Battalion; Capt. Dels LtCol. Davis, 37th Battalion. Third Military Dist 45th Battalion; Major Baillie, 47th Battalion; Lieut. and Major White, 4th Cavalry. Fourth Military Dist Militia Staff; Major Macpherson, G. G. F. Guards; Ca Capt. Wright, 43rl Battalion. The following were ele on the Dominion Rifle Association council :Col. Gzo LtCol. Macdonald, 1st Brigade Field Artillery; Lt Corps; Major Mason, 13th Battalion; Lieut. Macnac Macpherson, G. G. F. Guards; Major Anderson, 43rd 38th; Lieut. Russell, 45th; Capt. Adam, 13th; Maj Capt. Cooper, 12th; were appointed a committee to at the D. R. A. matches, and the president suggested unlimited power of selection. It v.as decided that them should be the property of the Association, and the
lst series-restricted to Ontario-21 shots at 599 and 600 yards; H. P. S. 210. GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SILVER MEDAL AND BRONZE MEDAL.	to the members.
StaffSergt. Duncan, 12th.	NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL RI
2nd sories—Elkington Cup—7 rounds at 200 yards ; 14 at 500 and 600 ; H. P. S. 175. Lieut. Russell, 45th Batt., 141. 3rd series—Open to the Dominion—14 shots at 200 ; 21 at 500 and 600 ; H. P. S. 280. \$2) and D.R.A. medal, Lt. W. S. Russell, 45th Batt	The nineteenth annual prize meeting of this as ociar ranges on Tuesday the 18th August and three following announced in our tenth number was carried out. smaller than last year. From the second day competi D.C. ammunition sold at the office, a regulation which provided themselves with English made ammunition. Tuesday. Weather dull with showers of rain and a variable wind the
5 Seigt. 5. Rolston, 5th Datt 204 One 155 counted out. MARTINI MATCH-7 SHOTS AT 500 AND 600 YARDS.	PRINCE OF WALES' MATCH. Five shots at 270 300 and 400 wards 200 standing.
\$20 Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, 45th Batt	Five shots at 2:0, 300 and 4:00 yards, 200 standing: \$15 Lt. McMurray, 71st, P. W. cup and medal
5 Capt. J. Adams, 13th Batt	\$12Pte. W. Lordly, 62nd, Col. Mansell's\$3Sergt. Wcup
\$30 Governor General's Foot Guards 168 \$15 Queen's Own Rifles	ALL COMFRS' MATCH.
SKIRMISHING—H.P.S. 300. \$39 Governor-General's Foot Guards 182 \$15 Queen's Own Rifles	\$15Lieut. Lordly, 62nd Fusiliers
8 Sergt. Proud, 37th Bait	Wednesday. Very hot, with wind from right front in morning, show DUNVILLE MATCH.
EXTRA SERIES—SEVEN SHOTS AT 200 YARDS. Capt. Wright, 43rd Batt	12 Capt. Hartt, Fusiliers
At a meeting of council held on Thursday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Patron, His Honor the LieutGovernor of Ontario; Presi- dent, LieutCol. Gibson, M.P.P., Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, First Military Dis-	PROVINCIAL MATCH. Seven shots at 690 yards. \$15 Lieut. McMillan, Fusiliers

dent, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, M.P.P., Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, First Military Dis-trict, Col. Lewis, ret. list; Second Military District, Lieut.-Col. Jones, Dufferin Rifles, Brantford; Third Military District, Lieut.-Col. Kerr, 14th Batt., Kingston; Fourth Military District, Licut.-Col. Macpherson, Militia Department, Ottawa.

At the annual meeting, which was held on Tuesday evening, Lt.-Col. Gibson presided, and read a letter from Lt.-Col. Davies, 37th Battalion, advocating the abolition of the standing position at 200 yards, as being useless in action. After a long discussion, a motion debarring retired officers from military matches was adopted almost unanimously. The following were elected members of the

istrict-Major Murray, Huron, n Corliss, 25th Battalion; and District—Capt. Cooper, 12th Delamere, Queen's O. R; and District-Lieut. W. S. Russell, eut Macnachtan, Cobourg G.A.; District-Lt.-Col. Macpherson, ; Capt. Perley, H. Q. Staff; and elected to represent the O.R.A. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen; Lt.-Col. Otter, Infantry Echool cnactan, Cobourg G.A.; Major 13rd Battalion. Major Smartt, Major Todd, G. G. F. G.; and e to select the provincial teams sted that they should be given that any money prize won by nd that a badge should be given

RIFLE MEETING.

ociation was held at the Sussex wing days, when the programme at. The atlendance was much petitors were obliged to use the hich discomfited those who had tion.

ind from the right front.

