

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Passing through Toronto last week I called at Captain Cooper's beautifully appointed gun shop on Bay street for a short chat about rifles and shooting, and there saw solid drawn brass shells for both the Martini and Snider rifles—for the former of Eley's make, for the latter of American manufacture. In each case the type is similar to the well-known American central-fire standard brass shell, and looks much more simple and substantial than the complex structure now in use. As there is a commission now engaged discussing the merits of our home-made Snider ammunition it would not be amiss to refer to them the advisability of adopting in Canada, in the interests alike of safety, simplicity and economy, solid shell cartridges.

Economy would be gained by the fact that the solid drawn shells are capable of being reloaded an indefinite number of times, so that, although the first cost is greater, being for Snider ammunition about \$27.50 per thousand, against \$16 for English made cartridges, they would be much cheaper in the long run if a rifleman chose to undertake the labor of loading them himself, as the materials for recharging them would cost only some \$6 or \$7 per thousand. Some American shots are so impressed by the superiority of homemade cartridges that in important matches they use but one shell, cleaning and reloading

it for each successive shot, and we are sufficiently convinced of their good judgment as to be sure they would not do it without the best of reasons.

Whether we get reloadable shells or not the Militia Department ought to do something to cheapen our ammunition. On some of the English ranges the Canadian team could purchase Snider ammunition at threepence, or six cents, a packet; here it usually costs us twenty cents, and the effect of the great difference in price is certainly not in favor of the extension of rifle shooting in the country. It is a question of course for the decision of the Minister of Militia whether it would not be a good investment to sell ammunition at less than cost price. None would be wasted, the crack shots would not fire any more than they do at present prices, and the effect would be to induce new men to fire who are now frightened by the prospect of the considerable expense incurred in sufficient practice to attain a fair degree of proficiency.

The privilege of wearing Her Majesty's uniform is very properly restricted to those only who possess an undoubted right thereto. The occasions on which it may be worn are, in the case of n. c. officers and privates, strictly defined by para. 42 R. and O., 1883, and in the case of officers, although for certain private and unofficial entertainments the rules are not very strictly defined, yet their observance is so regulated by custom as rarely to lead to a breach of decorum. Lapses will, however, occur, chiefly, we believe, through ignorance or inadvertence, and the above remarks have been suggested by the unusual spectacle at a recent public carnival at the Roller Rink of one or two *soi disant* officers in full dress uniform, as well as several n. c. officers and privates, some of them actually wearing side arms, all displaying their borrowed plumes for the admiration of the fairer sex. Comment is unnecessary, but we hope that the actual owners of the uniforms in question will take better care of them in future, and that their temporary occupants will see fit to qualify themselves on another stage for their assumed privilege.

The newspaper discussion upon the advisability of the presentation to Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick has brought into prominence that officer's popularity with his men, and shows that he has at all times taken an active interest in their welfare, besides spending large sums for their benefit. We have not so many commanders with the means combined with the desire to undertake such public-spirited assistance to the force that we can afford to lose any of them, and we should greatly regret that any circumstances should have led to the resignation of Col. Kirkpatrick. One thing, however, is certain, intemperate discussion of the position by the colonel's friends, denunciations of authorities, or repudiation of the rules of the service by the newspapers, will not in any wise help to settle the question as we should all like to see it settled.

The account given by Major Anderson in another column of some experimental rifle matches at the late meeting of the 43rd R.A. is use-

ful for two reasons: it shows some methods of making our shooting more practical by putting a premium upon good judgment and coolness, and it details a simple system of keeping registers in matches where the score cannot be marked as each hit is made—when a target is left up for a number of successive shots. That it may provoke criticism seems very probable, and if so it will be fulfilling a good object, while if it induces some other rifle association's secretary to relate the results of similar experiments elsewhere it will still be accomplishing much for rifle shooting.

This week's general orders show a gain to the permanent corps of nine lieutenants. In the active force we find three promotions, three new officers appointed, and the services of four lost, including those of Surgeon Macdonald, Toronto F.B. of Artillery, being a net loss of one officer.

The reasons for the appointment of the lieutenants to the permanent force are obvious; in the case of the Mounted Infantry corps, they were needed to complete the establishment, in the older corps we can readily believe that they will greatly facilitate the work of the schools, and give the original officers some relief from the irksomeness of routine duties. The selections are such as will meet with general approval; three of the gentlemen being graduates of the Royal Military College, and the others well known militiamen. Lieut. Ogilvie went through the North-west affair with "A" Battery, and Lieut. Pelletier, although adjutant of the 9th Voltigeurs, was attached to "B" Battery when that corps went west, and was wounded at Cut Knife. He is a son of Hon. Senator Pelletier, C.M.G. Capt. McDougall is well known in Kingston as an enthusiastic volunteer, and has recently done a long term of duty in Fort Henry with the P.W.O. Lieut. Cartwright is a son of Sir Richard Cartwright. Capt. Bremner saw service as a lieutenant in the Halifax battalion. Lieut. Chinic is a son of the Quebec ex-Senator, and was attached to "B" Battery in the North-west. Lieut. Doucet is Lady Middleton's brother, who was so severely wounded while acting as A.D.C. to the General at Fish Creek. Capt. Drolet was also west with the 9th. Mr. Oswald—the last on the list—is a brother of the commander of the M.G.A.

The regulations concerning claims for compensation on account of illness contracted in service appear in a consolidated form, amending the Regulations and Orders, 1883.

NOTIONS OF A NOODLE.

Since the finish of the late North-west campaign I have frequently met and indulged in lengthy conversation with an officer who, it appears, was in some way connected with one of the permanent corps of Canada; and from the fact that he was with Sir Frederick Middleton during the whole period, including the chases after Big Bear, his ideas and opinions, though wild in the extreme, may be worth reading; and perhaps parading in print the absurdity of some of his outrageous utterings, may be more effective in altering his ideas than my poor arguments during the last few months have been.

First of all, he has continually, since I first met him home returning at the railway station, railed at and abused the uniform which we all wear so proudly, as being similar to that of Imperial troops, and, therefore, undoubtedly appropriate for any warlike undertaking that it may be necessary for us to embark in.

He generally commences at the top and works down a soldier, both in marching order and otherwise, till he arrives at the feet, where his remarks on our leather, or rather the contractors who work it up into footgear, are most out of place, especially when we know what a painstaking and obliging set of gentlemen most of those are, who contract for the outfits of our militia.

The forage cap (artillery), he blindly maintains, is the most useless article ever made for man, and was the only implement that the Indians would not pick up, as they scoured the camp grounds after the troops.

