

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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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.

A perusal of the conditions of the several matches at Creedmoor will lead one to the conviction that either the Americans or ourselves have a wrong idea as to the best means of promoting rifle shooting, for the two systems are so radically different that both cannot be right; and we submit that to keep men hammering away for days at standing matches at 200 yards must get dreadfully monotonous, besides not being calculated to develop a man's judgment as to wind and elevation at varying distances. The system, too, of selecting the best scores and taking two or three of them together for a prize is something altogether foreign to us, where a man has to stand or fall by his first effort.

We cannot help thinking that for training that would fit a man for the rough and tumble work of actual campaigning, our competitions, at ever changing ranges, under ever changing conditions of light, wind and elevation, with aggregate matches where good and bad scores have all to go in to make up the competitor's final standing, are infinitely preferable, imperfect as we know them to be in simulating the conditions of actual warfare, to the Creedmoor system, and perhaps if we were copied a little more closely, the U. S. national association might have less reason to complain of diminished interest in the matches.

When any trouble arises between the militia authorities and the force it is, in nine cases out of ten, due to the want of discipline.

Many cases can be called to mind where corps have indignantly resented the strictures of an inspecting officer, and caused considerable unpleasantness thereby. It would be much more to the purpose if they were to examine into the faults pointed out and try to remedy them, for when the day comes that those in command are afraid to say what they think, and will content themselves with a little faint commendation, the case of the force will indeed be lamentable. What is wanted is strict criticism and plain talking, to drive away undue conceit, and the corps that will take the criticisms most seriously are likely to become the most efficient.

This week we publish further details from the camps of instruction, by which it will be seen that strenuous efforts have been made to profit by the lessons of last spring, and to pay extra attention to the most practical points of military service. This is particularly evidenced by the prominence given to musketry instruction, to the direction of the drills by the commandants, and to the examinations of officers. We hope when reports are in from all the district camps that there may arise some discussion as to the best methods of conducting future camps, and we propose saying something on this subject ourselves later. We are indebted to the *Amherst Gazette* for most of the information respecting the Nova Scotia camp.

We should have explained in our last issue that the militia in British Columbia are armed wholly with the Short Snider rifle, which is usually considered to be inferior to the longer arm at the long ranges, and this probably may help to account for some of the low scores. It will have been noticed that the representative team match in the B. C. meeting was won by a civilian team. We are sorry to see by this that many of the best shots in the Province are not enrolled militiamen. Let the association in future close all the good matches against civilians and see if it will not have the effect of inducing them to join the force. Once a man has acquired the taste for match shooting he will take a good deal of trouble to qualify himself for it.

The volunteer force is again demonstrating its usefulness by the readiness with which the Montreal corps have responded to the call to arms, to protect their city's peace and property against the stupid malice of the anti-vaccination mobs. That this extreme measure should have become necessary is almost incomprehensible, and serves to show that it is impossible to predict when, or against whom, an armed force may be required, and the consequent necessity that exists for continual preparation and vigilance.

This week's general orders show that fifteen new officers have been appointed and five officers previously appointed have been promoted, while the service has lost seventeen for various causes; being a net loss of two officers. Most of the changes have been in the junior ranks, but we notice that Lieut.-Col. Rodier, who has commanded the 76th "Vol-tigeurs de Châteauguay" since 1875 has retired retaining rank, and as both majorities were vacant, and few of the captains are qualified, there

will probably be a complete reorganization of this battalion. Two majors have left limits, and a surgeon has been very properly removed for neglecting to attend drill, while the Winnipeg Field Battery changes surgeons.

NOTES FROM THE BRIGADE CAMP AT FREDERICTON,
DISTRICT NO. 8.

This camp was formed on the 22nd September on the picturesque grounds of the "race course," about half a mile from town. The following comprises the staff and corps in camp, showing total strength present, the whole authorized strength having turned out:—Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., commandant; Lieut.-Col. Beer, 74th Batt., B.M.; Major Beckwith, 71st Batt., supply officer; Lieut.-Col. McCulley, 73rd Batt., camp quarter-master; Capt. J. T. Hartt, Rifles, instructor of musketry.

CORPS IN CAMP.

Woodstock Field Battery—Major Dibblee.....	65 of all ranks.
Brighton Engineer Co.—Major Vince.....	38 "
Infantry School Corps—Major Gordon.....	100 "
67th Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Raymond.....	260 "
71st Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Marsh.....	223 "
Total in camp.....	686

Corps have assembled in this camp under exceptionally advantageous circumstances. In the first place the presence of the I.S.C.—that important branch of the permanent force, educating as it does the "fighting line"—served as an *example*, which all lose no opportunity in striving to follow.

2nd. The commandant has followed a course pursued by him with advantage in previous camps, viz., in offering prizes for competition in every corps in camp, with the view to companies and corps vieing with each other in cleanliness of arms, accoutrements and clothing, as well as in the arrangement of their tents, &c.

3rd. Prizes are also offered regimentally and in brigade for competition in the prescribed course of target practice, which we are glad to learn "must be carried out in every camp."

4th. The commandant is also seeing that every opportunity is taken and no time lost in preparing for the "examinations of officers," to be held before the breaking up of the camp—another step in the right direction.

Although we have been but a few days in camp I have never seen in any previous camp (and my experience is not very limited) more marked progress at this early stage of the training. I attribute this in a great measure to the above advantageous circumstances under which this camp is held, together with the fact that the different corps have lately recruited from an excellent class of young men, and there is in camp a good sprinkling of "certificate men" from the School of Infantry, both grade A and grade B. We have already had brigade drill and have in prospect some field days, which I have no doubt will be successful.

CAMP FREDERICTON, 26th September, 1885.

RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—XXI.

IV.—BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Besides the direction of the wind it is necessary to form an opinion as to its force, for it is upon this force that the allowances to counteract it have to be made. Experience alone will teach its effects on a bullet and the manner of judging the allowances to be made better than all the books that can be written, for a gentle wind will deflect a bullet at 600 yards from two to three feet, and a gale make it necessary to aim 18 or 20 feet off; but do not be led away with the idea that anyone can increase or decrease his allowance for wind by increments of six inches, the sights of a rifle are too coarse to admit of any such fine measurement as that.

Mention has been made of the pledget of cotton wool which is placed in each cartridge. It is no doubt a familiar idea that if a ball can be pressed into the shell the cartridge is not a good one because a want of powder is denoted thereby. This idea is a fallacious one. If a bullet be properly creased in an empty shell it will be found to be somewhat difficult to press it in by hand, and if the shell does not collapse by the pressure and no attention be paid to the weight of the cartridge it would be passed as a good one. Bullets which by the pressure of the hand pass into the shell are those in which the creasing is either imperfect or shallow, and the pledget of cotton wool is compressed and a certain amount of compression takes place in the powder as well.