Five shots at	200, 300) and -	400 yards,	200 standing :
	•			

¢15	Lt. MoMurray, 71st, P. W.		0 0	Die W Londle 60nd 00 01 16 F	-
Φιν	Dr. montuitay, (180, 1. W.	~~	- 4	Pte. W. Lordly, 62nd 20 21 16 5	
	cup and medal 21 22 20	63	2	Lt. McRobbie, Hussars 20 22 15 5	7
12	Lt. S.Langstroth, 74th 20 21 21	62	2	Lt. Smith, 71st 17 18 21 5	
<u> </u>	SergtMajor Carmichael.		Ž	LtCol. Beer, 74th 21 19 16 5	
•	SergtMajor Carmichael, Rifles 19 17 25	61	$\overline{2}$	Capt. Arnold, 74th 18 20 17 5	
7	Corporal Fowler, Princess	••	5	Sonat Emina (0-2 10 10 17 6	
			4	Sergt. Ewing, 62nd 19 18 17 5	1
	Louise Hussars	61	2	Corp. Kearney, I.S.C 18 14 29 5	3
6	Capt. Hartt, 62nd 16 20 24	69	2	Sergt. Cougle, I.S.C 15 16 21 5	
5	Major Arnold, 74th 18 19 23	60	$\overline{2}$	Sergt. Weyman, 74th 15 18 18 5	
5	Capt. Hartt, Rifles 17 21 23	60	2	Q.M. Sergt. Winter, 71st 17 17 18 5	
4	Lieut. Lordly, 62nd 19 20 21	60	1	Sergt. Watson, 67th 16 15 20 5	
4	Sergt. Henderson, 62nd 2) 22 18		1	Lieut. Kinnear, 74th 20 12 19 5	
4	Lt.W.Langstroth, Hussars 19 18 22	59	1	Capt. Langstroth, Hussars. 19 14 18 5	
3	Corp. Buras, Rifles 19 20 20	59	1	Lieut. Thompson, 62ad 14 20 17 5	
3	Pte. Buchman, 67th 21 18 20	59	1	Tpr. Bateman, Hussars 15 19 17 5	
	$\mathbf{T} \in \mathbf{M} = $	E0			-

10 7 5 5 5 4 4	Lieut. Lordly, 62nd Fusiliers	333222222	Lieut. McMillan, 62ad Batt	
5 4 4	SergtMajor Carmichael, Rifles 28 Pte. Manning, Rifles	2 2 2	Sergt. Ewing, 62nd Batt	

showers and overcast in afternoon.

12 19 7 6	Sergt. Miner, 71st Batt 28 22	46 46 45 45	3332 2 22	Sergt. Henderson, Fusiliers 30 15 Pte. Curtin, School Corps 25 19 Lieut. Thompson, Fusiliers 26 18 Sorgt. Millar, 74th Batt 27 17 Lieut. Snith, 71st Batt 28 16 Lieut. Fairweather, 74th Batt 24 19 Trooper Beatty, Hussars 24 19 Lieut. Kinnear, 74th Batt 28 15 Lieut. W. Langstroth, Hussars 21 21 Tpr. A. Langstroth, Hussars 23 19 C rp. Kearney, School Corps 31 11 Major Arnold, 74th Batt 21 20	$\begin{array}{c} 45 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 42 \\ 42 \\ 42$
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\$15 Lieut. McMillan, Fusiliers 29	\$4 Sergt Parlee, Hussars 22.
12 Lieut. Kinnear, 74th Batt	2 Sergt. Jones. Fusiliers
10 Lieut. Perkins, 71st Batt	2 Sergt. Weyman, 74th Batt 22
7 Sergt. Minor, 71st Batt	2 Pte. McPherson, School Corps 22
7 QM. Sorgt. Winter, 71st Batt 25	2 Sorgt. Honderson, Fusiliers
5 Sorgt. Millar, 74th Batt 25	2 Jas. Hunter, St. John
5 Trooper Beatty, Hussars	2 Lieut. McRobbie, Hussars 20
5 Corp. W. Langstroth, Hussars 24	2 Pte. Lang, 74th Batt
4 Liout. Smith. 71st Batt	2 Corp. Burns, Rifles
4 Pte. W. Lordly, Fusiliers	2 Corp. Kearney, School Corps 19
4 Pto. Humphroy, Rifles	2 Pte. Oulton, School Corps
	panied the first prize, had to be shot off for by

the two who had scored 29, and was won by Lieut. McMillan.