"Often," he says, "have I watched these scavengers dive into the remains left by the men, comprising bits of all the useless portions of uniform and accoutrements, with fragments of Armour's, beef and sundry other refuse. Three or four times have I seen these poor creatures clear a piece of ground clean of everything, and though every broken matchbox, empty beef tin, &c., was greedily bagged by these dusky gleaners, never yet have I noticed one who would touch the many discarded forage caps always lying about. Now and then a jaded pappoose, saturated with the other recreations of prairie juvenile life, would perhaps take one up, tie a piece of "shaganappi" to it, and saunter down to the first slough for a little innocent boating, but even he would turn away in disgust, when his would-be craft sank promptly to the bottom. Occasionally some gaudy young squaw would pull off the yellow braid, but take the cap itself—never."

My friend says: "It won't stay on without the chin-strap, and as the chin-strap won't stay on either, it becomes difficult, in time of war, for a gunner to keep his head cool, or hot, as the case may be. It won't keep off the sun, it won't keep off the rain, and it won't keep off the mosquitoes. That was proved when the mosquito net would helplessly lie on the men's faces, sighing for a brim; while the mosquitoes to a man deserted the scouts and other slouch hats for the artillery."

My arguments against the appearance of a scout's broad hat went for nothing. He evidently had been badly bitten, and so went on describing how some of his men, while toiling over the "gaps" in their winter uniforms, carried the forage caps, slung by the chin-strap on the back of their valises; the precious affair, of course, could not be put inside, lest it should be crushed; and consequently the pouches and accoutrements in the bottom of the sleigh, rubbing together, broke the straps, and in the dark, or hurry, the cap remained in the conveyance, or was thrown out for the painstaking officer to collect in a pile, in his hopeless endeavor to keep the pieces of his men together. My friend's want of taste prevents him from admiring the smart appearance of the forage cap. In his opinion it is only becoming to a few, and it requires an artist to properly select the sizes; too often he notices some too large, some too small, one over the ear, another the eye, and again he finds it like a pot cover fair on top of the pate of some sober old soldier, who evidently is making the best of a bad job. Once too small, or large, it ever remains so, for unlike any other head cover it never can be bettered, by pulling down or up. In the variable climate of Canada he contends it is a necessity to have a contrivance for the head of a soldier that will also vary a little and accommodate itself to the freaks of Jack Frost, or our boiling sun. As his men stood in the North-west, they were either toiling under a heavy fur cap, in a hot sun, or freezing in a paper forage cap. With the fur it is possible to remove it from the sweating brows and obtain temporary relief. But I must myself in a measure sympathize with his heartrending narrative of an army suddenly caught in a storm, arrayed in summer head-dress, entitled, "Frozen up as an icicle," or "The ear, the cap, and the blizzard."

This unbeliever, however, goes beyond all limits, when he openly denies the usefulness of the helmet for the North-west or any campaign. He quotes as an instance of their usefulness, only when at Cut Knife Hill, "B" Battery men, finding that in lying down the projection behind tilted the helmet over their eyes, removed them from the head, and employed them as pails, or baskets, for carrying their cartridges, the strong linked chin-strap acting as a most reliable handle; and when the crawling skirmisher was lucky enough to strike on a convenient "gopher" hole in which he could fit the glittering brass ball that surmounts the structure, he found himself provided with a far more convenient receptacle for his ammunition than the foolish pouch by his side; while last, but not least, he deprived the Indians, or Breeds, of (as they said) the best targets they had practised at since the buffalo departed. If I am allowed space, time and encouragement to further explain the outrageous views of this "crank" I shall be most happy to give them, but shall at present request another conversation with my misguided friend, before speaking of the rest of the "outfit."

MISTY.

REFLECTIONS ON TACTICS—Conclusion.

BY COLONEL W. W. KNOLLYS.

We do not advocate much firing on the part of the firing line till within 500 yards of the enemy's position. It causes an expenditure of ammunition which may be more usefully employed at comparatively close quarters. The defenders, as a rule, are fairly under cover, and present a small mark. It is not likely that many shots fired at between 800 and 500 yards by men whose range is altering every moment will do great harm, or even strike sufficiently near to put the defenders much off their aim. On the other hand, every time one of the assailants halts to fire he offers a fair mark to the defenders. For this

reason, unless the defenders unwisely expose themselves, we are inclined to think that the fewer shots fired by the assailants up to 400 yards even, the better. To distract the attention and spoil the marksmanship of the defenders we would have recourse to other means than the fire at long range of the line intended for the assault. In many cases the assailants' artillery can keep up a heavy fire either over the heads of the assailants' advancing infantry, or obliquely across their front, till the latter shall have arrived within 400 yards of the defenders' position. In case this cannot be done, or can only be partially done, a body of skirmishers proper—and, if possible, they should be picked shots—should take up a position either on one or both of the flanks of the force intended to assault, or even in its immediate front. This position should be under cover if possible, and should be at a distance from the enemy of about 600 yards, because at that range picked shots can produce an effective fire, while ordinary men can, even by means of frequent volleys, accomplish little. If the thin line of picked skirmishers opposed to a comparatively thick line of the defenders is obliged to take up a position directly in front of the assaulting troops, it is desirable that after a time they should literally crawl forward one by one a few yards at a time until a position 400 yards from the enemy is reached just before the arrival of the assailants. The latter should in successive thin lines advance as rapidly as possible, not firing a shot till they arrive at the line 400 yards distant from the enemy. If they halt and fire they increase the total length of time during which they are exposed to the enemy's missiles. Moreover, the smoke of their rifles attracts the attention of the enemy, and indicates with precision their position, and, as we have said before, their fire will do little execution.

Another reason for not allowing the attacking infantry to commence firing until they arrive within 400 or 500 yards of the enemy's position is that, whatever may be alike the theory and practice of the rifle range, soldiers in actual war will rarely adjust their sights. If they do, they forget in the excitement of the moment to readjust them after advancing. Even at manœuvres only a few exceptionally careful and cool men attend to their sights. We therefore come to the conclusion that where the firing is at all hot the direction should be given to the two men of a file to aim at points differing in height above the ground. In addition, when firing at an enemy standing up, one man of a file should aim at the knee, the other at the middle of the chest. Indeed, even when at a somewhat long distance volleys are fired, and the officer sees that the right elevation has been given, two or more ranges should be given. For example, supposing a half company be ordered to fire in a volley at a body of the enemy standing up at a distance estimated by the officer at 700 yards, he should instruct the front rank men to aim at the knees, the rear rank men at the centre of the chest, and the right files to give an elevation of 650 yards, the left files one of 750 yards.