The following were some of the directions to be attended to by an archer in the time of Queen Elizabeth:—"Among the requisites necessary to constitute a good archer are, a clear sight steadily directed to the mark and proper judgment to determine the distance of the ground; he ought to know how to take advantage of a side wind and to be well acquainted with what compass his arrows would require in their flight. Courage is also an indisputable requisite, for whoever shoots with the least trepidation is sure to shoot badly; that as young archers fall into the evil habit of directing the eye to the end of the arrow such were advised to shoot in the dark at lights set up at proper distances for the purpose. The evils of 'bad tutoring' are dwelt upon, that great attention should be paid to the instructions given, for if sufficient pains be taken in the outset many may be more easily taught to shoot well, because there is frequently more trouble to *unlearn* bad habits than primitively to learn good ones."

If, in the foregoing, for the word "bow" that of "rifle" be substituted no better advice can be given to the young marksmen of to-day, for in the few lines thus quoted are contained an epitome of the art of shooting.

It may not be out of place here to make a few remarks concerning the "eye," which one writer states "is to shooting what the barrel is to the bullet—the channel through which the shot is guided in its course to the target; therefore, in order to ensure good practice it is necessary to give that organ some attention. Perhaps nothing in the way of vision is so troublesome to riflemen as the blur of the back sight. Unfortunately there is not any remedy for this, simply because the eye cannot focus itself on a near and distant object at the same time. When looking at near objects the crystalline lens of the eye assumes of its own accord a convex or rounding shape, but if the eye is directed to a distant object the lens immediately becomes flatter; and as it is impossible for the lens or any other surface to be flat and round at the same time, so it is impossible for us to see clearly a near and distant object in the same line of vision. Whether the sights be knife or square edged, V or straight bar, the blur will always be present more or less. No effort will enable a rifleman to see clearly at one and the same time the near sights and the distant target, although the blur may in some cases be much modified by the use of certain kinds of spectacles or eyeglasses. * * * Occasionally, it is found that both target and sights are more hazy than the condition of the light justifies: this is due to a want of tone in the eye, generally caused by a temporary derangement of health. Besides preserving the eye, much assistance may be gained by a discreet use of eyeglasses. Most people as they advance in years, require assistance for seeing such near objects as the back sight of a rifle. With increasing years the crystalline lens acquires rigidity and thus loses the power of adjustment, or, in other words, cannot, in consequence of this stiffness, accommodate itself to all the requirements of clear vision. If there is an unusual amount of haziness about the eye, whether it is from near-sightedness or other causes, glasses should at once be resorted to, unless it be caused, as before stated, by a temporary derangement of health; in that case a little medical treatment is all that is required. It is altogether a mistake to decline the use of glasses when nature shows that she requires assistance. * * * The strong glare of the sun is often very trying to sensitive eyes. When this is the case, if not actually firing, tinted glasses, if of a pale blue or grey color, should be worn. They should not have too much color in them, only just sufficient to keep the eye at rest. The eye, like an overworked horse, loses its power and energy if over-tried or fatigued.

"Aperture spectacles or eye-glasses (orthoptics) greatly help some eyes, especially those in which there is any defect in vision, for by their use the sight is contracted and strong sun-lights are toned down, besides some other optical properties. Before entering a competition, however, it is advisable to have some practice with such in order that the eye may become accustomed to their use. In taking aim the spectacles must be kept parallel to the back sight and aim taken through the centre of the small aperture, otherwise they are very likely to do more harm than good."

As there are so many different kinds of sight the glasses best suited to each individual can only be settled by reference to an optician, and none better than Wm. Gregory, 51 Strand, London, England, can be found to whom to apply relative to failing eye-sight and the glasses required to correct the same.

* * * * *

Having thus touched upon the principal points in connection with shooting, it is proposed to summarize and condense, as it were, the information sought to be conveyed in a terse and succinct manner.

It may therefore be premised that there is not any special talent which will enable a man to become a successful shot, for amongst those known as such there may be found every variety of age, size, build,

disposition and temperament; and there does not appear to be any reason why any person, not physically unable, possessing a fair amount of nerve and activity, with proper pains, should fail to become a good shot.

There are very few "born shots," and the art of marksmanship is not developed suddenly, but is to be acquired by regular practice and close attention to the minor details which have been treated upon, and the longer a shot takes to master these details the greater will be the certainty of overcoming all difficulties and to be depended upon in match shooting. With a knowledge of details there must be practice, for those who occasionally use the range for amusement are not likely to become good shots; they may at one time do well and make excellent scores, whilst at other times the reverse is the case and their bull's-eyes are exchanged for misses; and yet such as these bemoan their hard luck, as they term it, and blame everything, the weather, the rifle, the ammunition, but never blame themselves for not keeping up their practice. Such shots as these are to be met with at nearly every match, and oftentimes they are the ones who grumble the most and are the cause of challenge shots and protests.

Attention should be paid to "position drill," as laid down in "Rifle Exercises." In firing standing, the position taught by the drill instructor is the one in which a man places himself in the firmest and steadiest attitude, and the muscles which are most used and relied on in shooting are thereby strengthened.

The kneeling position should never vary from that taught at drill, but be sure to wear boots with extra heavy soles, and do not be afraid to rest the weight of the body on the right heel, to keep the left elbow over the left knee and the right elbow as high as the shoulder. In the prone position be sure that the body rests comfortably on the ground.

Use the rifle at home and practise aiming drill. Place an old penny piece on the muzzle end of the barrel, and, aiming at a convenient mark, snap the rifle and continue to do so until it can be done without causing the penny to fall off; this will teach how to *press* the trigger and not to *jerk* it off with a nervous pull.

The recoil of a Snider, and in fact of any rifle, is not a formidable affair and will not be felt nor cause any inconvenience if the rifle is held properly and pressed well up to the shoulder with the left hand and kept there. Do not mistake the muscles of the right arm for those of the shoulder; if that be done the shooter will soon learn what recoil means.

Misses are regular attendants on a new beginner, and as they offer no ground for discouragement they should be viewed in the light of problems to be solved, the causes why they happened reflected upon, and the reduction of their number, the grand object to be arrived at and looked forward to. The marksman who makes occasional bull's-eyes and occasional misses has a harder lesson to learn than he who, first missing all the time, arrives at last to hit the target somewhere every shot.

Adopt a pull off of 6½ to 7 lbs: do not attempt the neat thing of 6 lbs. Every trigger tester does not weigh 6 lbs. Do not doctor the trigger, but like a man, honestly, and when required to do so, hand over the rifle, no matter at what time during a match, to those appointed to test it; do it cheerfully and without a growl. A man with an honest rifle has not any excuse to get cross or to feel annoyed.