201

BATTALION MATCH. shots at 500 and 600 yards Prizes for tasms of five

	Seven shots at boo and doo yards. Firzes for teams of nye.	
20	62nd Fusiliers—Capt. Hartt, 32; Lieut. Thompson, 49; Lieut. McMillan, 53; Sergt. Henderson, 46; Sergt. Ones, 44. Total	234
15	71st Battalion.	219

\$10 74th Battalion.....

INDIVIDUAL PRIZRS.						
5 5 5 4	Sergt. Henderson, Fusiliers 30 26 Lieut. McMillan, Fusiliers 25 28 Lieut. Lordly, Fusiliers 31 21 Pte. W. Lordly, Fusiliers 25 26 Lieut. Thompson, Fusi iers 21 28 Lieut. McMurray, 71st Batt 23 26	56 53 52 50 49 49	\$3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2	 RIZRS. Lieut. McRobbie, Hussars	48 47 46 45 45	
43	Bugler Lordly, Fusiliers 26 22 Capt. Hartt, Rifles	49 49	2 2	Dete. Manning, Rifles	44 44	

Thursday.

Light variable wind, increasing during day.

ASSOCIATION MATCH-QUEEN'S FIRST STAGE RANGES.

\$1520986555555555555555555555555555555555555	sociation challenge cup and Sgt. McFarlane, 71st Batt 32 21 28 Lieut. McMurray, 71st 29 32 15 Lieut. Kinnear, 74th Batt. 28 24 23 Lieut. Lordly, Fusiliers 26 26 21 James, Hunter. St. John 31 24 18 Pte. Steeves, 74th Batt 32 19 21 Trooper Beatty, Hussars 32 22 18 Lieut. Smith, 71st Batt 29 30 19 Pte. Buchanan, 67th Batt. 26 19 29 Pte. Prie, 73rd Batt 27 25 19 Pte. Humphrey, Rifles 27 16 18 Lt.W. Langstroth, Hussars 29 25 16 Corp. Burns, Rifles 29 18 23 Sergt. Weyman, 74th Batt. 26 27 17 LieutCol. Eeer, 74th Batt. 26 27 17 LieutCol. Eeer, 74th Batt. 26 22 21 Corp. Fowler, Hussars 28 20 21 Cp. W. Langstroth, Hussars 27 23 17 T. Hollins, Fredericton 27 20 21	81 76 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	5244444444443333335	Trooper Pierce, Hussars 28 20 17 Lieut. McElmon, 74th Batt. 28 22 16 Sergt. Jones, Fusiliers	66655555333222261110999958
5	Corp. Fowler, Hussars 28 20 21	69) ෆ ෆ ෆ ෆ ෆ ෆ ෆ ෆ	Sergt. Par ee, Hussars 26 17 16	59
5	Cp. W. Langstroth, Hussars 27 23 17	69		Capt Langstroth, Hussars 16 28 15	59

Elder cup; Queon's first stage ranges, for teams of eight; H. P. S., 840.

Cup and

Only the three above teams competed.

GRAND AGGREGATE.

Seven shots at 200, 28 each at 500 and 609; H. P. S., 315.

 \$15 Sergt. Miner, 71st (N.R.A. modal) 215 10 Sgt. Henderson, Fus (D.R.A. meda) 214 10 Lt. McMurray, 71st (P.R.A. meda) 213 8 Lieut. McRobbie, Hussars 219 7 Lieut, Kinnear, 74th Batt 209 				
OTTAWA TRAN.				

The above ten and the next ten. as follow, receive \$300 divided equally, if they go to awa; any failing to go, to have their places supplied by the waiting men.

