

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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## COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

We publish in this issue the prize lists of the Ontario and Quebec Provincial Rifle Associations. We greatly regret that the latter should have reached us too late for publication last week, as the competition will have begun by the time this is published. The matches will be found similar to those of last year, though the prize list is somewhat reduced. It will be noticed that ammunition must be purchased on the ground; but English-made No. IX. will be provided. Our next issue will contain a full account of the matches.

The appearance of the Ontario programme was doubtless delayed by the absence of Colonel Otter, the indefatigable secretary of the Association, in the North-West; but now that it has appeared it is eminently satisfactory, being similar to those of previous years, and promising a week's good shooting. The "any rifle" match has been abolished, and replaced by a Martini match in two series, an innovation which will be gladly received by the military element. The regulations are substantially the same as those of the D. R. A.; full particulars can be seen in the printed programmes. One change, which is a step in the direction of simplifying shooting is, that "no 'fouling' shots will be allowed."

The Metropolitan matches held at Ottawa last week brought out as winners of first prizes three of the "Sharpshooters," lately returned from the North-west, and their success, besides being a matter of satisfaction to all parties, seems to bring out the principle that something more than regular practice is required to ensure success. They have probably had less practice this year than the competitors who remained at home, but they have had the setting up of pure air and hard work, and these have had their due effect on nerves and muscles and have brought them to the front. If it is unnecessary for a rifle shot to go into training, he certainly improves his chances by getting regular exercise and plenty of it.

The shooting at the Metropolitan matches was on the whole far under the Ottawa average, and if D.C. ammunition had been used there would have been a universal howl of condemnation of the home-made article, but all the ammunition was English, some ten years old, some eight, and low scores seemed to attend the use of both alike. The enunciation of some theory that would account for the prevalence of low scores on days that look like good shooting days would fill a long-felt want.

There is an impression prevalent in Canada that our Wimbledon team have not shot up to their usual form this year, an impression probably fostered by the facts that they lost the Kolapore cups and that their prize-takings were not cabled over from day to day as in former years, but an erroneous impression, nevertheless, as full returns show us. A team that could put one quarter of their number into the Queen's three hundred, that could furnish three men to the "Queen's sixty," and that could carry off the second volunteer aggregate and three of the grand aggregate badges is a team to be respected, and one that will be remembered in England.

Brigade drills are often unnecessarily tedious, and might be improved upon in some instances. It must be remembered that in them, as a rule, most of the work falls upon the officers, the ranks having much less to do than in battalion or company drill, and that the hardest of all work upon the men is standing still. When this is aggravated by the more punctual battalions having to wait half an hour for the last one to come onto the ground, the result, besides the lamentable waste of time, is most demoralizing. It would surely be a simple matter to arrange that each corps was to occupy a stated position at a stated hour, and thereupon to begin the intended movements punctually and to dismiss the battalions to further separate drill or to break off the moment they were concluded. With the limited time at the disposition of corps every minute should be economized, not by lengthening the hours, but by keeping the men fully employed while they are at it.

In a speech at Regina General Middleton, referring to the pleasing fact that no courts-martial had been necessary during the active service, stated his belief that the entire absence of crime was due to the entire

absence of stimulating liquors, and some returned members of a Toronto lodge of Good Templars testified strongly to the advantages of teetotalism in enabling the men to endure the rigors of the field work. Nominally, canteens have been abolished at the annual camps, but practically they still exist, for at most places where light drinks are permitted to be sold, alcohol is obtainable on the sly, and even when this is not the case there are always drinking places close to the camp limits. The most stringent measures should be adopted to reduce this annoyance to a minimum, for the proportion of training gained in camp will be in inverse ratio to the amount of whisky drunk, and especially does this hold good with the young farmers who form the greater proportion of the rural battalions. Perhaps a hint to the officers that the example of their mess would carry great weight with their subordinates, might not be considered out of place.

Several correspondents have urged us to establish a column of queries in which puzzles in tactics or military law might be presented for discussion and solution, and we consequently gladly insert in this issue a letter containing some questions as to the treatment of a deserter, which we hope will induce many of our subscribers to hunt up the matter for themselves, for we are convinced that few officers could give prompt and correct answers without such hunting up. We hope this letter will be only the first of a regular system of "questions by correspondents," which will be far better submitted to our readers than answered directly by our editorial staff.

No. 3.—RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—XIII.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Allusion has been made to the atmosphere pressing heavily upon the earth, and this pressure is one of its most important properties, and the action of a common pump fully illustrates it. In such a pump the top bucket is water tight, and as it is raised a vacuum is formed in the body of the pump, between it and the bottom bucket or valve, and as "nature abhors a vacuum" the water in the well is acted upon by the pressure—or weight of the air, and rises through the bottom valve until the empty space is filled, and the top bucket commences its downward motion. If the body of the pump be long enough the water will rise to a height of nearly 34 feet. From this it has been determined that the weight of a column of water 34 feet in height is equal to that of a column of air of the same horizontal section, and as high as the atmosphere extends, and from these data the pressure of the air or atmosphere at the surface of the earth has been determined thus:—

The weight of a cubic foot of water is . . . . . 62½ lbs  
 A cubic foot contains . . . . . 1,728 cubic inches  
 A column of water, 1 inch square and 34 feet in height, contains . . . . . 408 cubic inches  
 Then,  $62\frac{1}{2} \times 408 = 14.75$  lbs., or the pressure of the air per square inch.

This pressure of 14½ lbs., commonly stated at 15 lbs., means the weight per square inch constantly being exerted on all things animate or inanimate at the level of the sea. The body of a well-proportioned man, 6 feet high, has to sustain a pressure of 20 tons, and though pressed by this great weight but little difficulty is experienced in moving from place to place, or in the exertion of breathing, the distension of the chest being the result of the elasticity of the muscles and ligaments which surround it.

The retardation, or effect of the resistance of the air varies with the surface, content, density, and velocity of a shot. Thus, spheroidal shot of the same diameter and density travelling with equal velocities, experience equal amounts of retardation; if travelling with unequal velocities their retardation is up to a certain speed, in proportion to the squares of those velocities, and beyond a certain speed equal to their cubes. If two shot of unequal diameters move at the same rate of speed, then they will be retarded in proportion to the squares of their respective diameters. The round or sharp ends of solids suffer less resistance than flat or plain ends of the same diameter: thus, the flat end of a cylinder and of a hemisphere suffer more resistance than the round or sharp ends of the same.

The path of a projectile through the air is called its trajectory. The force of projection if acting alone would carry it on in the same line and at the same rate forever, but the resistance of the air operates to retard its onward flight, whilst that of gravity acts continually during the whole duration of the flight, drawing it farther and farther from its original direction, and causing it to describe a curved path, which, if the body moved in vacuo, would be a perfect parabola. Trajectories are great bug-bears to some people, but yet they admit of an easy and simple explanation. The course taken by water issuing from the nozzle of a pipe attached to a fire-hose is the line of trajectory. If such be watched it may be seen that when the person holding the pipe wishes to throw the water a greater distance, he elevates the nozzle, and that there is an elevation to which it may be raised which will give the greatest distance to which the water can be thrown. If this curve be noticed it will be seen that it is not an even one, that from the nozzle, where the velocity is greatest and the resistance of the air the least, the curve is gradual until it reaches nearly the centre, then the water drops, and the latter part of the curve is more rounded than the first. This is exactly what happens to a rifle bullet, and it is only by the use of a properly graduated back sight that the exact elevation is given for the different ranges.