* To be continued.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CAMP.

The N. S. Brigade Camp at Aldershot has the following staff: Commandant, Lt.-Col. MacShane; Brig. Major, Lt.-Col. Starratt, 69th; Sup. Officer, Lt. F. W. Fraser, Pictou Gar. Art.; Quartermaster, Capt. L. J. Bland, H. G. A.; Musketry Instructor, Capt. Curren, H. G. A.; Orderly Officer, Lt. Barclay Webster, 88th; Prin. Med. Officer, Surgeon Page, 78th.

The corps in attendance are: Kings Troop of Cavalry, 35; 68th Kings Batt., 418; 78th Kings, Colchester, and Pictou Batt., 325; 93rd Cumberland Batt., 230; 94th Victoria (C. B.) Batt., 230; total of all ranks, 1,234.

There are three bands, viz: Pictou Gar. Art., 12; 78th Batt., 15; 63rd Batt., 20; total 47. All the bands have been brigaded under Band-sergeant Henderson, of Pictou, and furnished capital music. Band-sergeant Hillcoat of the 93rd has made himself noteworthy for the assiduity with which he keeps his men at practice, at all opportunities, night or day, while they willingly respond. Every evening during the officers' mess of the 93rd its band plays a fine selection of pieces outside always attracting a large number of listeners from various parts of the camp. The officers of the battalion in camp are:

Staff:—Lt.-Col. M. B. Harrison commanding; Major J. Albert Black, Adjutant; Capt. G. E. Church, Paymaster; Dr. W. D. Mackenzie, Surgeon; Dr. Martin Black, Quartermaster.

No 1. Co.:—Capt. D. C. Allan, Lt. Howard Black, 2nd Lt. Jacob Porter.

No. 2 Co.:—Capt. R. L. Black; Lt. E. A. Bent (attached from 63rd H. Rifles), 2nd Lt. L. B. Donkin.

No. 3 Co.:—Capt. Jephtha Harrison, Lt. R. A. Christie, 2nd Lt. Osman Harrison.

No. 4 Co.:—Capt. H. C. Mills, Lt. Howard Mills, 2nd Lt. Stephen Bird.

No. 5 Co.:—Capt. Wm. Oxley, Lt. Richard Thompson, 2nd Lt. A. M. Gunning (attached from 63rd H. Rifles.)

The daily camp routine is:—Reveille (sunrise), 5.30, a.m. Early morning parade, 6.15 to 7.15. Breakfast, 7.30. Guard mounting, 9.00. C. O. parade, 10 to 12.00. Dinner, 12.30. C. O. parade, 2 to 5 p.m. Retreat (sunset), 5.30. Tea, 6.00. Tattoo, first post, 9.00. Last post, 9.30. Lights out, 10.00.

As soon as the bugles sound the reveille, the band of the day plays through the camp which is immediately astir, and the work of the day begins. During all the spare time in the mornings men are everywhere seen busy pipeclaying their belts, brightening their brasses and polishing their boots. At guard mounting comes the critical test of neatness and cleanliness, the guard furnished daily from each battalion, for inspection by the Brigade Major, being supposed to represent the whole battalion. It is surprising what a difference can be shown between men who all aim at making a presentable appearance. Here is one for instance who considers himself a smart looking soldier, and so he would be if he had not neglected to shave, another has omitted to whiten the edger of his waist belt, while another passes a good inspection in front but the slovenly folding of the blanket and great coat he carries on the back condemns him. By rigid inspection there has been a gradual improvement, until the appearance of the men is now very creditable to any camp.

The first year's camp under Col. MacShane as commandant naturally invites comparison with other camps, and it is the universal opinion of the best judges that this year's camp suffers nothing by the comparison. Certainly, the Commandant, with the Brig.-Major and staff have taken every means not only to advance their command in its duties, but also to ensure the well-being and comfort of the camp. Among the improvements introduced this year are the *repairing of arms and supplying of deficiencies therein by an armorer in camp*, which must be acknowledged as a great advantage. *The uniform drill of all corps in accordance with daily brigade orders* is another step in advance, as it ensures attention to those parts of the drill most required, instead of leaving it to the diverse judgment of commanding officers. To this may be added the satisfactory completion of their target practice by the whole force in camp.

An early stir was enforced on the camp on Wednesday morning, when an equinoctial gale swept down upon it in all its fury. About twenty circular tents were prostrated, and all of the large marques except that of the 93rd. Whether the officers of this battalion have superior engineering skill or were more watchful in keeping their braces tightened and pegs securely driven we cannot say, but they had the opportunity of extending to the other corps the courtesy of offering their marquee for mess when not in use by themselves.

There will be a field-day and sham-fight this afternoon, and the corps will all leave for home to-morrow morning.

CREEDMOOR.

The annual meeting of the United States National Rifle Association is held each year near New York in the month of September. Respecting that recently concluded, *Forest and Stream* says:—

"The Creedmoor meeting of 1885 has come and gone. It was not a success in some respects, in others it was. The directors offered a liberal prize list, but the riflemen and especially the civilian shots, did not respond as they should have done, and some of the matches went almost by default. It was more distinctly a military meeting. The regulars came down by orders, and gave the range its old-time picturesque look; but if the report of the Fort Niagara range be true, it is probably the last time that the camp of the regulars will grace the Creedmoor range. The week was a cold one, not at all inviting for spectators to the range, and in consequence the shooters had the ground largely to themselves. Supt. Brower had prepared everything about the range for a lively week of hard work, but found little occasion for calling out his full working force. There were a few protests, but the meeting passed off as a whole in capital form under the management of Gen. Chas. F. Robbins as executive officer."

The conditions of shooting are very different from anything we are accustomed to, either in Canada or England, as will be seen by the

synopsis we give of the matches. The targets and scoring are substantially the same as ours ; all the shooting at 200 yards is in the standing position.

NO. 1. DIRECTOR'S MATCH.

Five shots at 200 yards, open only to directors of the N. R. A. ; any military rifle, including specials. J. S. Shepherd 22 The sixth prize was taken with twelve points.

NO. 2. JUDD MATCH.

Open to all comers ; any military rifle, including specials ; 200 yards ; 7 rounds ; the aggregate of two scores to count for the first five prizes.

Table with 4 columns of names and scores: H. R. Anderson, T. J. Dolan, J. S. Shepherd, G. B. Thompson, J. F. Klein, F. J. Rabbeth, B. R. Shelman, Jr.

NO. 3. WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH.