Ottawa; any failing to go; to have their places	aubbuog of the among men.
Pte. Steeves, 74th Batt 203	Liout. W. Langstroth, Hussars 191
Lieut, Thompson, Fusi iers	Bug er Lordly, Fusiliers 191
Pte. Humphrey, Rifles	Sergt. Jones, Fusiliers 191
Trooper A. Langstroth, Hussars 195	Pte. W. Lordly, Fusiliers 189
LieutCol. Beer, 24th Batt 193	Lieut. S. Langstroth, 74th 187
The ten waiting men in order are Troope	r Beatty, Hussars, 185; Pte. Oulton, I.S.C.,

185; Ptc. Buchanan, 67th, 184; Q. M. Sergt. Winters, 71st, 182; Sergt. McFarlane, 71st, 181; Sergt. Bourne, Rifles, 180; Lieut. Perkins, 71st, 180; Sergt. O'Shaugnessy, Fusiliers, 180; Corp. W. Langstreth, Hussars, 179; Sergt. Loggie, 73rd, 179.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MEDALS.

21 shots each at 500 and 600 yards; H. P. S. 210.

Silver-Sergt. Weyman, 74th..... 143 Bronzc-Sergt. Miner, 71st..... 140 Friday.

Glaring sun; very little wind. 71st Batt. Trophy; teams of five at Queen's first stage ranges; II. P. S. 525; won by the Hussers, 393 points. Martini extra series—7 shots at 500 yards.

AM.1 Th ... 95.)

10 8 7 6	Pte. Buchanan, 67th Batt	5 4 4	Lieut. Smith, 71st Batt
	Snider extra series—7 shots at 500 yards.		
12 10 8 6 5	James Hunter, St. John	4 4 3 3 3	Capt. Burns, Rifles.30Liout. McRobbie, Hussars.30Sergt. Watson, 67th Batt.30Lieut. McElmon, 74th Batt.29Ptc. W. Lordly, Fusiliers.29Sergt. Ewing, Fusiliers.29Troopor Pierce, Hussars.26

Selfer - Major Carmiena The Hagen skirmishing match was not fired in consequence of only two entries having been received.

At the conclusion of the meeting the prizes were presented by the president, Major Parks, and various other officers.

FERSONAL.

The Queen has conferred on the commander of the Canadian vo ageurs, Lt.-Col. Denison, the decoration of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for his services during the Nile expedition.

The Department of Militia and Defence have heard nothing of the rumored intention of the government to issue medals for the late insurrection.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

KINGSTON.-We condense from the News the report of the trial of Pay-Sergeant Stewart, of "B" Battery by court martial, which was begun on Monday last, and extended through four days. The court was composed of Lt.-Col. Villiers, D.A.G; Major Wilson, "A" Battery R.C.A., Quebec; Major Smith, "C" Company, I.S.C., Toronto; Major Vidal, "B" Company, I.S.C., St. Johns, Que.; and Captain MacDougall. 14th P.W.O.R.

Col. Villiers read a cocument from Gen. Middleton ordering the trial, and naming Major Fraser prosecutor. The oath was then adminstered to the officers constituting the court, after which Stewart was asked if he had any objections to being tried by the officers named, and he replied that he had not. Col. Villiers then read the charges, which were twelve in number, and covered acts alleged to have been committed on different dates. The charges, in brief, were as follows :

1. Deserting in plain clothes.

2. Embezzling the sum of \$278, which should have been credited to the public on the monthly pay sheets.

3. Appropriating \$94.87, the proceeds of the sale of deserters' kits. 4. Embezzling \$396.30, accruing from the commanding officer's awards and

courts martial.

5. Appropriating the sum of \$102.62, the proceeds of fines. 6. Charging to the pay list sums amounting to \$71.80, and making omissions in an attempt to defraud.

7. Appropriating \$3.50, money given in lieu of Gunner Wright's kit.

8. Embezzling \$673.50 public money for the payment of officers and men.

9. Omitting to credit \$16.64 to Gunner Nimmo.

10. Appropriating \$120.72, money for the payment of efficers and men.

11. Appropriating \$410.85, money due the canteen for officers' messes.

12. Entering the casual accounts 10c. and \$1.50 as being received from Gunner Twohey, whereas he never paid in thos, amounts.

The prisoner was then asked to plead to each charge, when he replied that having been supplied with a copy of the charges, he had read them over carefully and decided to plead "not guilty to all of them."

