

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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Comment and Criticism.

WE reproduce a manly letter from Lieut.-Col. Gibson, the deservedly popular commander of the thirteenth, appealing to the citizens of Hamilton to support the volunteer movement in general, and the thirteenth in particular. He points out the reasons why the militia force is worthy of support, and chides employers for forgetting in times of peace the protection received during times of disturbance. Then they are ready enough to acknowledge the services rendered, and to slop over with enthusiasm, but later on the same men make no difficulty about dismissing an employee if his militia duties make the slightest calls upon his time or their pockets. Some Canadians have yet to learn the duties they owe the state, and if such letters as Col. Gibson's, or any other means, could teach them somewhat of these, the probably greatest barrier to the success of the whole force would be removed.

THE number of new rifle associations that have been organized this year, especially in and west of Ontario, is probably unprecedented, and speaks well for the future prospects of military rifle shooting in Canada. During the whole season we have been receiving reports of practices and prize meetings from districts that never before dreamt of target practice. For instance, Portage la Prairie has a live association, with possession of ten Martini-Henrys procured from the government. Unluckily, the success of their matches lately was greatly impaired by very wet weather. Port Arthur has an excellent range, thanks to the energy of Capt. Ray; the county of Russell this month witnessed its first prize meeting; and now Milton follows suit. In this last instance Capt.

Panton, who commands No. 7 Co. of the 20th battalion, and who is an enthusiastic shot, was directly instrumental in organizing the association, and deserves great praise for the success of the competition of which we give the results in this issue. Considering that few of the competitors had fired a rifle before this season the scores are more than creditable, Private Robertson's (20th battalion) full score at 200 yards, kneeling, being the feature of the day.

OH! if we only had reliable Snider ammunition there would be some satisfaction in shooting, and in knowing that the prospects for increased interest in target shooting all over the country were good, but when we have to use stuff that we have lost confidence in, we will speedily follow up by losing heart altogether. The Ottawa club's season's record is a fresh proof of the difference in quality of the two ammunitions. The average is over 7 points per score less than last year, and the aggregate prize for five scores was taken with 37 points less. That the fault is not with the marksmen is proved by the fine scores made last Saturday with Martinis, when Mr. Carroll worked in a pretty 95 and six men got over inners.

LAST week's general orders are longer than usual, in consequence of the extended interval since the last issue. They include eighteen promotions, twenty-four new appointments, seven of these being qualified, and thirty-two losses, leaving a balance of eight on the wrong side, that is a net loss of that number of commissions. Above the rank of captain we find only the following changes: Major McGill, R.M.C., has received his brevet as lieutenant-colonel, a well deserved promotion; Major Armstrong exchanges brevet for substantive rank in the New Brunswick Brigade of Artillery, and Lt.-Col. Doherty succeeds to the command of the 82nd, rendered vacant by the death of Col. Beer. Amongst the non-combatants we find Dr. Campbell attaining, on the completion of twenty years' service as surgeon, the rank of surgeon-major; Dr. Aitken resigns from the 75th, and Surgeon-Major Page from the 78th, his place being taken by his assistant, Dr. McLean.

LT.-COL. MATHESON is to be congratulated on getting the head-quarters of his fine regiment, the 42nd Battalion of Infantry, changed from Brockville to Perth. Brockville is too small to support two corps, and the majority of the companies of the 42nd have always belonged to the County of Perth. Now it will be in order for the commanding officers of the 42nd and 41st to effect an exchange of a couple of companies to further consolidate and improve both corps.

THE organization of the two new school drill associations this week gazetted, is a step that we hail with pleasure, for there is no better way of inducing good material to join the militia than to teach them their drill when, as boys, they pick it up most readily. If Canada wants her sons to have a martial spirit she should include military training in every school curriculum, and not leave it, as she practically does now, to the individual tastes of the masters or boys. And she should help the drill companies that are formed more substantially than she now does, by a direct money grant annually, towards paying for uniforms and

providing rewards for proficiency. We hope to see all this achieved in good time; meanwhile we are glad to find many of our militia officers sufficiently enthusiastic to voluntarily drill the boys in institutions where companies have not been formed or are not authorized; in this connection we call to mind the names of Major Hughes, in the Toronto public schools, Lieut. Burnett, in Orillia, and last on the honorable roll, Lieut. Brennan in the Peterborough separate schools.