In gunnery, theory proves that the angle of elevation giving the greatest range is 45°, but that is obtained by assuming the passage of the ball to be in vacuo; in practice, however, it has been found that the greatest useful angle is about 32° or 33°, and this reduction from 45° is entirely due to the resistance of the air. Thus, a 56-lb. shot fired with a charge of 16 lbs. of powder, at an angle of 32°, ranged 3,720 yards or 3¼ miles; in vacuo at this angle the distance would have been 23,946 yards, or 13½ miles, and at 45° 26,666 yards, or 15½ miles. Elongated shot range much further than spherical balls, for instance, a shot weighing 175 lbs., fired from the Lynall-Thomas rifled gun at 37½° elevation, ranged 10,075 yards, or 5½ miles, and another weighing 250 lbs., fired with a charge of 50 lbs. at an angle of 33 degrees, from a Whitworth gun, ranged 11,243 yards, or 6½ miles.

A projectile in its flight displaces the air, moving the particles aside in its passage, and this it cannot do without experiencing a retardation which varies with its velocity, the greater the velocity the greater the retardation. In viewing this resistance of the air it must be stated that no particle of air can be disturbed without moving others to a considerable distance from it, and these displaced particles take time to fall back into the positions they originally occupied; and where a projectile moves with great velocity the air in front becomes condensed, and highly rarified behind, and this displaced air does not return freely to fill the vacuum behind the bullet until its speed is reduced to about 1,340 feet per second. If a bullet moves through the air slowly and with a uniform velocity, it must drive before it certain particles of air, which are compressed and soon take a direction parallel to the lateral surface of the projectile, and ultimately close in its rear, thus filling up the temporary vacuum caused by the passage of the moving body. When the rate of motion is accelerated the air forms a series of vortices in the rear of the projectile, and they, rapidly succeeding each other, in some degree impel it forward.

Up to a certain velocity the resistance of the air is said to be in proportion to the square of the velocity: thus, a ball moving with a velocity of 500 yards, experiences a retarding force of 25, whilst if the velocity be increased to 600 yards the resistance will be equal to 36; or, for an increase of velocity of only 100 yards per second, the retardation is increased nearly 50 per cent. The resistance of the air to the flight of a Martini-Henry bullet may be judged from the following:—

Velocity at the muzzle . . . . .	1,362 feet per second
" " 100 yards . . . . .	1,207 " "
" " 200 yards . . . . .	1,084 " "
" " 300 yards . . . . .	984 " "
" " 400 yards . . . . .	900 " "
" " 500 yards . . . . .	830 " "
" " 600 yards . . . . .	770 " "
" " 700 yards . . . . .	718 " "
" " 800 yards . . . . .	672 " "
" " 900 yards . . . . .	632 " "
" " 1,000 yards . . . . .	597 " "

To fully comprehend the velocity of a rifle bullet a comparison may be made with the velocity of a railway train. Thus, a train moving at the rate of 30 miles per hour has a velocity of 44 feet per second, or only one-thirtieth part of the speed a Martini bullet has at the time it leaves the muzzle of the rifle, or one twentieth of its speed when it strikes a target at a distance of 500 yards, when it is travelling at the rate of 566 miles per hour.

(To be continued.)

## THE DUTIES OF FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL W. KEMMIS, R.A.

(Continued from Page 92.)

### THE FULL NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

We suppose a full N.-C. officer in particular charge of each gun, under the divisional officer; his first business on the command "Action," having previously taken a survey of his surroundings, will be to unlimber his gun and place it as quickly as possible to the best advantage with respect to fire, cover, etc., and to assure himself that each man of the detachment is in his place and everything connected with the working of the gun ready; he should next take account of the force and direction of the wind, the difference of level of the gun wheels, if any, in order to determine the amount of allowance to make in setting the sights for such deflecting causes so soon as he receives the order to "load" and is informed of the objective; at the same time, he should note the position of the commander and the subordinate officer, in order to know from what direction to expect his further orders, and so to hear and grasp them at once. Thus being, with his detachment, completely ready for action, if any time still intervenes before he receives the command to "load," he may usefully employ it in more closely observing the ground all round and the enemy, and possibly, by the use of spade or pick, improve the spot on which the gun rests or the cover for the detachment.

It will be the N.-C. officer's next duty to carry out the order to "load," not only performing to the best of his ability and energy the part which he then has to play, but seeing that each of those under him does so likewise, and thus that the due service of the gun is carried on, come what may, correctly and quickly. The detail which necessarily falls upon the N.-C. officer in this is setting the sights, laying the piece and, if time-fuze is ordered, adjusting it to length, because these points are of first importance and require most care and skill, while they can conveniently be done by him; further, with regard to the fuze, if not adjusted by him, it would probably have to be prepared at the limber, where he could not supervise it, and a mistake might easily arise in passing the order for its length.

His gun being loaded and laid correctly, the N.-C. officer is responsible that it is fired as ordered, when he should note the strike, or burst, of the projectile, that he may amend the deflection if it so requires, and also by his own observation assist the judgment of his officers if called upon to do so<sup>1</sup>; after that he maintains it in action to the best of his power until the command, or circumstances, compel him to cease firing.

Should his gun become disabled so that it cannot be fired, it will be his duty at once to take steps to bring it into action again or, if this is impossible, to place it in a condition for removal; again, should the enemy get amongst the guns, and no order for retiring have been given, having kept up his fire to the last moment possible, he should see to disabling the piece so that the enemy could neither use it nor remove it.

On "cease firing" sounding, the N.-C. officer, if the guns are not limbered up and moved off, should carefully look round his charge, taking note of all damage, etc., amending anything that he may and report to his officer.

The pay sergeant, as he may be one of the full N.-C. officers, here requires special mention; from the nature of his daily duties as accountant and clerk he must be a specially-selected and trained man, and therefore not easily replaced at any time, but particularly so when a successor has to be found on the field and on the instant, to take up the duties without warning, just as his predecessor happens to have left his documents and papers. Be as careful as he will in keeping and checking his accounts and returns, the commander is pretty certain to be brought into difficulties by the sudden loss of his pay sergeant at the time when all his energies are required to maintain his battery effective in personnel and matériel. The conclusion we would draw from this is that the pay sergeant should not be brought under fire if he can reasonably be left out of it, and in this view he should be left with the first or second line of wagons; if he be the junior staff-sergeant the former should be the case, but if not the latter, as being the more secure post and at the same time a suitable one, because some n.-c. officer of responsibility and not an artificer should be in charge of the second line of wagons.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In rapid independent fire at close ranges it is impossible to do much in the way of observation, nor is much needed. The firing will then be in the N.-C. officer's own control, and he can do anything, subject to his officer's instructions, which he thinks will improve the effect.

<sup>2</sup> Uniting the duties of qr.-mr. sergeant and pay sergeant in the person of the former seems to us objectionable, and still more so having a sergeant the No. 1 of a gun acting as pay sergeant: we believe the service would be much benefitted by an additional sergeant as pay clerk being allowed to each battery.