Open to all citizens and residents of the United States ; 1,000 yards, 30 shots ; any rifle within the rules ; cleaning allowed ; position, any without artificial rest.

Table with 2 columns: J. W. Todd 140 Mr. Todd also won the cup last year.

NO. 4. PRESIDENT'S MATCH FOR THE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP OF U. S. A.

First stage, 7 shots at 200 and 500 yards ; open to all members of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, or the National Guard. Second stage—open to all prize winners in the first stage ; 10 shots at 600 yards ; position, any ; rifles same as in first stage, but .50 calibre Remington State model will receive one point allowance.

Table with 4 columns of names and scores: J. Grime, F. W. Yates, T. H. Klein, E. F. Young.

Second Stage.

Table with 4 columns of names and scores: F. W. Yates, J. K. Green, M. Doolan, N. D. Harrell.

NO. 5. THE SHORCKLEY MATCH.

Any military rifle, including specials ; 10 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, any position.

Table with 2 columns: G. Joiner, 23rd Regt. { Remington, 800 yards, Hepburn, 900, Military, 1,000

The prize list includes scores made with Remington Sporting, Sharp's Military, Lee, and other rifles. Twelfth place was taken with 107, with a sporting rifle.

NO. 6. CONTINUOUS MATCH.

7 shots at 200 yards ; any rifle within the rules ; military rifles allowed one point on each score, provided they are not cleaned between shots, and such handicap to be added to the competitor's first shot below five. The aggregate of three scores to count for each of the first five prizes.

Table with 2 columns: John Corrie 35 35 33 103 Fifth place was taken with 101, twenty-eighth place, two scores, with 62.

NO. 7. GOVERNOR'S MATCH.

Seven shots at 500 yards, any position, any military, including specials. The aggregate of three scores to count for first five prizes, aggregate of two scores to count for the others. Two points allowed on the aggregate of the three scores in the first five prizes to State model rifles of 50 cal., one point allowed on aggregate of the two scores.

Table with 2 columns: T. J. Dolan 35 35 34 104, 102 won 5th place and 60 (2 scores) 18th place.

NO. 8. ALL-COMERS' AND MARKSMEN'S BADGE MATCH.

Five shots at 200 and 500 yards, prone at 500, Remington 50-cal.

Table with 2 columns: J. S. Shepherd 22 24 46 Twenty-sixth place taken with 23, 20-43.

NO. 9. BROOKLYN FURNITURE COMPANY MATCH.

Open to teams of four from any regiment, company or battery in Second Division, N.G., S.N.Y. ; Remington rifle, State model, 7 rounds at 200 and 500 yards, prone at 500 yards.

Table with 2 columns: Twenty-third Regiment, team B. 110 123 233

NO. 10. HILTON TROPHY MATCH.

Open to teams of 12, from the Army, the Navy, the National Guards, U.S., the Regular Army, the Militia, the Volunteer, the Navy of any country ; 7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards ; any position at 500 and 600 yards ; any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or government ; ammunition, any.

Table with 2 columns: Military Division of Atlantic (U.S. Springfield), New York State team (Remington 50-cal), Pennsylvania State team (Springfield 45-cal)

The best individual score was 92.

NO. 11. SHORT RANGE TEAM MATCH.

Open to teams of four, from any club or military organization ; 10 shots at 200 yards ; any rifle within the rules ; military rifle teams allowed 6 points, provided none of the team clean out between shots.

Table with 2 columns: Zettler Rifle Club, N. R. A. Club (allowance 6)

NO. 12. INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.

Open to one team from each State and Territory in the U.S., consisting of twelve members of the regularly organized and uniformed National Guard or militia ; 10 shots at 200 and 500 yards, at 500 yards prone ; any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government.

Table with 2 columns: Pennsylvania 1,014, also won last year. Highest score, 43, 47-90 ; lowest, 78.

NO. 14. NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.

Open to teams of 12 from each regiment, battalion or separate company of infantry of the National Guard of the State of New York ; 5 rounds at 200 and 500 yards, prone at 500 yards ; Remington rifle, State model.

Table with 2 columns: Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn 231 247 478 Best score 44.

NO. 15. FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD MATCH.

Restricted to 1st Div. N.G., S.N.Y., a similar match to the last.

Table with 2 columns: Twelfth Regiment 209 239 448

No. 16. A similar match for the second division.

Table with 2 columns: Twenty-third Regiment 238 249 487

NO. 17. GENERAL SHERIDAN'S SKIRMISHERS' MATCH.

Open to teams of 6 from the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, volunteers or militia of any country, State or Territory, 600 to 200 yards and return, second-class targets, the military rifle with which the organization has been regularly armed, unless such be a magazine gun, in which case any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or government.

Table with 2 columns: Fourth Artillery 291 268 210 769

NO. 18. "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL" MATCH.

Open only to members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard or Militia of any State or Territory : rifle, the U.S. service, 45-cal., or the Remington State model, 50-cal. ; 200 yards, 7 shots.

Table with 2 columns: T. J. Dolan, J. S. Shepherd

NO. 19. CHAMBERS STREET MATCH.

All comers, 500 yards, 7 shots each, position any ; any rifle within the rules ; no cleaning allowed ; military and special military rifles will be allowed one point each score, the aggregate of two scores to count for each of the prizes.

L. Geiger, with no points ; J. S. Shepherd, T. J. Dolan, C. H. Gaus and Geo. Joiner with one point each, and J. F. Kline with two points allowed all made double possibles, 70 points ; 61 took 20th place.

BRIGADE CAMPS.

The brigade camps are over, and they have been on the whole most successful. That at Kingston, thanks to the energy and executive ability of Col. Villiers, ably seconded by Col. Kirkpatrick and the officers of the Royal Military College, proved most interesting and instructive not only to men but also to officers. Kingston should be selected as the regular camping ground. If it be not desirous to trespass on the grounds of the college, a space large enough to encamp 3,000 men could readily be selected on the heights ; and a fine parade ground is there now, for men learn drill more quickly on rough than on smooth ground.

In connection with brigade camps we have long thought our battalions, as now organized, are rendered inefficient, by a defect easily remedied. We refer to the six companies of forty-two men each, including the band, which compose most of our rural battalions. Not to discuss the subject, we simply outline our plan. Each rural battalion should consist of not less than seven companies, exclusive of the band. This would give one company daily to be broken up in succession for duties, leaving six good ones for parade, a right and a left wing of three each. The men remaining from the duty company would, of course, be distributed among those on parade. The band should be extra, thus allowing no captain the excuse of coming to camp with a handful of men in the hope that the band might be attached to him. The staff-sergeants also should be over the company strength.