THIS week we conclude Colonel Macdonald's trenchant essay on the reforms necessary in our field exercise, and we have willingly devoted to it a great deal of space, because the whole problem of infantry manoeuvres is one of the most urgent questions now before the English military world. Our own little disturbance last year must have borne in on all who took part in it the necessity for reform in the methods of attack, and for finding some means of effectually controlling all the men when corps are scattered over considerable areas. All this Colonel Macdonald's scheme seems to do, but, even if it is not perfect, he has produced an irresistible array of authorities to show that *some* modifications must be introduced. Let our readers turn up their back numbers and read the whole article through connectedly, and then let them sit down and think the thing out for themselves, and resolve that in next summer's camps they will endeavor to take more responsibility upon themselves and learn better what their duties are in the field.

Personal.

Dr. F. W. Campbell, of B Company Infantry School Corps, whose promotion to surgeon major after twenty years' service as a surgeon, appears in last week's general orders, is among the senior medical officers of the force, and has a record as a volunteer of which any man might be proud. He joined No. 2 company of Montreal Independent Rifles as a private in the summer of 1855, at the age of sixteen years. In 1858, when it formed No. 2 company of the 1st Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada, he became hospital sergeant of the battalion. In May 1860, on his graduation as M.D., he was gazetted its assistant surgeon, and in 1866 served with it (then become the 1st or Prince of Wales Rifles) on the Eastern frontier during the Fenian raid. On the 6th October, 1866, he was gazetted surgeon of the regiment, and again served with it at Pigeon Hill and St. John's, Que., during the Fenian raid of 1870. He continued as surgeon of the Prince of Wales Rifles till the 21st December, 1883, when he was transferred to the permanent force as surgeon of Infantry School Corps, in which he is still serving. On leaving the Prince of Wales Rifles, with which he had been connected for twenty-eight years, Dr. Campbell addressed a letter to his brother officers, in which he made a statement such as few men in the force could make, viz: "that up to that date, during his entire connection with it, the regiment had *never* turned out, either for active service or holiday parade, that he had not been with them. What this means can only be fully appreciated by those who know the large amount of varied service which the Prince of Wales Rifles have performed. Dr. Campbell is one of Montreal's most prominent physicians, and is in the prime of life. After a service of thirty-one years in the militia of Canada, it is pleasant for us to record his promotion and to express the hope that he may be spared many more years to serve the force with which he has so long been connected.

Military Saddles.

IN our former article, (reprinted in No. 64) having shown what we consider to be the main defects of the present military saddle, we shall now proceed to discuss what in our opinion is the best description of girth and the best method of its adjustment, and after entering shortly into the vexed question of blankets *versus* numnah, we shall refer to a saddle which we consider carries out all the conditions required, but which, if adopted, would necessitate the adoption of a rational method of carrying the kit. There is no doubt that unless the girth is made of the proper material (which must be of a plastic nature) and fixed in the proper place on the saddle, it is bound to gall the horse.

1st. With regard to material: web girths are the best, but on service are liable to rot, while solid leather gets as hard as a board; if, however, the leather is cut in slips and plaited, the double object is attained of presenting a soft surface which at the same time does not slip. The horsehair girth is largely used in America with great advantage.

2nd. The point at which the girth should be attached must be central, with three buckles shaped like a broad arrow. A broad belt with a ring at either end, which is just long enough to come around the horse's belly, might with advantage replace the buckles, which in some respects are objectionable, and a small stud and eye-holes substituted. The broad arrow attachments to the saddle are thus rendered permanent, and they can be made of three narrow strips of leather, which terminate in a single narrow strip perforated with holes and a stud, or merely lashed, as in Mexico, to the ring by a sailor's knot. By adopting this method it is absolutely impossible for the girth to slip under the horse's withers. Of course the present slipping forward of the girth arises from the faulty construction and fitting of the saddle; if the tree fits well a surcingle would keep the saddle in its place without a girth at all; but the present girth, if loose, will slip forward even if the saddle is in its proper place, while the girth suggested can never do so, as the centre of its gravity passes through the centre of the horse. The system suggested has been adopted by the Austrian cavalry. There is another point on which authorities differ—that is, the relative advantages or disadvantages as between the use of the blanket or numnah, for while the numnah is much handier and you can saddle quicker with it, yet if the horse loses flesh the numnah cannot be adapted to the altered conditions as the blanket can. Perhaps the best method of all would be the adoption of a light waterproof blanket nearest to the horse's body, with a felt numnah containing pockets (after Captain Crichtons' pattern), to hold the man's clothing and grooming kit. If a good fitting saddle, *without* panels, were placed on the top of this, and an Australian plaited girth attached to it centrally by three fan-shaped straps, we feel certain that the British cavalry would not have any horses laid up from sore backs or girth galls, provided that ordinary care was taken.