The importance of enveloping an enemy, and the effect of enfilade or oblique fire cannot be exaggerated; but it is dangerous to endeavor to obtain that effect by spreading out, and consequently weakening the line too much. Moreover, with the large armies now brought into the field it is often impossible to envelope the whole of an enemy's position as a whole. A local envelopment is, however, often possible, and is most desirable. The defender's position must possess some salient angles, frequently the point of the angle being a commanding spot of considerable tactical value. Such a point should be surrounded by an arc of fire, which arc becomes the more effective the more it approaches to a semi-circle. Of course, it will be urged that the infantry or guns forming the extremities of the arc will be themselves enfiladed if not enveloped. That danger may, however, be avoided by one of two methods, or a combination of both. The extremities of the arc may be protected against enfilade by an obstacle, such as a building, a wood, a hill, or a bank; or the men or guns may be drawn up in a series of short échelons with very short fronts. The direction of the fire of an attacking company is evidently the same whether the entire body be drawn up in one line or in eight échelons of half sections, having a distance of 25 yards between each, while the difference of range will serve to correct errors in elevation. Moreover, the fact of the assailants being drawn up in échelon on a general front of fire parallel to a local flank will render it more easy to baffle a counter attack.

An important point to settle is when and to what extent the firing line should be reinforced. The practical solution of this problem must depend largely upon circumstances, and especially the nature of the ground. We have already given it as our opinion that the firing line—i.e., the body intended for the actual attack, as distinguished from the picked skirmishers sent forward to cover the early part of the advance—should not begin to fire till they reach a line from 400 to 500 yards from the enemy's position. Take the case of a battalion of eight companies ordered to make a direct attack on a portion of the

enemy's position. Let us assume that the commander first sends a body of picked shots to act as skirmishers to the front, and that these skirmishers are able to get fair cover on a line 400 yards from the enemy, and there keep up an effective fire. Let us also assume that each of the attacking companies previous to advancing forms fours deep, after Colonel Macdonald's system, and moves in four successive lines, commencing with distances of 75 yards between each line, gradually diminishing as they approach the enemy, till, as the first line comes up to the skirmishers, and, lying or kneeling down, begins to fire, the distance in rear of the second line has been reduced to 30, of the third line to 40, and of the fourth line to 50 yards. As soon as the first line has begun to open fire, the second, third and fourth lines should move at an accelerated pace, and the fourth line even at a run, till they all close up to the first line. Thus almost from the first moment of the firing line commencing fire the latter would be heavy. These four companies should start with, say, half interval, but gradually converge till no interval was left. After firing a few rounds these companies should begin to gain ground till within 80 or at most 100 yards of the position, when, after a rapid discharge of a few rounds, they should, at sound of bugle and word of command, rise, and with a cheer dash at the enemy. We have put the distance at which to charge at very little, but we are convinced that if much more than 100 yards separates the two lines the assailants will get out of breath and slacken pace before reaching the enemy. In the meantime two companies should follow in four successive lines on each flank, half masked by the firing line, the companies in question closing their successive ranks to the front gradually, and edging outwards a little, so that when the firing line makes its final rush the supporting companies may not be more than 200 yards in rear of each flank, ready to fire a volley obliquely and advance at a steady double, or act in such other way as may best conduce to the success of the attack. These companies would, during the advance of the firing line, ward off counter attacks, and thus give confidence to their comrades in front. They should, however, keep distances of ten yards between their four ranks till the firing line was on the point of charging, and at starting they should, unless they could move under cover, begin with the distances laid down for the companies of the firing line. By the arrangement above described half of each battalion would be always thoroughly in hand, and in case of a failure could cover the retreat of the fragments of the firing line; while in the event of a success they would be in a position to follow it up whilst the firing line was being rallied. It is very properly laid down that no man should diverge from the direct line of advance in order to obtain cover. We are of opinion, however, that in an advance over open country when exposed to a hot fire the commanders of sections might be allowed to incline his men first to the left and then to the right of the true line of advance, in order to baffle the enemy's aim and deceive him as to distance. This, however, can only be done when it will not mask the front of troops on the flanks.

As to the defensive, we notice two practices at the present day which are useless, and even objectionable survivals of the past. We refer to the habit of taking up a position on the highest ground available, and of lining every yard of the position with troops.

There are, it is true, certain advantages to be derived from the occupation of a high ground. It renders it more difficult for the assailants to obtain effective cover; it enables the defenders to discern the enemy's disposition while their own are concealed, to a certain extent; and it taxes the strength and wind of the assailants during the last portion of the advance. On the other hand, the fire from a hill is plunging instead of being grazing; it defines, to a great extent, the defenders' position; it induces the defenders to adhere to a passive defence; finally, it generally gives cover from direct fire to the assailants during most of their final advances. To our thinking, if lines of retreat not exposed to the enemy's fire can be found either round the flanks or through gorges in a line of height, the principal line of defence should be at a comparatively short distance from the bottom of a hill, the reserves only being on the top. The occupation by a strong continuous line of a position is a mistake, inasmuch as it absorbs uselessly a considerable number of troops, who might be better employed elsewhere, and it clearly marks out the position. This clear definition of a position should always, when possible, be avoided. Particular points only should be strongly occupied, the intervals which can be swept by fire from either flank need not even be watched. Not only the whole front, but something more than the whole front should be covered by a line of skirmishers proper, only just strong enough to prevent close reconnaissance. Moreover, this line of skirmishers should not be parallel to the real line of resistance. Lastly, the troops occupying the main line should be kept in concealment until the last moment, and should not, by allowing their fire to be lightly provoked, thus disclose prematurely their position. Nothing is so baffling to an assailant as

uncertainty as to the enemy's disposition and strength, nothing more effective than a sudden and unexpected display of force.

We have, in the foregoing pages, only set down stray thoughts, and dealt solely with infantry tactics in European warfare. On another occasion we may be induced to extend our scope. For the present we have, we trust, written that which may induce reflection, provoke discussion, and attract to the subject that attention which it certainly requires, and which in this country has not of late been sufficiently bestowed.—*Colburn's Magazine*.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN EUROPE.

(The English Correspondent of "The Rifle.")