### THE RANK AND FILE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

These n.-c. officers should fill the posts next in importance to those sustained by the full n.-c. officers, while the senior amongst them should be available to take the place of the latter when required.

The general duties in action next in importance, after the charge of the individual guns, are the charge of the separate limbers and wagons, for of necessity there must be a particular n.-c. officer responsible for each, though a staff n.-c. officer be over each group, as the latter cannot see to the details connected with each carriage nor look after it when temporarily away from the main body.

The senior rank and file n.-c. officer of each sub-division should be the one placed in charge of the limber, that, as the one first to succeed the full n.-c. officer at the gun if he falls, he may be ready at hand to do so: to the next in seniority the care of the wagon should be given.

The first duty of each of these n.-c. officers will be to carry out the orders given them by the officers or by the staff n.-c. officer immediately over them and to look closely after their charges, particularly the drivers and the teams; they should see that every man under them performs his duty correctly, that any casualty or damage is put to rights, as far as it can be, without delay or confusion, so that the carriage and everything with it may be kept serviceable and ready to move on the instant.

When wagons are sent forward with a fresh supply of ammunition for the limbers, the senior of the n.-c. officers with them takes charge of the whole, and on arrival at the limbers should report to the staff n.-c. officer of the latter what supply he has brought and receive from him any directions there may be to give respecting it. In shifting the ammunition, while the n.-c. officer with each limber<sup>1</sup> should see that the limber boxes are carefully and properly packed, he with each wagon should superintend the removal of the ammunition from the latter and, having the spare gunners under his direction, be responsible that the shift is carried out orderly and quickly. On the duty being completed the senior n.-c. officer of the wagons conducts them back to the remainder and on arrival reports to the staff n.-c. officer in charge. When empty wagons are sent to the reserve to be refilled a similar method should be pursued.

Any rank and file n.-c. officers over and above those in charge of the limbers and wagons should be held in reserve with the latter ready to fill the place of those that fall.<sup>2</sup>

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### HOW SHOULD A DESERTER BE TREATED?

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—There are many points in our Militia system which I should like to see debated in your promising little paper. One is the question, how should a deserter be dealt with so as to be in accordance with our Militia law and the Rules and Regulations of 1883? and in order to draw forth an expression of opinion from the Officers of the force permit me to suppose a case as follows:—A private while on active service with a provisional battalion, composed partly of his own, deserts, and after a while returns home. In the interests of discipline it is essential to punish him. Query, 1st. What is the proper course to pursue? 2nd. By whom or by what tribunal is he to be tried? 3rd. To what penalty is he subject? Correspondents please quote sections and paragraphs of the Act and R.R. These questions at first sight may appear simple, but experience proves the vagueness of our law.

JAMES WARD,  
Capt. & Bt. Major, Adj. 35th Batt.

BARRIE, Aug. 5th, 1885.

## REGIMENTAL NOTES.

### INSPECTION OF THE FUSILIERS.

BELLEVILLE.—The 15th Battalion, A.L.I., were last week inspected by Lieut.-Col. Villiers, D.A.G., accompanied by Adjutant Ponton, of the Midland Battalion and Major King, District Paymaster. The Battalion never were in better shape, having been drilling all through the recent troublous times, and the Inspecting Officer stated that they were entitled to stand in the front rank among City Battalions. And this without a drill shed or even a respectable armory to cover Her Majesty's property or Her Majesty's soldiers.

The reception to three companies of the Midland at Belleville was unsurpassed, save by the receptivity of the returned prodigals; for whom were killed the fattest calves; for whom were aired the finest sheets; for whom were kept the choicest dainties, both gastronomical and osculatory.—*Cm.*

<sup>1</sup> The coverer should never have to hold the No. 1's horse, the centre driver can always do so, thus leaving the coverer more free: the lead driver can always hold the officer's horse, the coverer leading the horse to him on "action" and bringing the horse back on "limber up."

<sup>2</sup> It may sometimes be necessary to place a n.-c. officer in charge of vedettes, if so he should be in direct communication with the commander.

### P. Q. R. A. PROGRAMME.

The annual matches of the above association begin on the Point St. Charles ranges on Tuesday, 11th August. Entries should be made to and any information can be obtained from Major Blaiklock, secretary. The following is a summary of the prize list.

(Except where otherwise specified matches will be open to all members of the association at a fee of 50c. Rifles will be Sniders and positions same as D. R. A.)

1st. Nursery Stakes.—Open to members who have never won an individual prize at any Provincial or Dominion match. 400 yards; 7 rounds; entrance fee 25c. Prizes—\$10, 6, 5; five of \$4, ten of 3, ten of 2; total, 25 prizes, value, \$79.

2nd. Frontier Stakes.—500 yards; 7 shots. Prizes—\$15, 12, 10, 8, 6; ten of \$4, twenty of 3, ten of 2; total, 45 prizes, value, \$171.

3rd. The Merchants' Stakes.—600 yards; 7 shots; 45 prizes, value \$171; distributed as in No. 2.

4th. The "Military Match."—To be competed for by sections of five officers, n.c.o. or men from any militia corps affiliated with the P.Q.R.A. Any number of sections may enter from the same corps. Entrance fee \$2.50 per section. One entry for the two series.

1st Series—Skirmishing.—Distance, from about 500 yards to about 200 yards; number of rounds 10; D.R.A. skirmishing two-man targets. The targets will be exposed 15 seconds at a time. Two targets will be allowed each section.

2nd Series—Volley Firing.—To be competed for by the same sections and at the same sized targets as 1st series. Voileys by command of the officer in charge. Distance, 300 yards. Number of rounds, 5. Position, kneeling in single rank. Targets will be lowered and holes patched after each round. For each shot fired out of time three points will be deducted from the score of that section.

Prizes—1st Series.—\$20, 15, 12.50, 10, 7, 5.

2nd Series.—\$15, 12.50, 10, 7.50; two of \$5; total, 12 prizes, value, \$125.

5th. "Active Militia and Battalion Matches"—1st Series—Individual Prizes.—Open to the active militia of Canada, the staff and officers retired retaining rank, being members of P.Q.R.A.; 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each distance. Dolan Cup, restricted to active militia of P.Q., to be won twice in five years. Prizes—\$15 and Dolan Cup, \$12, 10, 8, 6; five of 5, ten of 4, twenty-five of 3; total, 45 prizes; value, \$191.

2nd Series—Battalion Prizes.—For the aggregate scores of six previously named officers, n.c.o. or men of any battalion in P.Q., being affiliated with P.Q.R.A.; entrance fee, \$3. Prizes—Accident Insurance Co.'s Cup and \$30, 20, 10, 6; total, 4 prizes; value, \$66.

6th. The Stadacona Match.—500 yards; 10 shots. Prizes—\$15, 12, 9; two of 7; five of 4, twenty of 3, ten of 2; total, 40 prizes; value, \$150.

7th. The Association Match.—500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each; entrance 50c. for individuals and \$2.50 for teams. Holders of the provincial badges are allowed free entry for the individual prizes the first time they attend after being duly reported as the winners.

Individual Prizes.—Prizes, Silver Cup, presented by J. H. Steward, Esq., and \$12, 10, 8; two of \$6, five of 4, twenty of 3, ten of 2; total, 40 prizes; value, \$142.