It now remains to indicate the pattern of the saddle which would fulfil the above conditions. The principal leaders of the Confederate cavalry during the civil war in 1862-64 all spoke in favor of using a saddle without panels, and the McLellan was considered the best. This saddle (of which there is one to be seen at the United Service Institution) had been devised for the cavalry of the U.S.A. It was not padded at all, but the tree, of wood entirely, was made smooth, and neatly covered with raw hide, and so shaped as to rest uniformly on the horse's back. It was used with a blanket. Now, although this saddle answered well (one continuous march of eighty-six miles of a squadron of 100 horses not giving a single sore back), it had the radical fault of being too heavy, i.e. within 4 lbs. of our own cumbrous pattern, in addition to which the side-boards were too wide apart in front. But a new pattern (the invention of Colonel Whitmen) has lately been tried and adopted by the American government, and this is the saddle to which we should wish particularly to draw the attention of the Committee on Saddlery, as we consider it the best one yet brought out. The principle is much the same as the Mexican, Texan, etc., but greater care is taken in the construction, especially in fitting to the horse's back. The seat is also very comfortable, and properly arranged for the equal distribution of the weight. With this saddle you are brought well down on the horse in a close, firm seat, and being closer to the animal, you have a greater power over him with the leg. The advantages are—first, greater lightness than any other military saddle in use; second, admits of a lower bridle hand; and thirdly and last, being made of a uniform material throughout, there is no danger of expansion or warping from heat or wet. Perhaps the most important point of all is the great reduction of total weight, which is the one great *sine qua non* calculated to increase the efficiency and mobility of the cavalry.—*Broad Arrow*.

Common Sense on Parade, or Drill without Stays.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE RIGHT HON. J. H. A. MACDONALD, M.P.

(Commandant the Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Brigade.)

(Continued from page 524.)

On the other hand, there is a tendency to make groups the tactical units, and to allow all other tactical order to be broken up. This is to be most seriously deprecated as unsound in itself and absolutely unsuited to the characteristics of the British race. Groups must not become commands, but only controlling and rallying aids within commands. The group is as eight needles with a special magnetic affinity, so that as eighty needles bound together in sets of eight are more easily handled and set in order than eighty separate needles, so the men of groups having a natural cohesion, and aided by the special magnetic power of their group-leader, may maintain order and recover it more quickly than they could do as individuals.

Lastly, let stiff drill and action exercise be more intimately associated than they are at present; let parade drill and action drill no longer be sharply contrasted, and take place, as they often do, absolutely at different times, but rather let them be combined; let there be frequent