When the books and documents were produced to show that he had moneys handed to him to pay the men of the battery, the court was cleared, and after some time was re-opened, and Stewart again brought before it, when it was announced that the evidence was not admissable, as it did not show any intent on the part of the prisoner to defraud. Major Short then gave testimony, stating that he had been in the habit of handing over money, proceeds of fines, stoppages, etc., to the prisoner, and had seldom examined his accounts so minutely as he should have done, having had blind and implicit confidence in him for ten years, during which period he had never heard a complaint against him.

On Tuesday, Paymaster Strange testified that he handed over \$2,500 for the payment of the men and officers, which sum was sufficient to pay every man. Major Short stated that he had handed the money over to Stewart, but the men were not paid in full. Sergeant-Major Lyndon and Sergeant Simpson testified that they had not be n fully paid. Bombardier Baker testified that his accounts for last March were not paid, and that he had not signed for them; and Gunner Nimmo stated that he had received no money for last March. Orderly Room Clerk Twohey stated that he had received none of the money collected as fines, and that he did not know that he was entitled to any of it. The books said he had got the money but he had not. This closed the evidence for the prosecution, and the court was adjourned till Thursday morning in order to give Stewart twenty-four hours to make out a written defence.

When the court opened at 8 30 o'clock on Thursday the defence of Pay-Sergeant Stewart in writing was handed in as follows :

Not wishing to give any unnecessary trouble in making a long defence, 1 beg respectfully to state with regard to

Charge A: I never had the slightest intention of deserting; if I had I could have made away with all the books, documents, etc., before leaving, instead of leaving everything intact I was under medical treatment after I came back until about the 22nd of April last, when I was placed in confinement in the garrison cells. I am suffering now from swelling in my feet and legs, contracted since I have been in the cells. I voluntarily returned when I came to my right mind.

With regard to the other charges, the whole responsibility rests with the officers commanding the battery. The public never gave me charge of any public money and I cannot see why I am charged with it. (Q.R. sec. vii, par. 118), and besides, gentlemen, the fact is, that the court threw out several charges and took no evidence on them. Take, for instance, the two charges B and E, the one public, and the other regimental moneys. I consider that the other charges, except A, come under the same heading.

I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Court to section 7, par 154 and and 155, Queen's Regulations, which have not been complied with by Major Short or Major Fraser. Therefore Major Short and Major Fraser are responsible and should not try to shield themselves from gross neglect of duty) either through ignorance or idleness) by trying to throw the blame upon an unfortunate subordinate.

He complain d also of his treatment in having been nearly five months a prisoner, on the same footing as a convict.

Surgeon Saunders was called for the defence, and he stated that Stewart was under his cire two days previous to his alleged desertion. He had erysipelas in the head. On a Saturday he asked permission to leave his room to get a cheque cashed, and witness told him that he could go out but that he would have to wrap up well. On Sunday he saw Stewart, and he was somewlat better. On Monday he was absent, and before he learned that he was a defaulter he attri-buted his absence to delirium caused by erysipelas. When witness heard that he was in Watertown, he wrote, saying that if he would return he would attribute his absence to temporary delirium. He saw Stewart on Wednesday, after his return, and he was not delirius, but he appeared stupid, dazed and worr ed, and evidently very much shaken up by exposure. He (Stewart) could give no reason for his departure, and when witness asked him when he made up his mind to go. he replied that he had no intention of going when the doctor saw him on Sunday.

Major Fraser here stated, as the prisoner had charged him with neglect of duty, that he was in charge of the battalion only two or three days before the

\$2

difficulty occurred, consequently the paragraphs, mentioned by Stewart in his defence, should not affect him.

"Concerning the imprisonment in the cells," said Major Fraser, "I refer the court to par. 24 of section 26, of the Queen's Regulations." The room was then cleared, and the court began deliberations in connection

with the finding which was forwarded to Ottawa for confirmation. Since then Lt.-Col. Villiers has received the documents from Ottawa in the

Stewart trial, and upon the bottom of the report of the evidence and proceedings was written the word "confirmed." The sentence of the court was that Stewart be reduced to the ranks and imprisoned without hard labor for twelve months. A note from Gen. Middleton accompanied the documents and it said "I reduce the sentence six months." This act on the part of the General, no doubt, was in response to a recommendation to mercy made by the court.