Another point to be considered is, should small cities and large towns have regular battalions? We believe it would be much better both for the force and for the city or town if the battalions in such places were provisional, i.e., of four companies. There would then require to be but one major and a smaller staff. Let us take Belleville for example. There are the 15th battalion, six companies ; and one of the 49th, all drawn from a population of ten thousand souls, or a draft nearly equal to a war conscription. We respectfully submit that under such circumstances a four company battalion would be better. Let the two extra companies be given to the 49th, which covers a district in which troops might readily be required to assist in restoring law and order.

Of course we think our plan a good one, and shall be glad to hear the views of others on the subject.—Victoria Warder.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF STAFF-SERGEANTS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

Will you please publish a list according to seniority of the non-commissioned officers attached to our Infantry School Corps. I do not mean the names of the several non-coms. attached to the several schools, but simply the ranks held by them, according to seniority, from Sergt.-Major down. I ask the question merely to decide where the rank "Staff-Sergt. Instructor" comes in. Also please say if a Pioneer-Sergt. is a Staff-Sergt.

By publishing the above asked-for information in an early issue of THE GAZETTE you will confer a favor on

"A ROYAL GRENADEIER."

[The relative standing of the various non-commissioned officers is shown by para. 469 of the regulations and orders for the Militia, 1883, with the single exception of the Quarter-Master Sergeants, who should come next after the Sergt.-Major. The Sergeant Instructors are, consequently, senior to the Bugle-Major, but junior to the Sergt.-Major and Q. M. S. There is no Canadian regulation to define the position of a Pioneer-Sergt ; but he is not recognized as a Staff-Sergt., and must therefore be classed with the Company Sergeants, according to seniority. Section 7, para. 152 Q. R., defines his position as that of a sergeant, and in the army he ranks as a company or "stripe" sergeant.

This also covers the enquiry of "A Militiaman," Toronto, made a few days previously.—EDITOR.]

THE UNIFORMING OF OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 29th of September I saw a comment on the uniform of officers, also that General Middleton found fault with the uniforms of officers at Niagara during the camp just past, and very justly too. Had the general been at the camp at Kingston he would have done the same thing, I am sure, especially amongst the artillery and some of the infantry officers. Now, sir, I do not agree with the comment as far as the department is concerned in uniforming officers on credit. No gentleman should accept a commission unless he will provide himself with proper uniform as per regulations, and all officers should resign if not qualified after two years' provisional appointment and make room for others that will qualify. I also hope to see the department carry out the retiring order.

Yours, &c.,

A QUALIFIED OFFICER.

Picton, Ont., Oct. 3rd, 1885.

HOW BAYONETS SHOULD BE FIXED.

SIR,—I belong to a rifle battalion armed with the long Snider, and there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the proper manner of fixing and unfixing bayonets, some contending that the rifle should be kept at the right side as in the long rifle drill, others that it should be kept between the knees. Will you kindly settle the point.

OLD-TIMER.

[The doubt arises from the fact that recent rifle exercises have been prepared for the Martini. There is, however, a "supplement to the rifle exercises for the troops armed with the Snider rifle, revised July, 1882," a paper-covered pamphlet, which is our guide in this matter. On page 61 will be found the following:—"Note—For volunteer corps armed with the long Snider rifle, but authorized to adopt the Short Rifle Manual Exercise" "2. Bayonets will be fixed" "as directed in the Long Rifle Manual Exercise."

Turning to that we find some changes from ancient custom, for now the bayonet is not grasped at the word "Fix," as formerly.

Fixing bayonets—Seize the socket of the bayonet with the left hand, knuckles to the front, thumb to the rear, fingers pointing to the ground, left elbow to the rear; push the muzzle of the rifle a little forward; at the same time draw the bayonet, and as soon as the point clears the scabbard turn it up, keeping the elbow down and the upper part of the arm close to the body. Place the socket of the bayonet on the muzzle (flat part of the blade to the front), and when it falls on the foresight turn it with the thumb from left to right, and press it home; then turn the locking ring in the same direction, and come to "The Order."

Now take particular notice that the method of unfixing bayonets—for the long rifle, remember—has been radically changed, the rifle being placed between the knees, as with the short rifle.

Unfixing bayonets—Place the rifle between the knees, guard to the front, and, seizing it with the left hand under the top band, with the second joint of the forefinger of the right hand turn the locking ring to the left; then extend the fingers under the bend, raise the bayonet, turn it to the left, and remove it from the muzzle. Drop the point of the bayonet towards the scabbard, bend resting on thumb, little finger on the top of the socket; at the same time seize the scabbard with the left hand, and guide the bayonet into it, glancing the eyes to the left in so doing. Lastly, seize the rifle with the right hand, between the middle and lower bands, and, taking the time from the right, come to "The Order."—Ed.]

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

BRANTFORD, ONT.—The Dufferin Rifles have sustained a serious loss by the death of their junior major, Wm. H. Hudson, an old officer and a general favorite. He was buried with military honors on the 27th ult., when a very large concourse did honor to his memory. The *Expositor* says:—

"The casket was a very handsome one and was literally buried in beautiful floral offerings, the tribute of friends. One very handsome wreath bore a card, "From his brother officers," and was given by the officers of the regiment; others were from "C" Co.; "Friends at the Court-house," St. Jude's church choir, and others, all of which were interred with the remains.

"The casket was borne to the grave by Lieut.-Col. C. S. Jones, Surgeon W. T. Harris, Capt. McMichael (adjutant), Capt. Rothwell, Capt. T. Harry Jones, and Capt. R. R. Harris (quarter-master).

"Among officers present from elsewhere were Capt. Cox, late of No. 1 Co., Paris; Capt. Petit (late quarter-master), Paris, and Lieut.-Col. Thompson, 39th (Norfolk) Batt.

"The procession left the house at ten minutes past five, and was an hour and fifteen minutes on the way to the cemetery, which is a trifle over a mile from the house. As the band left the cemetery the deceased major's favorite march, "The Battle and the Breeze," was played, and the people turned away feeling satisfaction in the thought that they had done honor to one deserving, a man who was himself the soul of honor, and whose only fault was his generosity. *Requiescat in Pace.*"

MONTREAL.—The past week has been a very active and trying one for the volunteers of the 5th district whose headquarters are in this city. It was reported and believed by the authorities of the city that Tuesday night would be a repetition of Monday night by the anti-vaccination rioters and accordingly the Mayor made a formal requisition for militia protection. In the absence of Lieut.-Col. Straubenzec, D.A.G., and Lieut.-Col. Worsley, B.M., the requisition was addressed to Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, of the Montreal Field Battery, the senior officer on hand. The force called out comprised:—

Prince of Wales Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Bond	250
Victoria Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Crawford	300
Royal Scots, Lieut.-Col. Caverhill	250
Fusiliers, Lieut.-Col. Gardner	250
Garrison Artillery, Major Turnbull	25
Cavalry, Capt. McArthur	40
Total rank and file	1,340

These corps mustered at their armories in drill order, where each man was served out with ten rounds of ammunition. During the night the troops paraded the streets and did guard duty over public buildings, the armories, etc.; no disturbance taking place the troops were dismissed at midnight with the exception of the Victorias and a guard of 24 men from the Royal Scots, the former at the exhibition buildings and the latter at Bonsecours market, the cavalry patrolling the city all night. The guard has been continued since Tuesday night over the exhibition buildings, drill hall, and armories. Each battalion doing 24 hours duty.