transition at the same drill, from the unbending exactitude of the formal manoeuvre to the flexible intelligent application of it; let frequent thinning forward as for attack, with the exercise of firing under orders, and frequent consolidating in, be practised on the same occasion; let men feel that at any moment during the formal drill they may be called upon to move out promptly in action exercise in any direction, and from any formation, both from the halt and on the march, and that at any moment they will have to resume the exactitude of the parade, and to move with the precision and minute accuracy that the action exercise forbids, and they will gain aptitude for maintenance of practical order in action exercise and rapid recovery of accurate form when required, which they can never obtain while the two different classes of exercise are dealt with as being separate systems, to be practised at different times. The direction that officers commanding "should make a marked difference between parades for drill and those for field manoeuvres" (*Field Exercise*), is scarcely a wise one. It would be much better if it read "commanding officers should make a marked distinction between parade drill and action drill, but should practise both on the same occasion, passing frequently from the one to the other." Such a course is now enjoined by high authorities. The Prussian *Exerzir Reglement* orders (though probably the spirit of the parade resists it) that even recruits shall have their parade instruction interspersed with the "extended order of fighting." This is no new idea, but was urged in vain long ago, so that troops might be "most familiar with the transitions from the more regular into the less regular, and the less regular into the more regular positions. This once made familiar to them, they will be capable immediately to revert from the loose into the compact and from the compact into the loose formation" (*Captain Suasso*, 1816). This idea, sound when it was written, is now more than ever to be commended. "The greatest stress must be laid on rapid change to the order of attack, and *vice versa*" (*Field-Marshal the Archduke John of Austria*), constant practice in thinning forward, yet maintaining connectedness and cohesion; constant rallying into exact and compact order, both forward and backward, the whole interspersed with frequent firing under orders, whether with empty or loaded rifles. "In a word, I would like to see the soldier trained in those duties and exercises which are essential to his efficiency in the field, and in nothing else; but all these should be matters of *daily* concern, and combined on the same occasion, and not as now separated and practised at different times and seasons." (*Gen. Sir Donald Stewart*.) If this sound maxim were carried out, then every drill would give its quota of help to these important matters, which ordinary parade drills at present lend no direct aid to at all—(1) accurate movement with interval, (2) recovery from loss of form, and (3) regulation of fire, all which tend greatly to make the soldier's work interesting, thus directly tending to its being well acquired.

This would be the true solution of what has been so happily expressed: "The marriage of the swarm to the line made subtler and more flexible than of old" (*Colonel C. B. Brackenbury*); let them be wedded so as to be constantly together, the one the complement of the other at all drill work.

One plea in conclusion. If it be true that "no one has yet been able to give an exact solution to the problem: *What are the best measures to take in peace time in order to keep men in hand in action?*" (*Keucher*) if such practical soldiers as Colonel Henry Brackenbury ask how we are to seek and where we are to find a good working system, and such able exponents of tactics as Colonel Lonsdale Hale speak of existing "chaos" in the world of tactics, then would it not be wise to do what is done in other departments of military science, and give some facility for practical and exhaustive experiment? In all other departments practical experiment goes merrily and expensively on. Thousands of pounds are spent on a gun which penetrates another inch or two of armour. New and thicker plates are rolled. A new "Big Will" is built, and again crashes through the armour with its first shot, and perhaps blows off its own muzzle with the second. Treasure-devouring sea monsters are built, superseding one another at short intervals. Torpedoes, torpedo boats, and machine guns are subjected to crucial experiments. But from the nature of the material with which experiment has to be conducted in the case of the most important land fighting machine—the infantry—the circumstances are exactly reversed. Experiment would cost nothing; but while inventors can experiment in armour metal, gun building and rifling, and explosives, before offering appliances to the Government, there can be no practical experiment with the only material out of which the infantry machine of war is made without order from authority. It is only by leave of the state, through its officers, that any proposals to improve the working can be tested, and—as is the case in all invention—not only tested, but developed and improved by experiment. Almost all successful invention is the result of alternate thought and experiment. There is also the further difficulty that the proposers of tactical improvements are not independent men, but servants of the owners of the material. They cannot consistently with discipline pro-