FREDERICTON.-The orders for this year's drill tor M.D. No. 8 have just been issued by Lieut.-Col. Maunseel, D.A.G. The following corps go into camp here on the 22nd instant :-- Woodstock F. B. of Art., limited to 66 officers and men; Major Dibblee. Brighton Engineer Co., 38 officers and men; Major Vince. "A Infantry School Corps, Major Gordon. 67th Battalion (Carleton Light Infantry), 285 officers and men, Lieut.-Col. Raymond; 8 companies, 1 company relieved by general order. 71st York Batt., Lieut.-Col. Marsh, 215 officers and men; 6 companies, 1 company drilled last year; 1 company relieved by general order. The following corps will perform twelve days drill at local headquarters :- The 8th Princess Louise N. B. Regiment, CE F & G troops, 157 officers and men, Lieut.-Col. Domville. In cam at Fothesay on the 29th Sept. next. Newcastle F. B. of Art., 66 officers and men. Bt. Lieut.-Col. Call. In camp at Newcastle, 17th Aug., 1885. N. B. Brig. Gar. Art., 5 batteries, 193 officers and men, Lieut -Col. Armstrong. 62nd Battalion, St. John Fusiliers, Lieut.-Col. Blaine, 6 companies, (265 officers and men, have already performed annual drill). St. Jobn Rifle Company, Capt. J. T. Hartt, 35 officers and men. The following corps are hereby relieved from the performance of drill for the current year, viz. : The 8th Princess Louise, N.B. Regiment, A, B and D troops. 73rd Northumberland Battalion, Lieut.-Col. McCulley. 74th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Beer. The following officers, in addition to Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., in command, are nominated to act in the capacities indicated during the period of the camp of exercise, namely :- L'eut.-Col. Beer, 74th Battalion, Brigade Major. Major Beckwith, 71st Battalion, Supply Officer. Lieut.-Col. McCully, 73rd Battalion, Camp Quartermaster. Capt. J. T. Hartt, St. John Rifle Company, Instructor of Musketry. The usual details of duties and regulations for the provision of clothing, arms, &n, follow. Special attention is called to the instructions contained in general orders, (17), 31st July, 1885, as to "examination" in camp, and officers are advised previous to proceeding to camp to prepare themselves by every available means for such "examinations."

THE TARGET.

MONTREAL.—On Saturday, the 22nd August, the tenth annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Rifle Association was held at the Point St. Churles ranges. First competition, open to members only; 200, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each.

FIRST CLASS SHOTS.

 James Wilson
 63 \$2

 J. McGillivray
 59 1

 D. Rose
 54 1

 J. Laing
 48 1

 J. Pitt
 46 1

 T. Gough
 44 1

 J. Debety
 43

 Marks..... 82 \$8

 J. Walton
 81
 7

 J. Walton
 81
 7

 E. Pratt
 78
 6

 W. Bennett
 73
 5

 T. Scott
 73
 5

 J. Riddle
 73
 4

 J. Higginson
 72
 4

 1. Gough..... 44 1 J. Dohorty..... 43 1 SECOND CLASS SHOTS. C. Hunt. 51 \$3 J. P. Clarke 42 \$1 Second competition, members only; seven shots at 500 yards, for prizes in kind. A. Harrison 23 C. Hunt D. O'Brien..... ... 20 J. Pitt..... 20

 A. Harrison
 23

 C. Hunt
 22

 J. Scott
 22

 J. Ross
 22

 J. McDonald
 22

 T. Dalrymple
 22

 J. Anticome
 22

 G. Lavers
 20

 W. Lonnet
 20

 M. O'Brien
 19

 L. Jehu
 18
 Neilson..... 26 Third match, open to all comers, for individual prizes, and to teams of five members of any association; seven shots at 530 and 600 yards. INDIVIDUAL PRIZES. Mr. Anthony, G.T.R. 40 \$3 Lieut. Sims, 3rd..... 49 3 Piper Clarko, 5th.... 49 2 Pte. McAfee, P.W.O. 48 2 Mr. Marks, (J.T.R.... 43 2 Pte. Kambery, 5th.... 43 2 Pte. Todd, 6th 48 2 Co¹.-Sgt Allan, 5th 48 \$1 Mr. Ward, G.T.R. 48 1 Mr. Walton, G.T.R. 48 1 Capt. Thomas, 55th. 47 1 Sgt. Browne, 5th. 47 1 Sgt. Brocklesby, 3rd. 47 1 TEAM PRIZES.