On Saturday evening a most unfortunate affair happened at the Exhibition Grounds, the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of one of the Victorias resulting in the death of Private Samuels, of the same corps. Until the matter is investigated it will be best not to enter into any details of the sad accident. The deceased was a young man, a dentist, and very well known and popular in the city.—Contributed.

THE TARGET.

HULL, P. Q.—The County of Ottawa Rifle Association hold their eleventh annual matches here on Thursday next, the 8th. The events comprise a nursery match, an all comers' at 500 and 600 yards, a 200 yards match, a team match and an aggregate—all for cash prizes; besides which there are handsome medals and other prizes in kind. Captain Joshua Wright is the energetic secretary of the association.

OTTAWA.—The 43rd Battalion Rifle Association have issued their programme for their annual matches, which are set for the 9th inst. The prize list is a long one, including some 13 events, and is framed to encourage the younger shots, as it embraces two nursery matches, a handicap and a consolation match. Sighting shots are abolished, in conformity with the views of the D.R.A. competitors, and two or three novelties are introduced, including a skirmishing match with individual prizes, a match at 200 yards limited to four minutes, the competitor to run 100 yards before firing each shot, and a match at 500 yards, 7 shots to be fired in 140 seconds without the targets being lowered. We hope to give a full account of this meeting next week.

"A" company, G.G.F.G., performed their annual class firing on Saturday last under the personal supervision of their Captain, Major Todd, and Lieuts. Thompson and Shannon. There was a large attendance, and the weather was favorable, with a light wind. The company were divided into three classes to compete for very handsome prizes offered by the officers. First in the first-class was Sergt. Winter, one of the wounded at Cut Knife Hill, who made 61 points, including 18 out of 20 at 200 yards standing. Mullin took first in the second-class with 53, and Wiggins headed the third-class.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—The rifle association brings out a good programme for the 13th, the list including \$350 in cash and some 35 prizes in kind. The matches which are open to all comers, include one at 200 and 500, one at 500 and 600, one at 200, 500 and 600, and an extra series at 200 yards in any position. Capt. T. W. Sparham is secretary of the association.

LINDSAY, ONT.—The first semi-annual match of the County of Victoria Rifle Association was held at the range here on Tuesday, Sept. 24th, commencing at 10 a.m. sharp. The weather was favorable and the day's proceedings were conducted throughout in a manner creditable to the association. There was a large number of competitors, exceeding in number the first annual match, and a marked improvement was noticeable in marksmanship, which goes to show of what value an association of this nature is. Mr. Robert Sylvester, of Lindsay, again proved his skill as a crack shot by capturing the much coveted trophy, a silver medal presented by Col. Deacon, president of the association, for the highest aggregate score. Sergt. Williamson, of Lindsay, succeeded by carrying off the handsome silver cup, presented by D. J. McIntyre, Esq., M.P.P., while Mr. M. Maybee, of Cameron, won the valuable cup presented by John Fell, Esq., M.P.P. of Fenelon Falls, he making the second highest score in the association match.

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

N. Young, Bowmanville	31	23	54	Robt. Sylvester	28	18	46
Sergt. Williamson	27	21	48	Sergt. Robinson	32	11	43
J. Sando, Bowmanville	28	19	47	Capt. S. Hughes	24	17	41
T. Nowell, Bowmanville	31	16	47	J. Parkins	26	15	41
M. Maybee, Cameron	28	18	46	J. H. Oliver	28	9	37

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

J. Sando, Bowmanville	29	27	56	Capt. S. Hughes	28	23	51
R. Sylvester	25	30	55	Capt. Evans, Omcinee	28	22	50
T. Nowell, Bowmanville	29	24	53	Sergt. Robinson	25	24	49
A. C. Ray	31	22	53	B. Young, Bowmanville	28	20	48
S. Vermilyea	28	24	52	Sergt. Williamson	29	18	47

Owing to the constitution and by-laws of the association confining the match to members of the association residents of the county of Victoria Messrs. Young, Nowell and Sando, of Bowmanville, were not eligible for this match, but the association proposes giving them special prizes according to merit.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The lease of the ground, 1,200 yards, at the end of the street railway track in Kildonan, having been secured, a meeting of the council of the Winnipeg Rifle Club will be held in the Seymour House this evening, to take further steps. It is said to be a splendid site for a range by those who have been over it, being as flat as a table, with a two mile clear stretch in rear of the butts. The success of the club is tolerably certain as nearly 100 members have already joined.—*Manitoban*, 24th September.

BELLEVILLE.—The annual matches of the Rifle Association were held at the Rifle Range September 25th. The competition was open to all members of the 15th B., A. L. I.

BATTALION MATCH.

Ranges, 200 and 500. Seven shots at each. No sighting shots allowed.

Capt. W. N. Ponton.....44	Private Hastings.....33
Lieut. E. Donald.....43	Capt. Walmsley.....33
Sergt. H. Tammage.....42	Lieut. Munro.....31
Capt. C. Kenny.....35	

The small scores made in the above match were due to a stiff fish-tail wind which made good shooting an impossibility.

The second match, named the Officers' Match, was fired the same afternoon at 400 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each range.

Lieut. T. Munro.....39	Capt. Walms'ey.....31
Capt. W. N. Ponton.....38	Sergt. H. Tammage.....29
Lieut. Donald.....33	

Aggregate prizes were as follows: Capt. W. N. Ponton, 82, D. R. A. Medal; Lieut. E. Donald, 76, O. R. A. Medal; Sergt. Tammage, 71, \$5, presented by Lieut.-Col. Lazier; Lieut. T. Munro, 70, *Daily Intelligencer*, one year; Capt. Walmsley, 64, 150 rounds ammunition. One of the rules governing the match reads as follows: The annual competition among members of No. 1 Co. for the company challenge cup will be decided by the result of the aggregates; winner to have his name engraved on the cup. Under this regulation the company cup was won by W. N. Ponton.

GLEANINGS.