ceed as other inventors are able to do. They cannot canvass higher officials, or exert extraneous influence. They may not use the soldiers who happen to be under their control as material for the experiment. Further, even if it be permitted to them to exhibit their ideas experimentally, the material with which they must do so is not dead material, plastic and absolutely passive. They have to test their invention with materials which have been turned into a machine already on a different system, and have therefore a way of working which unconsciously at first militates against the display to the best advantage of the new idea. An old gun that is broken up and put into the fire has no inherent resistance to take a new form; but a body of men that has been hammered by drill into an instrument of one style, has difficulty in conforming at once to what is new, from the mere habit of the old. Another thing which adds to the difficulties is that it would not, of course, be tolerable that infantry regiments should always be made available for experiments. But there are times when all these difficulties, however great, are not so great as the difficulties of going on without practical—and that it may be practical—*full* experiment. All nations learned a lesson in this matter when the German army went into the field in 1870 with obsolete manoeuvres, and had to change and fight in an improvised style, and therefore with unnecessary losses. Theory had long urged a change, the existing system having long been deprecated by the "best and most experienced heads," but military routine making experiment difficult, theory had to be confirmed, not by peaceful experiment, but by the stern demonstration of the battle-field. And having learned that lesson, can anyone say that the present is not one of those times when every difficulty that lies in the way of experiment should be overcome? The total change in the character of the comments by military men of experience and renown upon proposed modifications of the infantry system show that it is such a time. Is it asking too much to entreat that this matter be taken up in a thoroughgoing manner, that those suggestions which have upon them any reasonably good stamp of approval by military men of skill, should be investigated, really and crucially investigated, with opportunity afforded to proposers to meet difficulties that may be suggested, and that those proposals which *prima facie* can be defended from serious theoretical objection should be submitted to a few months' experiment in selected regiments and reported upon as to their practical working in the essential points of simplicity and uniformity of manoeuvre, adaptability to circumstances arising, maintenance of order, retention of unity of commands, rapid recovery of exact tactical form, and fire-control? Then let authority take what is best; it may be adopting here one detail and there another from different suggested systems which may commend itself. Thus, without the expenditure of one farthing of public money, there will be hope of obtaining the best article that can be devised and manufactured in time of peace. And what does the obtaining of the best article mean?—it means the possession by the nation of the machine which shall do the work of war at the cheapest rate, both in blood and treasure.—*Colburn's Magazine*.—The end.

Mess Room Yarns.

"That reminds me."

In the year 18— young Sparks got a commission in a regiment then stationed in Jamaica. In those days there was not the same arrangement of regular reliefs, and this particular regiment, to which our young friend was gazetted, had been at Kingston a long time.

Before leaving his ancestral halls, Sparks' fond mother carefully urged him on his arrival to ask and follow the advice of his senior officers as to the best means of checking the effects of the climate, which was at that time by no means healthy, though now its reputation has somewhat improved.

Sparks accordingly like a wise boy, determined on the first opportunity after his arrival to ask the advice of his senior officer as to his mode of living. An opportunity soon occurred. One day at mess he sat near the senior major and at dessert asked him whether in his (Sparks') case he thought it would be advisable to abstain from spirituous liquors?

The major, an elderly man, in answer said: "Well! my boy, I can't give you advice, for one man's meat may be another man's poison; but I'll just tell you what we did when the regiment was ordered here fifteen years ago: We all knew that the climate was unhealthy and we had heard a great deal about the effect of liquor on the constitution in these parts. So there being thirty of us, we divided into two parties of 15, one of which agreed to abstain from intoxicating liquors, while the other party, to which I belonged, decla— well— h'm— didn't—"

"Well!" said Sparks, "which was the better plan?"

"O!" said the old major wiping his eye furtively with his napkin, "the fifteen who never drank anything are—all—dead!"

"Dear me!" said Sparks, quite shocked, "how sad indeed, that shows that drinking is necessary out here; but how did *your* party fare major?"

"They're all dead but me."—

Cavalry Chestnut.

Lord Wolseley, Adjutant-General, has issued a circular to the officers of the English army, intimating that the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, is dissatisfied over the small progress made in their military training during the recent inspections. The circular states the Duke has observed that many officers of all ranks have evinced much want of knowledge of the duties, and he strongly insists that the officers devote more time and attention to the instruction of the troops.

Capt. A. L. Demers, of St. Johns, who had just been elected by acclamation to the Legislature of Quebec, has died somewhat suddenly, of an affection of the liver.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it distinctly understood that he does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