A wandering fit, which annually takes me as September approaches, prevented me from sending last month the communication I had in view. In the course of a round of visits to some of the chief towns of France and Belgium I have observed, especially in the former country, a remarkable change in the views of both the administrators and the people administered on military and other public subjects. Formerly it was far too much the habit of local municipalities to look to Paris for a lead. Scarcely the simplest proposition which had any novelty about it could be mooted at a municipal council board until the prefect of the department had been consulted. Now I find provincial towns, like Havre and Rouen, giving Paris the lead, and establishing popular rifle associations and organizing battalions of drilled school-boys years before Paris has thought of it. France had scarcely emerged from the troubles left behind them by the Germans, on the conclusion of the Franco-German war, when, in 1871, it founded its "*Société de Tir*," and built a "stand" on the heights of St. Adresse, which overlooked the town, costing 120,000 francs. More than once since then a company of English riflemen has paid the establishment a visit. Like the Belgians, the French notion of a "stand" differs considerably from ours. The competitors are protected from the wind and the elements by a solid construction, and they are not so much bothered as you and we are with allowances for force and direction of wind. They are, in fact, only learning the A B C of shooting, and this they admit. Their longest range is 300 metres (about 330 yards), and one of the sixteen targets erected at Havre has a range as short as 15 metres. The declared object of the association is, in fact, to teach the boys to shoot, and in no part of Europe have more effectual means been adopted for teaching rifle shooting and drill at school than at Havre. Every primary school has a miniature range, furnished with target, screens, rifles and ammunition, and the youths from 12 years of age are instructed in the art, and encouraged to become good marksmen by the offer of substantial prizes at competitions held two or three times every year. Within the last two or three years Paris and other great centres have taken up the example of Havre. At Vincennes there was held, early in September, a prize meeting, in which many hundreds of young Frenchmen and about sixty Belgians and Swiss took part for prizes of the aggregate value of 100,000 francs, and the organizer of the meeting, Mons. Paul Deroulède, has since become so popular that he is being run as a candidate for one of the *arrondissements* of Paris for the Chamber of Deputies.

In Belgium rifle shooting is pursued as a pastime and a sport, much as it is in your country and in mine. I arrived at Brussels too late to see the conclusion of the annual meeting of Belgian and foreign riflemen, among whom there was one British marksman whom you have seen at Creedmoor, Private C. F. Lowe; but I was in time to see the prizes distributed in the presence of the Belgian commander-in-chief, Gen. Maréchal, by the president of the "Tir National,"—Colonel Van Humbeck. The total number of competitors exceeded 1,000, and the number of shots fired during the fortnight's shooting was 101,523. The novelties of the meeting were the organization of a revolver competition with a range of 25 metres, to which ladies were admitted as competitors, and the trial of an elaborate system of safety screens to prevent danger to the population of the new "*quartier*," which has grown up round the "stand" since my last visit to it five years ago. The revolver competition was almost as popular as the similar competition held at Wimbledon, to which I made reference in my last communication. Of 138 competitors no fewer than 16 won prizes for scores of 20 points and over out of the 30 points possible; among this number being Madame Emilie Baar, of Antwerp, and our old friend, Private C. F. Lowe, of the Queen's Westminster Rifles.

The question of screens has been as troublesome at Brussels as in London, the stronger charges and higher velocities now got from the improved Comblain rifle (the national military weapon) have led to dangerous ricochets and frequent complaints from alarmed residents, and, at a very considerable cost, a system of screens has been devised,

for a description of which I am indebted to Capt. Jean Robyt, the president of the executive committee of the "Tir National." As at Havre, the firing takes place from a covered building, but here only a short portion of the ranges lie within the building, the remainder being open overhead, though enclosed at the boundaries by high walls of masonry. At about 33 feet in front of the firing points a low stone wall has been built up, and in front of this, about 20 inches from it, a wooden partition is erected, thick enough to resist or absorb the splinters of any low shots which may be intercepted by the wall. The marksman fires through an embrasure about 18 inches high and 5 inches wide, faced with wood, the prolongation of which is a wooden tube of about 16 feet in length, open at the bottom but closed in at the top, and having at its mouth a stout steel plate, which deflects high shots into the ground. At the butts the ground in front of the targets is at a considerably lower level, so as to intercept any low shot which might have escaped the earlier obstacles, and it is scraped off in a way to prevent a shot from rising after once striking the ground. If a shot escapes all these obstacles it is a fairly good one, and must find its way to the targets, which are of paper, and behind which a sufficient mound of earth is built up to absorb all the force of the ball.

The president, at the distribution of prizes, referred to these structural arrangements as satisfactory from the point of view of their security, but unsatisfactory so far as the education of the marksmen was concerned, and also from the point of view of the spectator. As at Wimbledon, a considerable revenue is derived from the gate money of the Brussels "Tir National," but the diminution of interest to the spectator is deplored in Belgium for a higher reason. In shooting matters, as well as in all matters which concern the municipal guards, who form the great majority of the competitors, the officers take the people into their confidence, and in some respects there appears to be even more of solidarity, or perhaps I should say less possibility of isolation, for a purely military movement in the relations between the *Garde Civique* of the Belgian people than in those between the British volunteer force and the British people.

One other point I ought to notice before leaving the subject of the Belgian "Tir National." What is called the *Prix d'honneur*, the most important prize of a very extensive series, was won this year by a young marksman with a remarkable score. Private Charles Spruyt has done but little shooting of a remarkable character except during the last season or two, and has never before taken any very prominent position in the National prize list. But this year he was one of a large party of Belgian municipal guards who accepted the invitation of Mons. Deroulède to compete at Vincennes, where young Spruyt came out second best.

On the last day of the competition at Brussels Spruyt was one of the best forty entitled to compete for the *Prix d'honneur*. This, after three successive stages, he carried off, but with a score of 57 points out of a possible 60 at 250 yards off-hand—a score exceeding by 14 points the corresponding victorious score of last year, and far higher than has ever before been obtained. This improvement appears to be chiefly due to the improvements made in the new rifle which has lately been served out to the *Garde Civique*—the improved Comblain.

With respect to the question of targets the volunteer contributor of the *Weekly Times and Echo* noticing the correspondence on the subject appearing in *The Rifle*, makes a proposal which he thinks will pave the way to the adoption of a standard target as acceptable on this side of the water as on yours. He quotes from Mr. H. P. Miller's "Guide to the Queen's Sixty" (9th edition) the numbers of disappointed Wimbledon candidates who, in the meeting of 1883, made a prize-winning score, but failed to get a prize through being counted out on "ties." They numbered 273, or about ten per cent. of the competitors.

The only cure for the evil is believed to be a target with finer divisions than those at present in use at Wimbledon, and the writer recommends that an effort should be made to get a vote on the subject of a standard target from the British Rifle Associations simultaneously with the proposed vote which you are organizing, and, if possible, in conjunction with you. The agreement in essential points between the proposals of Mr. Hinman and Mr. W. M. Farrow are pointed out, and the main points of both are retained in a target to be proposed here, the principal suggestion being that the dividing line between the count of 4 points and 3 points should be drawn between that of the Creedmoor target and that of the Wimbledon third-class target, the diameter of the ring being 25 inches in place of 24 inches as in our Wimbledon target, and 26 inches as in the Creedmoor target. The 10-ring is proposed to be 3 inches in diameter, with rings counting 9, 8 and 7 within the present 8-inch bull's-eye, the rings increasing in area progressively in nearly the proportion suggested by Mr. Hinman, but leaving the spaces for 3 and 2 intact, as suggested by Mr. W. M. Farrow. It is

possible that this may lead to a movement on this side of the water corresponding with that which you have so advantageously initiated, and I shall not fail to keep you *au courant*.
FRANC TIREUR.