The Winnipeg volunteer memorial fund now amounts to \$5,066. Designs have been called for, to be received up to to-day, from which a sub-committee will select three to be submitted for final decision of the general committee.

As a result of the reports respecting the jamming of so many Martini-Henry cartridges during the recent campaign in Egypt, the committees appointed to investigate the matter have decided that it is necessary to adopt a more substantial form of small-arm ammunition for the Army. In order to determine the best form a series of experiments have recently been commenced, and will be continued over some little time. For the first purposes of the experiment some thousands of cartridges of a special character have been manufactured. This cartridge, having a thick solid-drawn brass shell, is calculated in every way to withstand the rough usage of the field to a far greater extent than those formerly issued, which being made of thin brass foil are easily distorted, while the four folds of the foil round the bullet frequently catch against the sides of the breech-chamber in hurried loading. The first issue of the new cartridge was made to several selected cavalry regiments to be carried in bandoliers, the primary object being to ascertain whether the bullets were liable to be loosened under the conditions peculiar to the mounted arms of the Service. A report on this point will be furnished to the authorities in due course. A further and larger issue of the cartridges to the troops at the various military centres is now being made in order to ascertain whether they will meet all the requirements of infantry work. The tests applied will be severe and exhaustive. Packets of the ammunition will be carried in the haversacks of the men in field work and in the pouches of those on sentry duty. This will be done for about three months, at the end of which period each cartridge will be immersed in water for 24 hours preparatory to being tried on the range.—*Broad Arrow.*

A trial has been concluded at Woolwich of a new muzzle-loading steel-rifled Elswick gun. The weapon was a 6-in. 100-pounder gun, weighing five tons. The breech closing mechanism is different to the Woolwich gun, having a double interrupted screw instead of a single one, the object sought being greater strength and the prevention of liability to jamming. On the gun being fired a second time, the vent piece, which carries the primer or tube and firing apparatus, blew out, and was projected a distance of 200 yards. It was recovered unimpaired, and seven more rounds were fired from the gun. Such an accident, the Woolwich artillerists say, could not have occurred with the Woolwich gun. Within the last few days, however, in firing the Woolwich gun the vent axial became cracked or jammed. This happened when firing a 43-ton Woolwich gun with only 265lb. of black powder, which is stated to be much more violent in action than its ordinary charge of 295lb. of brown or cocoa powder. The damage to the Woolwich gun was at once repaired, and the experiments with it were resumed at the Government butts yesterday. With regard to the Elswick Ordnance Company's gun, the breech mechanism is more complicated than that of the Woolwich gun, inasmuch as it has the vent piece going through the breech screw, which has to be taken out each time it is fired for the tube to be refixed. Whether the new arrangement will prove stronger than the vent axial of the Woolwich gun, further experiments will have to decide.—*Broad Arrow.*

EXTRACT FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 2ND OCTOBER, 1885.

NO. 1—RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS THANKING CANADIAN BOATMEN.

The following resolution agreed to without a dissentient voice by the House of Lords in London, England, on the 25th August, 1885, has been received with a request that it be communicated to those concerned in Canada:—

"Resolved—That the thanks of this House be given to the officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the forces of New South Wales for the gallantry and zeal with which they co-operated in the Eastern Soudan with Her Majesty's British and Indian forces employed there; and also to the Canadian Boatmen and their officers for the valuable assistance rendered by them to the expedition."

Complimentary notice of service of "Canadian Voyageurs on the Nile, Egypt, 1884-85.

The following extract from a report dated "Cairo, 15th June, 1885," from General Lord Wolsley to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for War,

which was published in the *London Gazette* on the 25th August last, is now published here for the information of all concerned:—

"14. The Dominion of Canada supplied us with a most useful body of boatmen under the command of Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, of the Ontario militia. Their skill in the management of boats in difficult and dangerous waters was of the utmost use to us in our long ascent of the Nile. Men and officers showed a high military and patriotic spirit, making light of difficulties and working with that energy and determination which have always characterized Her Majesty's Canadian forces."

NO. 2—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ACTIVE MILITIA, CANADA, 1883.

Casualties.—The following has been added as subsection 2 and 3 to paragraph 1,000 of the Regulations and Orders, 1883:—

(2.) The claims for compensation under paragraphs 997 and 998 on account of injury or illness, also those for gratuity and pension, must be sent to headquarters through the usual channel of communication. The board of officers required under paragraph 1,001 will be appointed by the local senior officer on the spot. Those required under paragraphs 1,007 and 1,008 will be appointed from headquarters. The claims for gratuity and pension on account of permanent disability will be referred from headquarters to the latter boards from time to time as may be required.

(3.) The officer commanding the district in which the applicants reside will render all necessary assistance and advice in securing the written information required to complete each case.

NO. 3—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA—STAFF—MILITARY.

Memo.—Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (21) 18th September, 1885, notifying that Lieut.-Col. Oliver, R.A., had been granted the rank of colonel in the army, the word "local" in the first line is to be omitted.

NO. 4—ACTIVE MILITIA.

School of Infantry, Toronto.

"C" Company of Infantry having been ordered to return to Toronto from the North-west Territories, where it has been employed for some time past on active service, the School of Infantry at Toronto will be reopened immediately upon the return of the company to that station.

Company of Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg.

Erratum.—In No. 6 of General Orders (21) 18th September, 1885, read "Captain Lawrence Buchan, V.B., M.S., from adjutancy of 90th Battalion," instead of "Lawrence Buchan, V.B., M.S., from retired list of captains."

2nd Reg. of Cavalry, No. 1 Troop.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Sergt. Leonard Seymour Bessey, vice Lutz, promoted.

No. 2 Troop.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Sergt.-Major John Davidson Hamill, vice Harry Parsons Thompson, who resigns.

No. 8 Troop.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., John Lemon Buchner, vice Wilson.

3rd Prov. Reg. of Cavalry, "B" Troop.—To be 2nd lieutenant from 14th September, 1885, Troop Sergt.-Major David Sutton, R.S.A. (Cav. 1st B), vice Hagerman, resigned.

16th Batt.—Lieut. and Adj. Martin Davidson Strachan, M.S., to have the rank of Captain from the 14th Sept., 1885.

19th Batt.—To be quarter-master, with hon. rank of captain, 2nd Lieut. (prov.) Gage James Miller, Vice Walker, appointed paymaster.

20th Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be lieutenant, prov., George Dyce Corrigan, vice George Hamilton, left limits.

22nd Batt., No. 4 Co.—Adverting to No. 6 of General Orders (21) 18th September, 1885, with reference to the appointment of Sergt. Pain to be lieutenant, prov., omit "2nd."

No. 5 Co.—To be lieutenant, prov., Walter H. Bleakley, vice Alfred Thomas Cowan, who resigns.