Team Prizes.—For the aggregate scores of five previously named members of any affiliated corps or rifle association. Prizes—Silver cup and \$25, 20, 15; two of \$10, one of 5; total, 6 prizes; value, \$85. The silver cup to become the property of any corps or association winning it twice.

8th. The Martini-Henry Match.—600 yards; 7 shots; rifle, Martini-Henry. Prizes—\$15, 12, 9, 6; five of \$5, five of 4, fifteen of 3, five of 2; total, 34; value, \$142.

9th. The Optional match.—500 yards, 10 shots. Rifles Snider or Martini; number of entries unlimited, only one score in all to count. Entrance 50c. each time, but tickets not used on day of issue will be forfeited. Prizes—family Bible presented by the Star, and \$15, 10, 8; two of \$6, ten of 4, twenty of 3, ten of 2; total, 45 prizes. Value, \$165.

10th. Extra Series.—500 yards, 7 shots. Number of entries unlimited; only one score to count. Entrance 50c. each time. Winners to choose prizes according to score. 1st prize, Martini-Henry Rifle, presented by Messrs. John Martin & Co. Remaining prizes in kind presented by friends of the Association.

11th. Aggregate Match.—Entrance for the whole series, 50c., to be made before close of first day's shooting, restricted to members residing in P. Q.

First series—Militia of Province of Quebec.—For the aggregate scores in matches 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7. Prizes—N.R.A. medal, P.Q.R.A. championship badge and \$10, D.R.A. medal and \$10, 8, 6, 5; five of \$4, five of 3; total, 15 prizes.

Second series—Nursery.—For the aggregate scores in matches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7. Restricted to those only whose names do not appear in any of the P.Q.R.A. or D.R.A. reports as winners of individual prizes. Prizes—\$10, 8, 5; two of \$3.

Third Series—Team Aggregates.—For the aggregate scores in matches 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, of five previously named members of any affiliated association in P.Q. Prizes—Silver cup and \$20, 15, 10, 10, 5. The silver cup to become the property of any association winning it twice.

Fourth Series—The Governor-General's Medals.—For best aggregate in matches 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 at 500 and 600 yards. Prizes—Silver medal, bronze medal.

Fifth Series—The Silver Medal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.—For the best aggregate in matches 3, 5, and 7, 600 yards, silver medal.

### THE O. R. A. PROGRAMME.

The annual meeting of this association will be held on the garrison common ranges, Toronto, on the 24th inst, and following days. Entries should be made by the 19th, to Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, Commandant Infantry School, Secretary.

(Except where otherwise specified, matches will be open to all members of the association at a fee of 50c. Rifles will be Sniders, and positions same as the D. R. A.)

#### PRIZE LIST.

1st. "Canada Company."—Restricted to the Active Militia of Ontario who have never won a prize at any provincial or D. R. A. match, not including consolation matches.—400 yards; seven rounds; position, kneeling (Hythe). Prizes,

\$10; 7; four of 5, ten of 4; 16 prizes, total cash, \$77 To be fired at 1 p.m. on Monday.

2nd.—"Macdonald."—200 yards; 7 rounds; position, standing. Prizes, \$12; two of 10; fifteen of 5; twelve of 4; fifteen of 3; 45 prizes; total cash, \$200. To be fired at 1 p.m. on Monday.

3rd. "Gilmour."—500 yards; seven shots—Prizes, \$15, 10; two of 7; ten of 5; fifteen of 4; twenty-one of 3; 50 prizes; total cash, \$212. To be fired at 3 p.m. on Monday.

4th. "Gordon."—600 yards; seven rounds—Prizes, \$15, 10; two of 7; ten of 5; fifteen of 4; twenty-one of 3; 50 prizes; total cash, \$220. To be fired at 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

5th. "Walker."—500 and 600 yards; seven rounds at each; entrance fee, teams free; team prizes, to be competed for by five previously named members of any affiliated association—First prize, the Ladies' Challenge Cup (value \$150), presented by the ladies of Toronto, and \$25; 20, 15, 10, 10; 5 prizes; total cash, \$80.

Individual prizes.—\$20, 15; two of 10; two of 7; twenty-one of 5; nineteen of 4; 46 prizes; total cash, \$250. To be fired at 1 p.m. on Tuesday.

6th. "Tait-Brassey," restricted to the active militia of Canada—200, 500 and 600 yards; seven rounds at each; entrance fee, \$5 each battalion team; \$2 each company team; and 50 cents for individual prizes.

Battalion Team prizes, to be competed for by eight previously-named officers N. C. O. or men from any batt., B. of G. or field art., or squadron of cavalry of active militia of Canada.—First prize, silver cup (value \$250), presented by Sir Peter Tait, of London, England, and \$60; 50, 40, 30, 20; 5 prizes; total cash, \$200.

Company Team prizes, to be competed for by five previously-named officers, N.C.O. or men from any company, troop or battery A.M.—First prize, silver cup, (value \$125), presented by the late Thomas Brassey, Esq., of England, and \$25; 15, 10; 3 prizes; total cash, \$50.

Individual Prizes.—\$25; \$20; \$15; three of \$10; three of \$7; twenty-seven of \$5; thirty of \$4. 66 prizes. Total cash, \$366. To be fired at 9 a.m. on Wednesday.

7th. "Ontario"—First Series.—Restricted to Ontario.—1st. To highest aggregate score in 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 500 and 600 yards of 6th Matches: The Governor-General's Silver Medal. 2nd. Bronze Medal.

Second Series.—Restricted to Ontario.—To highest aggregate score in 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Matches: The Elkington Cup (value, \$125), presented by Messrs. Elkington & Co., of London and Liverpool. To be won three times before becoming the property of the winner.

Third Series.—Open to the Dominion.—Highest aggregate scores in 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Matches: 1st D. R. A. medal and \$20; 2nd \$15; five of \$10; ten of \$5. 17 prizes. Total cash, \$135.

8th.—"Martini."—1st Stage.—500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each. Prizes \$20, \$15, \$10, twenty-two of \$5, eighteen of \$4. 43 prizes. Total cash, \$227. To be fired on Thursday.

Martini-Henry rifles will be furnished on the ground to competitors who have not their own.

9th.—"Martini."—2nd Stage.—Open to the 25 highest Scores in the First Stage.—800 and 900 yards. Seven rounds at each. Prizes—\$25, \$20, \$15, four of \$10. Seven prizes. Total cash, \$100. To be fired on Friday.

10th. "Gzowski."—Restricted to the Active Militia of Ontario. To be competed for by six officers or men from any Batt., Brig. of Field or Gar. Art., or squadron of Cav.

1st.—Skirmishing.—100 to 500 yards; 5 rounds advancing, 5 retiring. Entrance fee, \$3 each team. Prizes, \$30, 25, 20, 15, 10; 5 prizes; total cash, \$100.

2nd.—Volley firing.—200 and 400 yards; five rounds at each; 200 yards standing, 400 yards kneeling. Entrance fee, \$3 each team. Prizes, \$30, 25, 20, 15, 10; 5 prizes; total cash, \$100.

A silver cup, presented by Col. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen (value \$200), will be awarded to the team making the highest aggregate in both matches. To remain in possession of the winning corps for one year. To be fired on Thursday.