THE ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD AT GUILDHALL.

On the 17th October the Elcho Challenge Shield, which was won by the English Eight at Wimbledon last July, was publicly handed over to the Lord Mayor, to be deposited at the Guildhall until it shall be won by either the Scottish or Irish team. The shield was brought from the Thames Embankment on a gun carriage supplied by the Royal Artillery, it having been met just by the foot of Blackfriars Bridge by a large escort made up of detachments of the various City Volunteer regiments. All these were well represented, the Hon. Artillery Company, under Major Jones (who had the supreme command, assisted by Major Wadd, of the London Rifle Brigade); the London Artillery Brigade, under Major Bird; the City Engineers, under Major Steward Harrison; the London Rifle Brigade, under Captain Poulter; the 2nd London, under Captain R. W. Smith; the 3rd London, under Captain Doll; and the 1st V. B. Royal Fusiliers, under Captain H. Gardner. The bands of the Hon. Artillery Company led the escort through the City to the Guildhall, which was reached about half-past four; and as soon as the Lord Mayor, with the sheriffs and other civic dignitaries, had taken his seat on the dais, the massive shield of hammered iron was borne to his lordship by seven members of the team, led by Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., C.B., M.P., the captain of the team, the other members of which who were present being Major Waller, Captain Mellish, and Messrs. Whitehead, Gibbs, Arrowsmith, and Turner. In handing the shield over to the Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Wilmot said it was in 1882 that he last had the honour of appearing in the Guildhall to present the shield to his lordship's predecessor after it had been won by the English Eight. The shield was now again to be placed in its grand old resting-place, after one of the keenest encounters he could recollect, and he would admit that he had entered on the contest with very faint hopes that his team would win. Still fainter were his hopes when he had to leave Wimbledon, in obedience to an urgent whip from the House of Commons, the English being then twelve points behind their friends from Ireland at 800 yards. However, the English won, beating the Scottish by six points and the Irish by twenty, a result obtained only by strong determination and great nerve. The gallant officer then ran over the history of the shield, which was given by Lord Elcho in 1862, and was for the first three years shot for by the English and Scottish only, the former winning it twice and the latter once. Then the Irish came in, and in twenty-one years since, the English had won it ten times, the Irish seven, and the Scottish four. The Irish won in 1883 and 1884, and won it well. The highest score made in the English team last July was 209, and the highest score ever known had been 215, made by Mr. John Rigby and Major Humphrey. In handing the shield over to the Lord Mayor for safe keeping, Sir Henry Wilmot hoped while it hung in the hall it would be an incentive to many young men to take up rifle shooting, one of the most healthful and useful of amusements. (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor, in response, congratulated Sir Henry Wilmot and the members of the team on their achievement, and hoped that the shield might remain in its place for many years to come, and that his successor, Sir Reginald Hanson, colonel of the City Militia, might not have to give it up. All present must feel the importance of rifle shooting, illustrated by the difficulty British troops had experienced in South Africa against the admirable rifle shooting of the Boers. That showed the importance of a country cultivating the use of the rifle, for unquestionably the country which possessed the best marksmen would possess the best chance in war. In the old wars, the supremacy of England had been maintained by the use of the rifle. (Cheers.) The shield was then hoisted to its old place opposite the entry, and after Sir Henry Wilmot had thanked the Lord Mayor for his presence, and the City corps for their escort, the large company who had witnessed the ceremony dispersed.

The Mayor of Montreal, H. Beaugrand, Esq., has taken occasion to thank the city volunteers for the services rendered by them in maintaining order during the late anti-vaccination riots. In an official letter to Lieut.-Col. de Lotbiniere Harwood, D.A.G., military district No. 6, he says: "Kindly be my interpreter with the officers and men of the brigade, and express to them what a debt of gratitude we owe to them for their exemplary conduct under most trying circumstances. Montreal has a right to feel proud of possessing such volunteers, and I deem it my duty to openly acknowledge it in this particularly special case."

We have received the scores of the Omamee rifle matches, but cannot publish them, as they contain no details as to distances, positions, or rifles used, and without these particulars are of no interest except to those who participated in them.—Editor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A QUESTION OF DRESS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—How should artillery officers dress when the rank and file are in "review order;" especially which belts should they wear, white or gold? X.

[According to Q. R. (Sec. 12, par. 35) artillery officers appear in full dress for review order, and full dress, according to the dress regulations, includes gold embroidered belts. The M. R., 1883, however, stipulate (par. 275) that officers may wear undress at annual drill, &c., and under this regulation white, that is undress, belts would be permitted to be worn, even though "review order" were called for, though they would not be strictly correct. In M. R., 1879, par. 1002-1005 will be found in full the latest dress regulations issued for Canadian artillery.—Editor].

THE FAILURE OF THE GUN CARRIAGES AT CUT KNIFE AND THE UTILITY OF ROCKETS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—When the telegraphic reports of the fight at Cut Knife Hill came to hand people were much surprised to read that Lieut.-Col. Otter was almost obliged to give up working his field guns, and came very near abandoning them on his return to Battleford. The fact is the carriages were rotten, and, at every discharge, had to be tied up with ropes. The question arises—whose fault is this? If you turn to Commissioner Irvine's report for 1883, to the Minister of the Interior, you will find the following on the 31st page: "I have previously reported that the carriages and limbers of the 7-pounder guns are virtually unserviceable, and last year I recommended that carriages and limbers of the Imperial pattern be purchased."

Is anything further required to prove the necessity for transferring the Mounted Police force to the control of the Militia Department? Our gun carriages would scarcely be allowed to lie rotting for three years, notwithstanding the repeated requests of the commanding officer to have new carriages supplied.

There is another point on which information would be acceptable—would the Minister of Militia kindly furnish the public with a report of the quantity of rocket tubes and rockets now in store? If our volunteers had had a rocket battery at Cut Knife or Fish Creek they would probably have made the red skins dance a new kind of war dance. Edison and his electrical appliances could not put more "dance" into their legs than would a well served rocket battery.

DRY ROT.

HONORS WANTED FOR THE FIELD FORCE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—After a campaign is over it is usual for the general commanding to write a final despatch in which he ends by recommending certain officers, non-commissioned officers, and men for promotions and decorations.

I do not suppose that our little affair in the North-west merits such a despatch as Lord Wolseley lately wrote on his return from the Soudan, but still I should like to know if our commanding officer has written one at all, and if it is to be published. In this connection the present seems a suitable occasion to suspend the rule limiting rank so that some of the senior officers might be made brevet colonels.

Can you tell us what the medal is to be like and if there is to be a clasp for those who were under fire, or at Batoche, or whether those troops who underwent the real hardships of the campaign are to get any distinguishing mark.