24th Batt., No. 3 Co.—Captain Thomas Clark Somerville retires retaining rank. To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., James Robert Robinson, vice Somerville promoted.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., George Harvey Douglas, vice William Kane, left limits.

31st Batt.—To be assist. surg., John Hanbury Parsons, M.D., vice Surg. Charles E. Barnhart, who retires retaining rank of surgeon.

39th Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be lieutenant, prov., Colon Mathews, vice Tweedale, resigned.

40th Batt.—Adverting to No. 4 of General Orders (20) 4th September, 1885, in which Capt. Duncan is appointed adj., add after his name, "from No. 7 Co."

41st Batt.—Major William Rufus Teskey having left the limits of Military district No. 4, his name is hereby removed from the list of officers.

47th Batt., No. 4 Co.—Adverting to No. 4 of General Orders (20) 4th September, 1885, add after the name of Lieut. Cartwright, R.M.C., from 66th Halifax Batt."

56th Batt.—2nd Lieut. Daniel Atkin Steacy of No. 5 Co., and Surg. Charles Frederick Ferguson are hereby removed from the list of officers of the active militia for having neglected to attend annual drill.

6th Reg. of Cavalry, No. 1 Troop.—The resignation of Lieut. Thomas B. Hall is hereby accepted.

Richmond F. Bat. of Art.—The resignation of 2nd Lieut. Charles Newlands Coburn is hereby accepted.

Quebec Car. Art., No. 1 Bat.—To be lieutenant, prov., Sergt. Louis L. Lapointe (R.S.A., 2nd B), vice, Donohue, resigned.

76th Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Paul Arthur Rodier has been permitted to retire retaining rank, from 19th September, 1885.

79th Batt., No. 8 Co.—Adverting to No. 6 of General Orders (21) 18th September, 1885, in which Lieut. Whitcomb is promoted, read "vice Brooks" instead of "vice Robinson."

87th Batt., No. 6 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Joseph Almanzor Guay, M.S., vice François Xavier Lachance, left limits. To be 2nd lieut., prov., Charles A. Dubeau, vice Guay, promoted.

62nd Batt.—To be major, Capt. Hugh Havelock McLean, V.B., from the adjutancy, vice Henry David Likely, who having left limits is hereby placed on the retired list retaining rank.

78th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Sergt. John Suckling, vice Edward Alexander Cock, who retires retaining rank.

No. 3 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Joseph Lynds Barnhill, M.S., vice John Edmonstone Fitch, who retires retaining rank. To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. Thomas Albert Blackburn, vice Barnhill.

Winnipeg F. Bat. of Art.—To be surg., from 4th September, 1885, Robert Johnston Blanchard, M.D., vice Edward Graves Kittsen, who resigns.

90th Batt., No. 2 Co.—Memo.—Adverting to the appointment in No. 6 of General Orders (21) 18th Sept., 1885., in which "John Alphonse Healy" is appointed to this company, read, "to be 2nd lieut., prov."

NO. 5—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Royal Military College of Canada—"Military Qualification."

Charles Napier Perry, John Halliburton Laurie, Harry Sloggett, George Macaulay Kirkpatrick, George Strachan Cartwright, Herbert Carington Smith, George Stanley Worsley, Charles Albert Hensley, Cecil Manly Maxwell, George Brenton Laurie, Edward Vincent Osborne Hewett, Charles Carnac Luard, Henry Peregrine Leader.

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Sketches shewing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Office, Winnipeg.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 22nd September, 1885.

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Sketches shewing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department or at the Crown Timber Office, Winnipeg.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 20th September, 1885.

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MONTREAL.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for additions to interior fittings, &c." will be received until FRIDAY, the 2nd OCTOBER next, for the execution of the additions and alterations and interior fittings, &c., required in the

POST OFFICE

OTTAWA, ONT.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Wednesday, 23rd instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with the 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 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 does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 22nd Sept., 1885.



THOMAS : CREAN

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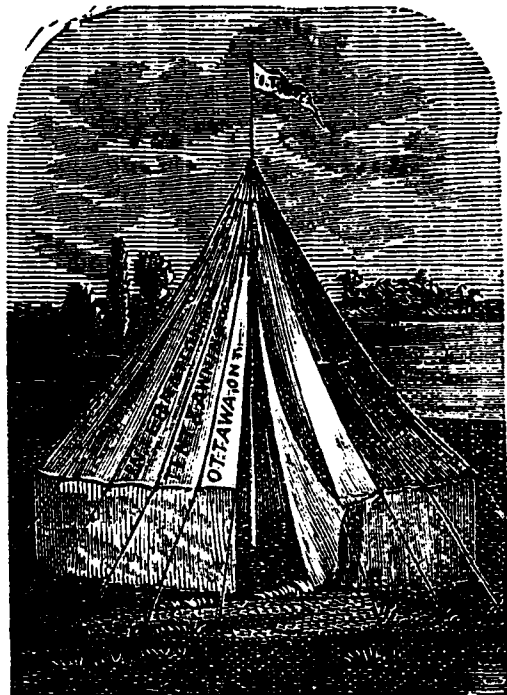
QUEEN'S : OWN : RIFLES,
89 YONGE ST., TORONTO.



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.



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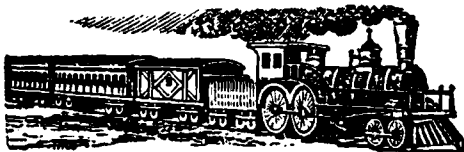
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All the popular Sea Bathing, Fishing and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line.

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E. KING, Ticket Agent, No. 15 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

ROBT. B. MOODIE,

Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto.

D. POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 26th May, 1885.

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FOR THE

Canadian Militia Gazette,

IN CORRESPONDENCE with Advertisers please mention CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE



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.

Money Orders may also be granted at other Money Order Offices in Canada, for payment at the Offices named.

MANITOBA

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JOHN CARLING, Postmaster General.

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



CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF MAIL BAGS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, (for Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

Samples of the Bags to be furnished may be seen at the Post Offices at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

The Bags supplied, both as regards material and manufacture, to be fully equal to the samples, and to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required at Ottawa.

The contract, if satisfactorily executed, shall continue in force for the term of four years, provided always the workmanship and material be satisfactory to the Postmaster General.

Each tender to state the price asked per bag in the form and manner proscribed by the form of tender, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded. Undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the performance of the contract.

Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Offices above named, or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada, Ottawa, 1st October, 1885.

RIFLE OFFICER'S MESS JACKET—For sale—a rifle officer's mess jacket and vest, Canadian regulation; height 5 feet 10 inches. Apply this office.