AN INFANTRY SCHOOL FOR MONTREAL.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of the 9th September, you speak in the most favorable terms of the work being done by the seven schools of military instruction established in the Dominion. In the main I most heartily agree with your remarks. Not only are these schools doing much of the work for which they were organized, but they are, I believe, doing it well. Officers who have attended them speak in the highest terms of the instruction given, and of the treatment they received. The schools which were called into the field at the time of the North-west rebellion showed that they formed a small but efficiently disciplined nucleus around which the volunteer force could rally and march to victory. In the Province of Quebec, however, I think that a serious mistake was made in placing the infantry school at St. Johns—20 odd miles from Montreal. I have heard the reasons given for establishing it there, viz., the existence of barracks and government ground. But on these barracks—all but a ruin—when the school first occupied them, the Government have already expended a sum of money, which would have gone a long way towards building barracks in Montreal, and I am told a considerable sum will yet require to be expended before they are in really good condition. Winnipeg, Toronto and Kingston have each a school, the city of Quebec has two, and London is soon to have one, barracks being in course of erection there, but the city of Montreal, with the largest force of any city in the Dominion, has been left out in the cold. If the infantry school for the province of Quebec had been established in Montreal, the appearance of the men on the street, the weekly marching out, and their discipline, would have given an impetus to volunteering which would have placed all the corps permanently in the best possible condition. In proof of this assertion I would refer to the ease with which companies were kept full when the regulars gave life to our city and military enthusiasm to our boys. The town of St. Johns has no volunteers—it is a veritable Sleepy Hollow—and the influence of the school on our volunteers is absolutely lost. How many officers of the Montreal force have taken a full short course at this school? I cannot speak positively, but I am told only two or three. Nearly all have been granted special courses extending over a few weeks. If the school were in Montreal the full course could be taken without a total neglect of business, and as a result we would not have the large number of unqualified officers that we have, nor would there be the same difficulty in getting young men to accept commissions. The proposed establishment at London of a second school for Ontario is said to be on account of the large and valuable force in the surrounding country. Is not Montreal deserving of similar recognition? In the event of trouble, the city corps, being as a rule the best organized and the most readily assembled, are generally the first called upon. How important then to have them officered with qualified men. Our Quebec infantry school is therefore by reason of its situation a failure, so far as Montreal volunteer officers are concerned. It has, I am told, all but entirely drawn its cadets from the rural battalions. I would therefore suggest the formation of a second school for the province of Quebec, to be stationed in Montreal. Our permanent force must be increased; this is a conclusion very generally admitted, and in this increase, the claims of Montreal will not, I trust, be forgotten. If, however, an increase is not to take place in the near future, then I would even venture to suggest the removal of the school from St. Johns to Montreal. In the event of such a removal, I think that with propriety the city of Montreal might be called upon to assist in re-couping the government for the money they have expended. The Montreal volunteers have within the last two years (since the organization of the school) been called upon very often to do most disagreeable duty, which has cost the city very large sums of money—the most recent being the small-pox riots, which cost the city over \$8,000. If B Company Infantry School corps, stationed at St. Johns, had been located in Montreal this sum might have been saved to the city.

A MONTREAL VOLUNTEER.

Montreal, 21st Oct., 1886.

Queries and Replies.

Q. 1. Are staff-sergeants eligible as members of a company team at a battalion shooting match?

2. Can you give me titles of any works on target shooting, and where they may be obtained, and probable cost?—A.B.C., Arthur.

A. 1. This is a matter which must be settled by each battalion for itself. We believe the Ontario association will not admit staff-sergeants as members of company teams, though under present militia regulations they must be attached to company rolls for pay. If they were generally counted on the strength of companies we believe it would lead to abuses as far as shooting is concerned.

2. We know nothing half so good as Capt. Perley's "Rifles and Rifle Snooting," published in this GAZETTE last year, beginning with No. 2 and ending with No. 24. Turn up your back files and read the article over and you will agree with us. It takes the cream off many more elaborate treatises. Miller's "Queen's Hundred" is an old authority brought up to date, having gone through 11 editions, and "Hints and advice on Rifle Shooting" is a new work by that veteran shot, Robert McVittie. Either of these can be got from T. G. Johnson, 121 Fleet Street, London, the former for 1s. 7d., the latter for 1s. 1d. Of course they treat principally of Martini shooting.—Ed.

The Target.

Drummond, Ont.—The annual prize meeting of the Perth rifle association was held on the range on the farm of Mr. James Glein, here, a few days ago. The weather was delightfully fine, and a large number of outsiders was present, coming from Arnprior, Carleton Place, Lanark and Marmora, as well as Mr. Hilton, a member of the Wimbledon team of 1885, coming from Carleton Place.

NO. 1.—ASSOCIATION MATCH, 5 ROUNDS AT 400, 500 AND 600 YARDS. 27 ENTRIES.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Association Match. Names include R. D. Fetherston, J. W. Ward, J. W. McDonald, A. Menzies, W. Hilton, Jas. Patterson, Dr. Ward, W. A. Field, and Jas. Presley.