In Egypt the Imperial Government gave a medal and the Local Government gave a star, why then should not our Dominion Government give a bronze star to those present at Cut Knife, Fish Creek, and the only real success of the campaign, "Batoche," as well as General Strange's wonderful 700 mile march?

VOLUNTEER.

TORONTO, October, 27th, 1885.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

MONTREAL.—On Saturday afternoon, the 30th October, at the Point St. Charles ranges, a friendly rifle match was fired between teams from A companies of the Royal Scots and 6th Fusiliers. Originally it was intended that there should be 15 men a side, but owing to the absence of two of the Scots' team, the match was shot 13 a side. The result of the shooting was that the 6th beat their opponents, the 5th, by 88 points, an average of seven points per man, thus winning a barrel of oatmeal, which was agreed should be given to the Montreal General Hospital. Well known and representative shots, both Dominion and Provincial, were on each team. The following are the names:

Royal Scots—Capt. Hood, Lieut. Miller, Sergt.-Major Niven, Sergt. Brown, Corpals. Bates and Tabb, Piper Mathewson, Privates McGowan, Lewis, Cook, Allan, Karnberg and Rose.

Fusiliers—Sergt.-Major Street, Sergt. Currie, Corpl. Currie, Privates Arnold, Riddle, T. Scott, J. Scott, Harrison, Clark, Graham, Farrar, Bradshaw and McArthur.

Major McCorkill, Captains Hood, Newton and Ibbottson and Lieut. Miller, of the 5th, and Lt.-Col. Gardner, Major Massey, Captains Paterson and Davidson, of the 6th, and Lieut. Gadsley, of the 15th Batt., were present during the match.

The presentation of prizes won at the annual rifle matches of No. 5 company Victoria Rifles took place at their armory on Saturday, the 30th ult., when about 45 members sat down to a collation provided by the officers. Capt. Bacon presided, being supported by Lieuts. Kelland and Goodhue. There was a number of guests present, amongst whom were Major F. C. Henshaw, Capt. Lucas, late of Her Majesty's regular army, Capt. A. Anderson, Adjutant, and Lieut. Gadsby of the 15th Batt.

The medical commission to adjust the claims of the volunteers for injuries sustained during the rebellion meet at the Brigade office on Mondays and Fridays. The commission is composed of Drs. Fenwick, Desjardins and Guerin. Amongst the claimants are Privates Lemay and Marcotte and the relatives of the late Sergt. Valiquette, all of the 65th Batt.

The 6th Fusiliers are hard at work preparing for their annual inspection, which will take place on Thanksgiving Day. At their parade on Thursday, the 5th inst., Lt.-Col. Gardner, on behalf of the officers of the regiment, presented Capt. Anderson, of No. 6 company, who is about to leave the city for British Honduras, with a beautiful *souvenir* as a token of the esteem with which he is held by his brother officers of the battalion.

Capt. Jeffrey Burland, 6th Fusiliers, returned last week from a six months tour in England and the Continent, and looks the better for his holiday.

TORONTO.—The members of the Royal Grenadiers assembled at the drill shed last night. Notwithstanding the very wet condition of the weather there was a very fair attendance. It was of course out of the question to think of marching out, so Lt.-Col. Grasset put the regiment through battalion movements in the shed. Before dismissing the parade Col. Grasset called attention to the fact that a number of articles of accoutrements and clothing belonging to the regiment had not been returned into store. He stated that any person holding such articles without authority would be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. . . . The parade preparatory to the inspection by Major-Gen. Middleton, which was to have taken place last evening, has been postponed until Tuesday. The General has gone to Winnipeg, but will return here on Wednesday next. The inspection will probably take place Thursday afternoon. . . . The last issue of the *Canada Gazette* contains the appointment of C. E. Burch to a second lieutenancy in the Royal Grenadiers, and the acceptance of the resignation of Second Lieut. Leight. . . . Captain Skinner, who commanded one of the crack companies of the P.W.O.R., Kingston, was among the spectators at the shed last night. . . . The members of the regiment who were not in the North-west only will be paid for drill this year. These are now signing the pay-sheets. . . . A board composed of Lt.-Col. R. B. Denison, D.A.G., Lt.-Col. Milsom, and Lt.-Col. Grasset will meet at the shed on Monday next for the purpose of inspecting the arms and accoutrements. Orders have therefore been issued ordering all these articles to be returned into store before that date.—*Mail*, 6th.

The principal prizes won at the recent rifle matches of the Queen's Own Rifles were presented on Wednesday night last at the usual weekly parade of the battalion. The honors fell almost entirely to "A" company, the members of which have reason to be proud of their success at the range. To "G" company's lot fell the handsome prize awarded for skirmishing. Before dismissing the men Col. Miller announced that the inspection of the battalion would take place, in drill order, on Thursday, the 12th inst., Thanksgiving day. He regretted that the battalion would be under the necessity of parading in drill order for inspection, but owing to the want of accoutrements it could not be avoided. Though pay will be allowed for only 18 officers and about 170 men, yet a good turn-out of the battalion is expected, notwithstanding the counter attractions on that day.

QU'APPELLE.—"B" Battery reached here on the 22nd ult., after a fine march from Prince Albert, though they were somewhat incommoded by extensive prairie fires, which amongst other inconveniences, imparted to the faces of the returning braves an uncommon resemblance to a band of nigger minstrels.

A draft of two officers and thirty-two non-com. officers and men arrived by train on Sunday morning 24th ult. from Quebec, under command of Major Short, to relieve a like number of time expired and married men; the latter left by express on 2nd inst., under command of Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, for Quebec. As they marched to the railway station they were loudly cheered by their comrades. Major Short in a brief speech bade the returning soldiers good-bye and God speed, and expressed a hope that himself and the remainder of the command might have the pleasure of eating their next X'mas dinner in the Citadel of Quebec along with them. The gallant major was loudly cheered by the men as they embarked on the cars. The battery is quartered in the dominion immigration building.

THE TARGET.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Last week the semi-annual meeting of the council of the Provincial Rifle Association was held at the office of Major Parks, the president. Capt. Hartt, St. John Rifles, was chosen unanimously secretary-treasurer. Major Arnold, P. A. Melville and J. P. Macintyre were re-appointed auditors. The question of an inter-provincial match—for the three maritime provinces—was talked over, and it was decided to open communication with the rifle associations of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, with the idea of bringing about this object. The time suggested was the first week in July; ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; teams of 8 to 12 men each province; the prize a challenge cup with a badge for every man of the winning team; each association to contribute \$10 or \$15 to procure badges and bear necessary expenses attendant upon the shooting; the competitors to be *bona-fide* members of the Active Militia and to shoot in uniform; sighting shots, or not, as may be agreed upon. The location of the tournament was left to correspondence. It is thought that the three local governments will not be backward in appropriating a sum with which to purchase a suitable trophy, which can be shot for year by year, remaining in the hands of the winners until the following competition. Riflemen in Nova Scotia have already expressed themselves favorable to a meeting of this nature, and there is no doubt but it would be productive of much good and an incentive to shots to become members of the team. The details were left to the incoming executive committee.