11th.—"Revolver."—Any pattern not exceeding .45 calibre. 25 yards. Seven rounds. Standing, off-hand. 50 cents each entry (unlimited). Prizes—\$10, \$8, six of \$5, five of \$4. 14 prizes. Total cash, \$75. To be fired at any time during first four days.

12th.—"Extra Series."—Prizes (in value) of such articles as may be contributed for the purpose. Unlimited entries at each range; the highest score to count, and winners to choose their prizes according to their scores.

200 yards.—Seven rounds. Position, standing. To be fired on the mornings of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th days.

500 yards.—Seven rounds. To be fired on the afternoons of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th days.

### MILITARY PERIODICALS.

Colburn's United Service Magazine for August, although up to its usual high standard, contains nothing of special interest to Canadian militiamen. Colonel Knolly reviews the latest views on an European army for India, reaching the conclusion that a free interchange of troops between Europe and India is necessary to secure efficiency. Karl Jacob's History of the Russian Army is continued, as is James Grant's interesting military novel. The only other long article is a very despondent essay on the results of the naval manoeuvres at Bantry Bay. One of the editorial notes is so pertinent that we reproduce it in full:—"The Wimbledon meeting is yearly becoming more practical in its results, and several desirable new features have been this year introduced. We should, however, be glad to see one fact more thoroughly recognised. This fact is that British soldiers do much of their fighting in the bush, and consequently, as a rule, have to fire a large proportion of shots at short ranges and small objects. By short ranges we mean from fifty to one hundred yards, and by small objects—objects the size



of a cocoa nut. The British soldier is left absolutely without practice in such sort of shooting, and it is highly desirable that the idea should be initiated at Wimbledon. Something has been done there by developing the firing at alternate disappearing and re-appearing objects, but much more remains to be done. In short, not only should men be trained to fire at individual men instead of lines or groups, but also at small portions of individual men; for in any description of warfare a soldier will rarely have presented to him either a man or a group of men halted and standing up. Fine firing at sight and at very short distances therefore ought to be encouraged. By an easy and natural transition we pass from the rifle to the revolver. On active service, not only are all officers, but a large proportion of the rank and file of mounted branches supplied with revolvers. Yet it is no exaggeration to say that not one out of ten of those provided with the weapon is fairly skilled in its use. This is distinctly a military scandal, but fortunately it could be swept away at the cost of very little trouble and expense. All that would be necessary would be that at every large rifle meeting there should be also a revolver competition, such as has been initiated this year at Wimbledon, and that attached to every barracks there should be a pistol gallery, to which all those who carry revolvers in the field should have ready and cheap access. While on this subject we would point out that every dismounted man, such as drummers, bandsmen, etc., should be furnished with revolvers, and should be carefully instructed in their use. One word more; British officers are, as a rule, unskilful in the use of the sword; those who are skilful have acquired proficiency by voluntary practice. Yet much time is wasted during the few weeks previous to the periodical inspection in a perfunctory performance of the mechanical regulation sword exercise. As a matter of fact, owing to the abolition of duelling, British officers are now infinitely less adroit in the use of sword and pistol than they were a hundred years ago."

The weeklies for the 25th July are at hand except the Volunteer Review, which has been missing for a couple of weeks past. Both the Volunteer Gazette and Record are mainly occupied with full details of the Wimbledon competition. The Broad Arrow pays us the compliment of reproducing most of our editorials of the 30th June, and contains excellent leaders on the rank of medical officers and on the question of obtaining horses for the service, referring to Canada as a favorable purchasing market.

PERSONALS.

Major-General Middleton returned home on Saturday last, and was received at the railway station with a congratulatory address by the Mayor and Corporation of the city. He was accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain Wise, who appears to have entirely recovered from his wound.

We had the pleasure of meeting Dr. W. Boyd last week, on his way back to England. It will be remembered that Dr. Boyd was sent to Canada in charge of the medical supplies from the London Committee, organized by H. R. H. the Princess Louise. It appears that in addition to the supplies, Dr. Boyd was empowered to distribute cash amongst those deserving it, and who appeared to be destitute. This he did to the amount of about \$2,000. The Doctor spoke in highest terms of the North-West, and seemed charmed with the treatment he had met with at the hands of the Canadian people; in fact he felt himself quite at home amongst us. He was deeply impressed with the excellent arrangements that were made for the sick and wounded, and spoke in glowing terms of the Medical Staff and of the work done by the female nurses. The extra quantity of supplies sent out and for which no use was found, have been left by Dr. Boyd in the custody of the Militia Department, and they will probably be distributed at the dictation of Her Royal Highness.

GLEANINGS.

Private citizens of Toronto have subscribed to send the mother of private H. Milsom, Tenth Grenadiers, who is lying in hospital at Winnipeg, shot through the lung, to nurse her son. The city council were applied to for a pass but could not grant one.

Col. Grasett denies the rumor that he is to be appointed commandant of the London Infantry School.

The officers of the Grenadiers entertained General Middleton at dinner on the 7th, at the Toronto club, when a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The annual camp of No. 2 district will probably be formed at Niagara about the middle of September. It is suggested that Tuesday, 15th, would be the most convenient day. The following corps are likely to participate: 2nd Regiment of Cavalry, Hamilton Field Battery, Welland Canal Field Battery, 19th Lincoln, 20th Lorne Rifles, Halton; 31st Grey, 37th Haldimand Rifles, 30th Norfolk Rifles and 44th Welland.

THE TARGET.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan R.A. was held on the Rideau Range, Ottawa, on Friday and Saturday last, when there was an attendance of over forty. The arrangements for conducting the meeting, perfected by Mr. Gray, the Secretary, assisted by Mr. Sutherland, were very complete. The weather was hot with very bright light, and moderate 3 o'clock wind variable at times. From some unexplained cause the shooting proved very puzzling.

MATCH NO. 1.

500 yards; seven rounds; position any, with head to target; entrance fee, 50 cents; Snider rifles; 39 entries; 1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$6; three prizes of \$5, three of \$4, three of \$3, three of \$2; sixteen prizes, value \$81:

Lieut. Gray, Guards.....	28	Lieut. Wright, 43rd Battalion....	26
Pte. T. McJanet.....	28	Trooper Bell, P.L.D.G.....	25
Capt. Perley, H. Q. Staff.....	27	Capt. Waldo, Guards.....	25
Pte. Johnson, 85th Battalion.....	27	Lieut. J. C. Chamberlin, 43rd Battalion....	25
Staff-Sergt. Sutherland, Guards.....	27	J. S. Huntingdon, Prescott R.A.....	25
Pte. Morrison, Guards.....	26	W. H. Whiteley, O.R.C.....	25
Pte. J. E. Hutchison.....	26	Sergt. Fairbairn, 43rd Battalion.....	25
Pte. R. Tink.....	26	Major Todd, Guards.....	25

One 25 counted out.

MATCH NO. 2.

600 yards; seven rounds; position, any, with head to target; entrance fee, 50 cents; Snider rifles; 39 entries; 1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$6; three prizes of \$5, three of \$4, three of \$3, three of \$2; sixteen prizes, value \$81.