NO. 2.—5 ROUNDS AT 200 YARDS, STANDING. 57 ENTRIES.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the 5 Rounds at 200 Yards match. Names include M. Barrie, Dr. Ward, Walter Cameron, I. C. Grant, and A. Menzies.

NO. 3.—ALL COMERS, 5 ROUNDS AT 200 YARDS, ANY POSITION. 44 ENTRIES.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the All Comers match. Names include W. Hilton, W. A. Field, J. Presley, Dr. Ward, A. Menzies, R. D. Fetherston, J. W. Ward, and J. W. McDonald.

NO. 4.—VOLUNTEER MATCH, 5 ROUNDS AT 200 AND 400 YARDS.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Volunteer Match. Names include Capt. Motherwell, Sergt. Edgar King, Sergt. A. M. Gray, Pte. Jno. Hogan, and Pte. A. Gallagher.

NO. 5. CONSOLATION MATCH.

Table with 2 columns of names and scores for the Consolation Match. Names include J. Darou and V. G. Hooper.

Dr. Ward with a score of 93 points took the aggregate prize of \$5.

Ottawa.—The eighteenth and last silver spoon competition of the Ottawa Rifle Club, for this season, was fired on Saturday afternoon with Martini-Henrys. Mt. Carroll's score of 95 points out of a possible 105 is the best that has ever been made in the spoon competitions. The day was fine and bright, with a light 5 o'clock drift.

Table listing names and scores for the Ottawa Rifle Club silver spoon competition. Names include T. Carroll, J. A. Armstrong, Mr. Gray, Captain Perley, Major Macpherson, Captain Sherwood, Mr. McJanet, Major Anderson, Mr. J. C. Chamberlin, Capt. Wright, Mr. Morrison, Major Todd, Mr. Jamieson, Dr. Hutchison, Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Slater, Mr. Reardon, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. G. Mailleue, Mr. J. E. Hutcheson, and Mr. Matthews.

OTTAWA RIFLE CLUB.

The following is a synopsis of this year's shooting of the club, embracing nine spoon days for Sniders and six for Martinis at Queen's Ranges, and three days for Martinis, seven shots at 800 and 900; besides aggregate prizes for the best scores in a majority of the competitions in each series.

Large table with columns for names, Snider scores (1-9), Total Best Five, Martini-Henry scores (1-6), Total Best Four, M-H scores (1-3), Total Best Two, and Grand Total. Lists names like Armstrong, Anderson, Angus, Chamberlin, Carroll, Cairns, Duncan, Dawson, Fairweather, Gray, Hutcheson, Hardy, Hutchison, Jamieson, Lightfoot, Mason, Morrison, Macpherson, Mailleue, McJanet, Pink, Perley, Rogers, Reardon, Slater, Sutherland, Sherwood, Short, Scott, Toller, Todd, Taylor, Waldo, Whiteley, Wright, and Winter.

The following are the winners of spoons, the first prize each day being a sterling silver desert spoon, the second a tea spoon, and the specials being for green shots:—

Table listing winners of spoons for various dates and matches. Names include J. C. Chamberlin, E. D. Sutherland, J. A. Armstrong, A. Pink, H. H. Gray, J. A. Armstrong, J. A. Armstrong, A. Pink, Special—Thomas Hardy, N. Morrison, W. H. Whiteley, A. Pink, A. P. Sherwood, A. P. Sherwood, Special—Dr. J. G. Scott, R. Reardon, J. C. Chamberlin, W. H. Whiteley, N. Morrison, J. P. Macpherson, H. F. Perley, J. P. Macpherson, H. Perley, Joshua Wright, T. Hardy, J. P. Macpherson, G. Mailleue, T. Hardy, Joshua Wright, H. F. Perley, J. P. Macpherson, E. D. Sutherland, J. A. Armstrong, J. C. Chamberlin, E. D. Sutherland, T. Carroll, and J. A. Armstrong.

Aggregate Prizes:— For five best scores in the Snider, four best in Martini at Q. R., and two best at Long Ranges, D.R.A. Medal—H. F. Perley, 775. Second best O.R.A. Medal—J. C. Chamberlin, 767. For five best scores in Snider competitions, Medal by Messrs. J. & F. Grant: A. P. Sherwood, 382. For four best scores in Q. R., Martini, \$4 00: J. A. Armstrong, 347. For two best scores in long range marches, \$4 00: J. P. Macpherson, 100.