Royal Scots 241 \$10

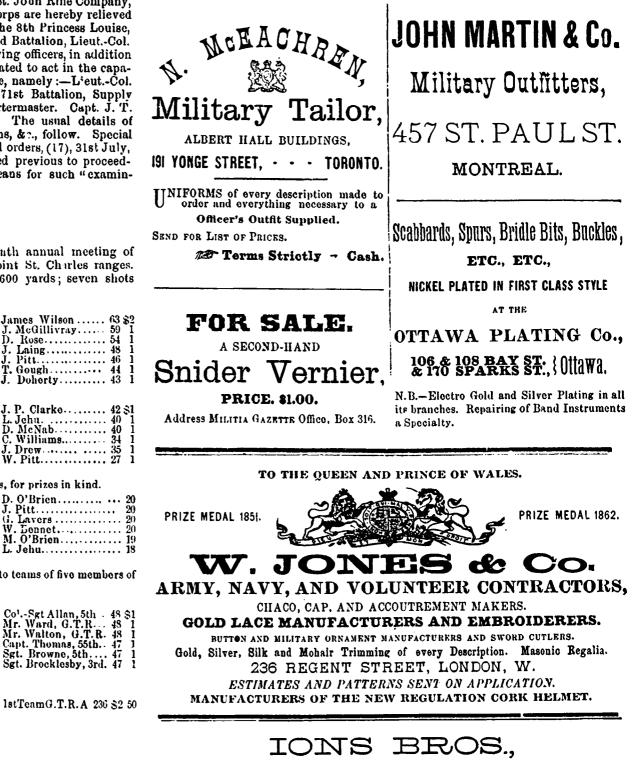
GLEANINGS.

3rd Vic. Rifles.... 240 \$7 50

It has been practically decided that the Native Army shall be provided with the Martini-Henry rifle. Attention has frequently been directed to the manifold disadvantages of the present arrangement, and it is gratifying to learn that the orders for the Snider have at last been cancelled. About 15,000 Martini-Henry rifles are being supplied immediately for Bengal, and the English authorities are issuing orders for further supplies. The change of weapon will be effected gradually, as the supplies of arms are available. The solid-drawn cartridge will be supplied with the new rifle, and this of itself is a most important step in the right direction.—*Broad Arrow*.

The French field artillery is armed with, besides the 5-centimetre (2 inch) and 7-centimetre (23 inch), rifled bronze breech-loaders, the lined and rifled

steel breech-loader of 80.90 and 95 millimetres calibre (3 inches and 37 inches respectively) of Bange and Lahitolle respectively. The two latter guns were to form the eventual arm of the French field artillery, as the lighter calibres were considered to be not effective enough. The French, moreover, were desirous to have an arm superior in calibre to the German field gun. The experiments made with the Lahitolle gun, however, do not appear to have realized the anticipations formed of it. It was found to be too heavy for use in the field, and it was therefore proposed to form two batteries of position of 695-millimetre guns each, for each army corps. But the Lahitolle gun is now described by the Progress Militaire as an arm which must be classed as one of the most unfortunate creations. The gun, which firos a shell of very sensitive and defective composition, has been gradually withdrawn from the French batteries, as being too heavy for field service (even as an arm of position), and relegated to the siege parks. According to the Progress, it was wrong to send some of those guns to Tonquin, for the difficulty experienced in their transport was a bar to their being of any service. The Lahitolle gun, notwithstanding its undeniably bullistic effect, has this disadvantage, that its breech-piece soon gets loose, in consequence of which accidents have frequently happened since it has been tried on the ranges. In order to prevent their recurrence, the gun has almost ceased to be employed. Toese statements on the part of the Progress Militaire would make it appear as if the French had been somewhat too precipitate in adopting the Lahitolle 95-centimetre gun, for precipitation in the matter of an artillery arm leads to great expenditure, as the discarded gun must be replaced by something better. It would have been more advantageous, evidently, it the trials of the gun on the ranges had been continued, of course with proper precautions, until the detects in the construction of the gun and the manufacture of the projectile had been remedied.-Broad Arrow.



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