Pte. J. V. May, Guards.....	26	Capt. Wright, 43rd Battalion.....	23
Lieut. H. C. Chamberlin, 43rd Battalion....	26	Major Anderson, 43rd Battalion.....	23
Staff-Sergt. Armstrong, Guards.....	26	Dr. Hutchison, O.R.C.....	22
Lieut. Wright, 43rd Battalion.....	25	Pte. Pink, 43rd Battalion.....	22
Major Todd, Guards.....	25	Capt. Perley, H. Q. Staff.....	22
J. S. Huntingdon, Prescott R.A.....	24	Pte. Mailleue, Guards.....	21
Corp. Carroll, Guards.....	23	Pte. T. McJanet, Guards.....	21
Pte. J. E. Hutchison, Guards.....	23	T. Hardy.....	21

MATCH NO. 3.

200, 500 and 600 yards; seven rounds at each range; position, 200 yards, standing or kneeling; 500 and 600 yards, any, with head to target; entrance fee, teams, \$1; individual, 50 cents; Snider rifles. Team prizes—To be competed for by three previously named members of any club or association; any number of teams may enter from the same association; 1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$12; 3rd, \$9; 4th, \$6; four prizes, value, \$42. Individual prizes—1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$6; four prizes of \$5, five of \$4, five of \$3, three of \$2; 21 prizes, value \$100.

TEAM NO. 1, O.R.C., \$15.

Major Todd, Guards.....	74
Capt. Perley, H. Q. Staff.....	81
Staff-Sergt. Armstrong, Guards.....	83
Total.....	238

43RD BATTALION, \$9.

Lieut. H. C. Chamberlin, 43rd Battalion....	76
Lieut. C. Wright, 43rd Battalion.....	69
Lieut. J. C. Chamberlin, 43rd Battalion....	82
Total.....	227

TEAM NO. 2, O.R.C., \$12.

Major Anderson, 43rd Battalion.....	77
Lieut. Gray, Guards.....	68
Staff-Sergt. Sutherland, Guards.....	83
Total.....	228

PRESCOTT, R.A., \$6.

J. G. Huntingdon, Prescott R. A.....	73
Pte. J. E. Hutchison, Guards.....	80
H. B. White.....	73
Total.....	226

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

Dr. Hutchison, O.R.C.....	83	Trooper Bell, P.L.D.G.....	75
Staff-Sergt. Sutherland, Guards.....	83	Pte. Pink, 43rd Batt.....	75
Staff-Sergt. Armstrong, Guards.....	83	Capt. Wright, 43rd Batt.....	75
Lieut. J. C. Chamberlin, 43rd Battalion....	82	Major Todd, Guards.....	74
Capt. Perley, H. Q. Staff.....	81	H. B. White.....	73
Pte. J. E. Hutchison, Guards.....	80	J. S. Huntingdon, Prescott R.A.....	73
Sergt. Fairbairn, 43rd Battalion.....	78	Pte. T. McJanet, Guards.....	72
Sergt. Waldo, Guards.....	78	Pte. R. Tink, Guards.....	72
Major Anderson, 43rd Battalion.....	77	Capt. Fairbairn, 43rd Batt.....	70
Lieut. H. C. Chamberlin, 43rd Battalion....	76	Lieut. Wright, 43rd Batt.....	69
Sergt. Reardon, Guards.....	75		

MATCH NO. 4.

500 and 600 yards; seven rounds at each range; position, any, with head to target; entrance fee, 50 cents; Snider rifles. 1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$6; four prizes of \$5, five of \$4, five of \$3, three of \$2—21 prizes, value \$100.

Trooper Bell, P.L.D.G.....	28	30	58	Pte. J. V. May, Guards.....	24	22	46
C. Sergt. Deslauriers, Guards.....	27	28	55	Pte. Morrison, Guards.....	23	22	45
Dr. Hutchison, O.R.C.....	27	27	54	Lieut. H. C. Chamberlin, 43rd.....	24	21	45
Staff-Sergt. Rogers, 43rd.....	29	24	53	Lieut. C. M. Wright, 43rd.....	22	22	44
Capt. Perley, H. Q. Staff.....	27	24	51	Pte. Mailleue, Guards.....	25	19	44
Sergt. Fairbairn, 43rd.....	27	23	50	H. B. White.....	25	19	44
S. Sergt. Armstrong, Guards.....	26	23	49	Pte. R. Tink, Guards.....	21	22	43
Pte. T. McJanet, Guards.....	26	23	49	Major Anderson, 43rd.....	21	22	43
S. Sergt. Newby, Guards.....	23	25	48	R. N. Slater.....	22	21	43
Pte. J. E. Hutchison, Guards.....	24	24	48	Sergt. Dawson, Guards.....	26	17	43
Sergt. Reardon, Guards.....	25	22	47				

GRAND AGGREGATE.

Highest aggregate in matches Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, comprising seven shots at 200 yards; twenty-one shots at 500 yards and twenty-one shots at 600; 1st prize, D.R.A. medal and \$5; 2nd prize, O.R.A. medal and \$5; 3rd prize, \$6; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$4; five prizes, value \$25.

Dr. Hutchison, O.R.C.....	183	Pte. J. E. Hutchison, Guards.....	177
Staff-Sergt. Armstrong, Guards.....	182	Trooper Bell, P.L.D.G.....	174
Capt. Perley, H. Q. Staff.....	181		

REVOLVER MATCH.

Twenty-five yards; five rounds; 1st prize, revolver, presented by Lieut.-Col. Macpherson; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$4; 4th, \$3; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$1.

Major Macpherson, Guards.....	23	Capt. W. Fairbairn, 43rd Batt.....	22
Lieut. H. C. Chamberlin, 43rd Batt.....	23	Inspector O'Leary, Dominion Police.....	21
Sergt. J. Fairbairn, 43rd Batt.....	23	Trooper Bell, P.L.D.G.....	20

EXTRA SERIES MATCH.

Table listing names and scores for the Extra Series Match, including Range 500 yards; five rounds; Snider or Martini-Henry rifles; six cash prizes, 15 prizes in kind.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VICTORIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The fifteenth annual prize meeting of the Victoria Rifle Association took place at Point St. Charles ranges on Saturday, Aug. 1st. The attendance of members and entries for all the matches on the programme were very good; wind from the left—a rather unusual one—was fresh and made high scoring difficult.

Maiden Stakes—Twenty entries; open to men who had never won a regimental prize; five shots; 200 yards; prizes, medals.

Table listing names and scores for the Maiden Stakes match.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

200, 500 and 600 yards; five shots; thirty-eight entries:

Table listing names and scores for the Association Match.

SIXTH COMPANY MEDAL COMPETITION.

200, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots:

Table listing names and scores for the Sixth Company Medal Competition.

CHAMPION MATCH.

500 and 600 yards; seven shots; open to teams of six from each company. First prize, Queen's Own cup and a badge for each member of winning team. Winning company, No. 5.