Among the other matters dealt with were the desirability of another maiden and nursery match at the annual provincial competition, and the remodeling of the prize list to meet suggestions made at the annual meeting. These were likewise referred to the executive, which, it was decided, should report to the council at a special meeting in February.

The following were chosen as the executive (the president and secretary being ex-officio members): Lieut.-Col. Beer, Major Arnold, Capt. F. H. Hartt, Lieut. Kinnear, P. A. Melville.

OTTAWA RIFLE CLUB.

The following is a synopsis of the year's shooting of this club, which embraced nine spoon days for Sniders at Queen's ranges, four for Martinis at the same distances, and two for Martinis, 10 shots at 800 yards; besides aggregate prizes, a tournament, and a special competition for the medals gained by affiliation with larger associations:

NAMES.	SNIDER—2, 5 and 600									Total Best 5.	M. H. 2, 5 and 600.				Total Best 3.	M. H. 8' 0			Medals	Grand Aggregate.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		1	2	3	4		1	2	3		
Anderson, Major	61	80	79	72	68	85	85	85	85	402	85	63	65	213	32	33	51	110	615	
Armstrong, J. A.	61	60	56	70	71	89	74	82	85	401	82	83	89	67	254	18	33	51	114	655
Chamberlin, J. C.	70	71	78	67	84	75	81	73	77	395	87	76	85	75	248	25	15	40	104	643
Cunningham, J. F.	59	81	70	68	71	87	82	87	82	419	72	77	88	82	247	28	34	62	110	666
Cotton, A. F.	67	67	64	67	75	85	85	85	85	419	69	68	66	69	206	18	33	51	101	666
Carroll, Thos.	56	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	337	63	63	63	63	213	14	14	14	108	666
Deslauriers, J.	63	56	56	54	66	66	66	66	66	337	63	63	63	63	213	14	14	14	108	666
Dawson, F. W.	63	56	56	54	66	66	66	66	66	337	63	63	63	63	213	14	14	14	108	666
Gallwey, R.	46	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	337	62	62	62	62	213	14	14	14	108	666
Grant, Jas.	71	49	64	76	78	82	80	80	84	413	67	61	82	77	226	26	26	22	106	639
Gray, Lieut.	71	49	64	76	78	82	80	80	84	413	67	61	82	77	226	26	26	22	106	639
Hutcheson, J. E.	71	49	64	76	78	82	80	80	84	413	67	61	82	77	226	26	26	22	106	639
Fairweather, J. H.	71	49	64	76	78	82	80	80	84	413	67	61	82	77	226	26	26	22	106	639
Jamieson, W. A.	71	49	64	76	78	82	80	80	84	413	67	61	82	77	226	26	26	22	106	639
Lynch, J. B.	75	73	57	73	73	82	74	81	81	385	75	84	73	232	22	22	22	98	617	
Morrison, N.	75	73	57	73	73	82	74	81	81	385	75	84	73	232	22	22	22	98	617	
Mailleu, G.	65	59	49	63	78	73	67	44	70	353	69	65	65	200	9	9	9	79	566	
McJanet, T.	65	59	49	63	78	73	67	44	70	353	69	65	65	200	9	9	9	79	566	
O'Leary, Inspector	47	85	62	66	77	77	77	77	77	337	73	80	76	61	229	28	33	61	90	566
Pink, A.	60	78	73	74	78	80	80	80	80	390	89	72	87	81	257	24	42	66	125	647
Porley, Captain	60	78	73	74	78	80	80	80	80	390	89	72	87	81	257	24	42	66	125	647
Reardon, R.	72	62	77	68	75	75	57	71	71	370	70	62	81	66	217	16	32	48	115	587
Sutherland, E. D.	56	72	66	66	82	80	81	86	86	401	80	78	78	78	238	26	21	47	77	587
Short, Wm.	72	54	66	61	81	80	79	68	68	380	76	71	71	71	238	26	21	47	77	587
Sherwood, Lieut.	72	54	66	61	81	80	79	68	68	380	76	71	71	71	238	26	21	47	77	587
Slater, R. N.	41	55	65	61	74	74	74	74	74	296	56	50	76	76	182	20	20	20	115	478
Tabor, C. W.	41	55	65	61	74	74	74	74	74	296	56	50	76	76	182	20	20	20	115	478
Thompson, Lieut.	41	55	65	61	74	74	74	74	74	296	56	50	76	76	182	20	20	20	115	478
Todd, Major	41	55	65	61	74	74	74	74	74	296	56	50	76	76	182	20	20	20	115	478
Tink, R.	41	55	65	61	74	74	74	74	74	296	56	50	76	76	182	20	20	20	115	478
Wright, Lieut.	40	55	62	67	67	67	67	67	67	360	64	78	74	86	238	26	21	47	77	587
Walters, H.	79	80	55	82	64	64	64	64	64	360	81	73	73	73	238	26	21	47	77	587
Waldo, Capt.	61	52	76	76	72	63	71	71	71	343	71	70	59	200	35	35	35	106	543	
Whiteley, W. H.	64	64	64	64	81	71	77	74	64	367	72	74	80	226	37	35	72	111	593	
Wright, Capt.	64	64	64	64	81	71	77	74	64	367	72	74	80	226	37	35	72	111	593	
Hutchison, Dr.	50	70	70	68	84	84	84	84	84	350	77	77	85	73	239	22	22	22	109	598

The following are the winners of spoons, the first prize on each day being a solid silver dessert spoon, the second a tea-spoon of like quality.

SNIDER RIFLE—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

1	H. Walters	79	6	J. A. Armstrong	89
2	N. Morrison	75	7	A. F. Cotton	87
3	A. Pink	85	8	J. E. Hutcheson	85
4	A. F. Cotton	81	9	A. F. Cotton	82
5	W. P. Anderson	80		J. E. Hutcheson	90
6	Lieut. Sherwood	80		A. F. Cotton	87
7	Lieut. Sherwood	86		E. D. Sutherland	86
8	H. Walters	82		J. A. Armstrong	85
9	Lieut. Chamberlin	84			
10	W. H. Whiteley	81			

MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE—200, 500 600 YARDS.

1	H. F. Porley	89	3	J. A. Armstrong	89
2	J. C. Chamberlin	87	4	A. F. Cotton	89
3	J. A. Armstrong	83		Lieut. Wright	86
4	A. Pink	80		A. F. Cotton	82

MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE—800 YARDS.