Table listing names and scores for the Champion Match.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

First prize, gold medal, presented by Lieut.-Col. Crawford; 2nd prize, gold and silver medal, presented by Major Davidson; 3rd prize, gold and silver medal, presented by Major Henshaw. Corp. Wilson, No. 5 Co., 43 points; Corp. Macfarlane, No. 5 Co., 41; Lieut. Sims, No. 2 Co., 40.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

Highest scores made in association and champion matches. First prize, D.R.A. medal; second and third prizes, medals. Staff-Sergt. Macadam, No. 2 Co., 92 points; Lieut. Sims, No. 2 Co., 81; Corp. Wilson, 78. Aggregate at 200 and 500 yards in association and champion matches. Prize, P.Q.R.A. badge, 1885. Staff-Sergt. Macadam, No. Co., 60 points. Aggregate at 600 yards, association and champion matches. Pte. Brocklesby, No. 5 Co., 33 points; Staff-Sergt. Macadam, No. 2 Co., 32. Company medal aggregates; best four scores of six matches. Staff-Sergt. Macadam, 265 points. Best four scores out of six matches, winners of company medals out. Sergt. Mathews, 248 points.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

400 yards, five shots:

Table listing names and scores for the Consolation Match.

REVOLVER MATCH.

Sweepstakes open to all comers; twenty yards; five shots; Pte. Brocklesby, 17 points; Mr. Wm. Mathews, 16; Lieut. Ross, 16.

OPEN MATCH.

Teams of five from any volunteer corps or rifle association; 200 yards; seven shots; position, kneeling:

Table listing names and scores for the Open Match.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

Table listing names and scores for individual prizes in the Open Match.

MONTREAL.—The 22nd annual rifle matches of the 6th Fusiliers of Montreal will take place on Saturday, 15th Aug., at Point St. Charles rifle ranges. A very attractive programme has been provided, consisting of seven matches, one being a match for all-comers, and another a team match with three prizes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

The fourteenth annual prize meeting of the First Prince of Wales' Rifle Association commenced last Saturday morning at the ranges, Point St. Charles. The weather was clear and fine, only a slight breeze stirring, which did not in any way interfere with the shooting. The following were present and rendered valuable assistance in perfecting the preliminary arrangements: Captain S. Campbell, executive officer; Lieut. J. M. Pane, Secretary; Quarter-master Sergeant T. C. Elliott, Assistant Secretary; Executive Committee, Lieut. C. H. Godfrey, Lieut. R. W. G. Bousfield, Staff-Sergeant A. Ross, Capt. C. D. Hanson, Color-Sergeant D. McCrae, Color-Sergeant G. Lefebvre.

First match, open to members who had never won a prize (company matches excepted); 200 yards; five shots.

Table listing names and scores for the first match.

Competition No. 2, Colonel's prize—For commanding officer's cup, with prizes in kind added by the association; open to all bona fide members of the regiment; 200, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each; cup to be won twice.

Table listing names and scores for Competition No. 2.

Competition No. 3, officers, (active and retired) prize—Open to all members; in all, eight prizes; 500 and 600 yards; five shots at each; medal to be won twice.

Table listing names and scores for Competition No. 3.

Competition No. 4—Citizens' match.—For prizes presented by friends of the Regiment; open to all members; 500 yards; ten shots:

Table listing names and scores for Competition No. 4.

For aggregate prize Color-Sergeant McCrae and Private McAfee were ties, having scored a total of 199 marks; but as the former made the best record in the last match, the prize was awarded him.

OPEN MATCH.

Table listing names and scores for the Open Match.

TEAMS.

Table listing names and scores for the Teams match.

AGGREGATE.

Table listing names and scores for the Aggregate match.

EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 31st JULY, 1885.

Continued from page 103.

MEDICAL REGULATIONS.

A medical inspection of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man is to be made, if possible, before the men leave the corps' headquarters; when that is not possible, then the medical examination must be made immediately after the corps goes into camp, and a full report relating to each man shall be made in a written return to the Commanding Officer.

This inspection is with a view of ascertaining, 1st: Whether the man is labouring under disease of any kind at that time, such as rheumatic affections; diseases of lungs or heart; or of any of the viscera of the abdomen; or under any form of the syphilitic disease; or is short sighted; or has disease or injuries of any of the joints; or badly shaped feet or overlapping toes, which would prevent his marching; 2nd. If the man has any predisposition to any of the above diseases, or has recently suffered from any of them, or if he has any other disqualifications which may render him unfit for service, or predispose him to become inefficient from exposure.

Such men, if any be found, are not to be permitted to go to, or remain in camp, as well for their own sakes, as to prevent claims for compensation being made upon the public on account of illness on the part of men who are not fit for service.

The Surgeon of each Battalion and Field Battery will make out a sick report every morning, and transmit a copy to the Commanding Officer.

The Surgeon of each corps will keep an admission and discharge book of all cases taken into Hospital, according to Form B. (No. 283.)

Each Surgeon will give a receipt for all articles of medical equipment which may be issued to him for the use of his corps, for the care and proper expenditure of which he will be responsible; and on being relieved from duty he will return all medical stores, articles of equipment and medicine remaining unexpended into the District Stores, with a list of the materials which have been expended by him, on complying with which his receipt will be returned to him.

Such wine or spirituous liquor, as may be prescribed for use in cases of illness must, if procured, be paid for by the person requiring the same.

No expense to be incurred by medical officers on account of government, without previous authority for such being obtained.

CASUALTIES.

In any case of serious illness or accident, the medical officer shall, in conjunction with the commanding officer of the corps, make such immediate arrangements as may be necessary, sending the patient, if possible, at once to his home or the nearest hospital. He will make a minute report to head quarters of all circumstances connected with the case.

**Field Batteries of Artillery.**—In camps where two or more batteries are present the officer in command of camp will arrange for them to be brigaded and trained together under the senior Artillery officers, until fit to be worked with the other branches of the service.

The gallop past will be discontinued by Field Batteries of Artillery, until further orders.

**Ammunition.**—Each Field Battery of Artillery will be allowed 100 rounds, and each Garrison Battery 20 rounds of Blank Ammunition, for Exercise and Practice.

Ammunition previously issued for exercise and practice, and not expended by the corps, to be deducted from the number of rounds authorized to be issued this year.

**ARTILLERY PRACTICE.**

**Field Batteries 9-pr. R. M. L. guns.**—16 competitors as marksmen, to be selected by the Officer commanding the Battery, from the best instructed non-commissioned officers and men, to fire 3 rounds each, viz:

1 common shell, percussion fuze.....	16
2 shrapnel shell, time fuzes.....	32
Trial shots—Common shell, percussion fuze.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50</b>

The above rounds to be fired deliberately, and the results of each signalled from the range (about 1,400 yards).

The eight competitors making the highest scores in above practice, to fire four rounds each, viz;

1 common shell, percussion fuze.....	24
2 shrapnel shell, time fuzes.....	8
Trial shots—Common shell, percussion fuze.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34</b>

**Total rounds per Battery..... 84**

**Garrison Batteries.**—The number of rounds allowed, to be expended as follows:—8 marksmen, selected as above, to fire—when S.B. guns are used—5 rounds each, viz:—

3 solid shot.....	24
1 common shell, with time fuze.....	8
1 shrapnel shell, with time fuze.....	8
Trial shots and instruction—solid shot.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44</b>

**64-32-pr. R. M. L. Guns.**—Eight competitors to be selected by the officer commanding the battery from amongst the best and most efficient n. c. officers and men, to fire two rounds each, viz:—

1 common shell, plugged.....	8
1 shrapnel shell, time fuze.....	8
Trial shots—common shell plugged.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18</b>

The above rounds to be fired deliberately, and the result of each shot signalled from the range. Range to be at least 1,600 yards.