1	W. Whiteley	37	2	Capt. Porley	42
2	Major Anderson	32		E. D. Sutherland	37

The following are the aggregate prizes:

Capt. Perley, 1st, D.R.A. medal. E. D. Sutherland, 2nd, O.R.A. medal.

Best five scores with Snider.

Grant's medal—1st.	A. F. Cotton	81	82	82	87	87	419
\$4 00	—2nd J. E. Hutcheson	76	78	84	85	90	413

Best three scores with M. H.—Jamieson's medal.

Capt. Perley	81	87	89	257
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Best two scores at 800 yards—Grant's badge.

Whiteley	37	32	69
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Best five shots Snider, and three M. H.—Sherwood's prize.

A. F. Cotton	419	247	666
Armstrong	401	254	655
Perley	390	257	647

Club tournament—Anderson's prize—W. A. Jamieson, winner.

GANANOQUE.—The Local Rifle Association have issued their programme for annual matches on the 10th inst., open to residents in the third and fourth military districts, comprising four events, aggregate and range prizes. As each match includes five shots at three ranges, it is probable that three or four days will be required to complete the shooting. Entries may be made with Major D. E. Jackson, Sec.-Treas. G. R. A. We hope to publish full details of these matches in our next issue.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 6TH NOVEMBER, 1885.

NO. 1—CASUALTIES.

Paragraph 1,000 of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883, and the sub-sections published in General Orders 15.8.85, 2.10.85 and 16.10.85 have been consolidated as follows:—

CLAIMS.

1,000. Claims for compensation on account of injury or loss of time from illness contracted on service must always be accompanied by a certificate of the commanding officer and surgeon of the claimant's corps or detachment, showing the time and place at which it occurred. Also those for pension on account of deceased militiamen must show in addition their circumstances at the time of death, and the number, names in full, ages, sex and proximity of relatives who were dependent on them for support. (See paragraph 1,009, sub-sec. 5.)

(2.) Commanding officers will bring to the attention of the Deputy Adjutant-General in their respective districts the cases of such officers and men as are entitled to be considered with a view to compensation, gratuity or pension. That officer will render necessary assistance and advice in securing the written information required to complete each case.

(3.) Those suffering from disability, who are entitled to compensation under the provisions of paragraph 997 or 998 can, if necessary, during the continuance of the disability, apply for a payment on account. In such instances the nature and cause of the disability must be established and the date and amount of any previous payment shown, also the certificate of two medical practitioners must be appended to the claim as evidence of the continuance of the disability, and that the applicant is still incapacitated from following his ordinary occupation. G. O. 16.10.85.

(4.) Claims must be investigated separately, and each report of a board or certificate of medical or other officers relating thereto must be confined to the one subject of which it forms a part. Staff or other officers are to see that the correspondence and papers in each case are complete and that they relate only to that case. G. O. 15.8.85.

(5.) The claims, with the evidence, certificates and reports required to establish them, are to be forwarded to head-quarters by the Deputy Adjutant General of the district for consideration and action.

Memo—Sub-section 5 of paragraph 1,009 has been amended by adding the words "names in full"—between the words number and age on the 6th line.

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

The following is added as a sub-section to paragraph 544 of the Regulations and Orders, 1883:—

(2.) Such engineers as have obtained short course engineer certificates at the Royal Military College, may, if they rejoin for a long course in engineering within five years, be again allowed transport for one journey going to Kingston and one returning from it.

NO. 3—ACTIVE MILITIA—PERMANENT CORPS.

The following officers have been appointed lieutenants, dating from 29th October, 1885:—

Regiment of Canadian Artillery.

Lieut. George Hunter Ogilvie, graduate R. M. C. Lieut. Oscar Chas. Casgrain Pelletier, from adjutancy, 9th Batt., prov. Lieut. Ogilvie has been detailed for duty with "A" Battery, and Lieut. Pelletier with "B" Battery.

Infantry School Corps.

Capt. James Charles McDougall, from 14th Batt., (1st class G.S., L.C.) Lieut. Robert Cartwright, graduate R.M.C. Capt. James Alexander Bremner, from 66th Batt., prov. 2nd Lieut. Edmond Chinic, from No. 3 Co., 17th Batt., prov. Lieut. and Captain MacDougall and Lieut. Cartwright have been detailed for duty with "C" Co.; Lieut. and Capt. Bremner for duty with "A" Co., and Lieut. Chinic with "B" Co.

Company of Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg.

Lieut. Arthur Emile Doucet, graduate R. M. C. Capt. Joseph Charles Gaspard Drolet, from No. 3 Co. 9th Batt., prov. James Kidd Oswald, from retired list of lieuts., 3rd Batt., prov.

The substantive appointments of those noted as appointed "provisionally," are dependent upon the officers obtaining a "long course certificate" as provided by para. 555, Regulations and Orders, 1883.

Toronto F. B. of Art.—Surgeon Albert Angus Macdonald resigns.

40th Batt., No. 8 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Sergt. Hugh McCullough, vice Wm. Richardson, who reverts to retired list of lieuts.

63rd Batt.—To be 2nd lieut., Stephen J. R. Sircom, M.S., from retired list of 2nd lieuts., vice Charles Edward Davidson, deceased.

78th Batt., No. 6 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. William Maxwell, M.S., vice William Sutherland, who retires retaining rank. To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. George Gordon Matheson, M.S., vice Maxwell. To be 2nd lieut., prov., David Duncan Cameron, vice Matheson.

BREVET.

To be major, from 3rd Sept., 1885, Capt. William Loveys, V.B., No. 2 Co., 22nd Batt.

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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.

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WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

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

N.B.—The time for the reception of tenders for the supply of Mail Bags has been extended by the Postmaster-General for one month (until noon on Wednesday, the 2nd December, 1885), certain changes having been made in the form of tender, as shown in the amended form of proposal to be had from the Postmasters of the following places:—Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 24th October, 1885.



Statutes of Canada.

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



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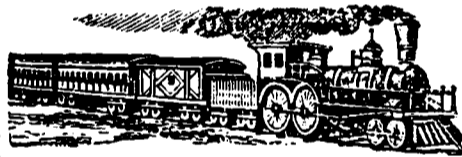
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D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent

Railway Office,
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JOHN CARLING,
Postmaster General.

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



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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 12th November next, for the Clearing and Removal of Snow, &c., from the Public Buildings, Ottawa; and also for the Removal of Snow, &c., from the roofs of buildings, out-buildings, walks, avenues or roads, &c., &c., at Rideau Hall.

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had at this office, where all necessary information can be obtained.

Separate Tenders will be required for each work, and must be endorsed "Tender for Removal of Snow, Public Buildings," and "Removal of Snow, Rideau Hall" respectively.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails 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. GOBELI,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 2nd November, 1885.

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