The four competitors making the highest score at above practice to fire three rounds each, viz:—

2 common shell plugged.....	8
1 shrapnel shell, time fuze.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12</b>

**Total rounds..... 30**

When 40-pr. R. B. L. guns are used in the preliminary practice each competitor will fire

1 common shell plugged.....	8
2 shrapnel shell, time fuze.....	16
Trial shots—common shell plugged.....	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>26</b>

And in subsequent competition—

3 common shell.....	12
1 shrapnel shell.....	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total rounds per Battery.....</b>	<b>42</b>

Officers are not eligible as competitors, but should act as instructors, and note the result of each man's shooting.

Annual gun practice of Field Batteries will be held at Toronto and Quebec, under arrangements similar to those in force for the past two years; the Inspector of Artillery will make the necessary arrangements.

**CORPS ARMED WITH RIFLES.**

Twenty rounds of ball and twenty rounds of blank ammunition for practice, under the provisions of paragraphs 421 to 430 inclusive of the R. and O. 1883, will be allowed to each man authorized to drill.

**TARGET PRACTICE.**

Too much care cannot be devoted to musketry instruction. It must be carried out in every camp.

Target practice affords proof of the attention bestowed on position drill and aiming drill. Company officers are reminded that the former of these drills can be carried out with advantage during the first morning parade daily, and by individual men when lying down "at ease."

Each man must expend, under supervision of the musketry instructor and senior company officers present, the number of rounds of ball ammunition authorized for that purpose, and no man is to use more than his share of the Government allowance, viz., twenty rounds.

In carrying out target practice, every man will fire 5 rounds at 200 yards, standing; 10 rounds at 400 yards, kneeling, and 5 rounds at 500 yards, any military position.

"Standing," "kneeling," and "lying down," as defined in the position drill, are the recognized military positions.

At the conclusion of the individual firing a classification is to be made, when those who have obtained 40 points will be classified as first-class shots; those obtaining 30, but failing to obtain 40, as second-class shots, and those failing to obtain 30, as third-class shots. At 200 yards the targets shall be 4 feet wide, having a bull's eye 1 foot diameter, centre 3 feet diameter, outer remainder of target. At 400 yards and 500 yards, target 6 feet wide, bull's eye 2 feet diameter, centre 4 feet diameter, outer remainder of target.

**Value of Points.**—Outer, black disc or flag, 2; centre, black and white disc or flag, bull's eye, white disc or flag, 4. The signal for danger or cease firing is in all cases to be a red flag; in no case is a shot to be fired when the danger flag is up at the marker's butt.

No man is ever to load until all is clear for him to fire, and if it becomes necessary for any purpose to cease firing, any man whose rifle is loaded will at once unload until the order is given to resume practice.

**EXAMINATIONS.**—During the drills the commanding officer of the camp will test the qualification of the officers of each corps for the performance of their several duties—Company officers in the drill of their Company or Battery and Field officers and Adjutants in the drill of their Battery, Battalion or Brigade, as the case may be. The respective officers to be called out separately, to give words of command, and explain the nature of required movements.

A confidential report is to be made for headquarters by the Commanding Officer of the camp, in which his opinion as to the qualification of each officer and the test to which he has been subjected is to be clearly stated.

**PAY AND INSPECTIONS.**

The Deputy Adjutant General in each district will see that the expenditure for drill is kept within the appropriation, and to that end will take steps to select, in the manner indicated, from corps in his district, to make the maximum strength authorized for drill. The corps not selected, and which cannot be paid, are hereby relieved from the performance of drill during the year 1885-86.

The Deputy Adjutant General of each district will notify the commanding officer of each corps detailed for drill, as well as those which cannot be paid; also a detail of the steps he has taken to make the selections.

The Deputy Adjutants General are directed to forward a statement to Headquarters showing the dates on which corps in their respective districts will complete drill and be ready for inspection.

Before any corps receives pay, the commanding officer shall be required to certify in his own hand writing, at the end of the pay list of his corps, that each officer, non-commissioned officer and man for whom pay is demanded, was actually present with his corps and performed the number of days of drill for 1885-86 specified opposite his name.

The attention of Staff Officers, Commanding Officers of all arms and Captains of Troops, Batteries and Companies is specially called to the form of certificates they are required to append in writing at the foot of pay lists. They will be held responsible by the Department that these pay lists are correct; they must therefore see that the number of days' drill entered thereon opposite the names of officers, non-commissioned officers and men are only for such days drill, as each such officer, non-commissioned officer has actually performed with his corps during the year for which payment is demanded. If any person performs less than the authorized number of drills with his corps, he is to be paid for the actual number of days' drill he has performed in such manner.

The inspections of all corps on completion of drill are to be made in the field during the day time.

At inspections great stress is to be laid on the cleanliness of arms, the correct fitting of accoutrements, and the manner in which guards and sentries perform their duties, and as regards the knowledge of their men as well as of their company drill, by company officers and non-commissioned officers.

Cleanliness of all parts of the camp and its neighbourhood must be attended to, and reported on by inspecting officers.

Before the men are dismissed, the names on the service roll are to be called in presence of the inspecting officer, who, before certifying to the pay-list must compare such names with those on the pay-list and see that each person for whom pay is claimed is vouched for as entitled to receive it.

In his annual report, the Inspecting Officer is to specify that he has complied with this order, and is also to state the result.

In order that a full report may be made for Parliament, relating to the drill and training for the fiscal year 1885-86, all drill for which payment will be made must be completed before the first day of December, 1885, and the reports of Deputy Adjutants General of Districts must be transmitted to headquarters not later than the 5th of that month.

The Inspector of Artillery will arrange for a continuous tour of inspection in the Maritime Provinces. Batteries of Artillery in these Provinces will complete their drill prior to the 3rd October.

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**Statutes of Canada.**

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's Office, here; also separate Acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

Ottawa, May, 1885. B. CHAMBERLIN, Q.P.



**MONEY ORDERS.**

Money Orders payable at all Money Order Offices in Canada, also in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Countries and British Colonies generally, may be obtained at the undermentioned Post Offices in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

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Postmaster General.  
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1885.



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Applicants must be between the ages of Twenty-two and Forty, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character.

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The term of engagement is five years.

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

Members of the force are supplied with free rations, a free kit on joining, and periodical issues during the term of service.  
OTTAWA, May 8th, 1885.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th Aug., 1885, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between

**Ottawa and Richmond,**

from the 1st October next.

The conveyance to be made in a Passenger Stage, drawn by two horses, via the Post Offices at Hintonburg, Skead's Mills, Bell's Corners, Fallowfield and Twin Elm.

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Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Ottawa, Hintonburg, Skead's Mills, Bell's Corners, Fallowfield, Twin Elm and Richmond, and at the office of the Inspector.

T. P. FRENCH,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Ottawa, 3rd July, 1885.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Clock Tower, &c., at Post Office, Hull, P.Q." will be received until TUESDAY, the 18th day of August next, inclusive, for the erection of

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Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Monday, the 3rd day of August next.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 27th July, 1885.

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