Lindsay.—The annual fall matches of the Victoria county rifle association were held on Wednesday, 13th inst., over the Lindsay ranges. There were present thirty-five competitors, including some from Toronto, Manvers, Cartwright and other parts, and the wet morning doubtless prevented many more from competing. The wind and light during the entire day were extremely variable and bad for shooting.

MARTINI MATCH—7 SHOTS AT 500 YARDS.

J. Passmore.....	22	Turner Brisbin.....	17
J. H. Oliver.....	20	R. Sylvester.....	17
J. A. Williamson.....	19	J. Brown.....	16
Major Hughes.....	19		

CITIZENS' MATCH—7 SHOTS AT 400 AND 600 YARDS.

Capt. Sam. Hughes.....	49	D. Sinclair.....	31
Major Hughes.....	48	J. Brown.....	31
R. Sylvester.....	48	J. Donoghue.....	29
J. A. Williamson.....	46	Capt. Hunter.....	29
Thos. Brisbin.....	43	Capt. Brown.....	27
J. Robinson.....	43	Turner Brisbin.....	26
E. H. Hopkins.....	39	Dr. Kenney.....	23
M. Maybee.....	38	T. Missett.....	19
J. H. Oliver.....	35	Lieut. J. A. Bucknell.....	18
J. Pearce.....	32	J. McGraw.....	16
J. Passmore.....	32	A. B. Terry.....	15

ASSOCIATION MATCH—7 SHOTS AT 200 AND 500 YARDS.

J. Pearce.....	57	J. A. Williamson.....	43
Turner Brisbin.....	57	Dr. Kenny.....	43
J. Brown.....	55	J. H. Oliver.....	42
Capt. Sam. Hughes.....	53	M. Maybee.....	42
R. Sylvester.....	48	Major Hughes.....	41
E. H. Hopkins.....	46	Capt. Brown.....	40
J. Robinson.....	46	Capt. Wallace.....	36
Thos. Brisbin.....	45	J. McGraw.....	34
J. Passmore.....	45	T. Missett.....	30

EXTRA SERIES.—7 SHOTS AT 200 YARDS; ENTRIES UNLIMITED.

Major Hughes.....	32	Capt. Brown.....	29
R. Sylvester.....	30	Turner Brisbin.....	29
J. Brown.....	30	Capt. Sam. Hughes.....	29
J. A. Williamson.....	30	Geo. Curtis.....	28
I. H. Oliver.....	30	Jos. Wiles.....	27
Capt. Wallace.....	30	R. J. McGraw.....	26
Thos. Brisbin.....	29	Dr. Kenny.....	25

"AGGREGATE."

Capt. Sam. Hughes.....	102	J. Pearce.....	89
R. Sylvester.....	96	Thos. Brisbin.....	89
Major Hughes.....	89	J. Robinson.....	88
J. A. Williamson.....	89	J. Brown.....	86

"J. R. DUNDAS CUP" MATCH.

Presented for the highest aggregate made by a Victoria county citizen.

Won by Capt. Sam. Hughes.

Ottawa.—On Friday evening last the prizes won by the members of the Guards' rifle association were presented by the adjutant-general, Col. Walker Powell, in the presence of a large gathering of the friends of the regiment. Upon his arrival he was received by the regiment, drawn up in review order, with the customary salute. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, D.A.G. of the 1st military district, and Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, commanding this district.

The prizes were in kind, and of a wonderful assortment, from a ton of coal to a ham, and from a barrel of apples to Shakespeare's works, so that the most fastidious of competitors could not but say there was something to suit him. The committee for purchasing prizes, Major Todd and Capt. Toller, are to be congratulated on the very happy manner in which they selected such a variety, having a suitable regard for the different tastes of the prize winners.

The secretary, Lieut. Shannon, called the names of the prize winners, and soon a long line of happy faces appeared in front of the regiment, each awaiting his turn to receive a prize. Among the number were noticed a good proportion of bandsmen and buglers; one in particular was noticeable by his extreme youth—a bandsman not more than twelve years of age, yet with a rifle taller than himself he was able to beat many an older shot both in years as well as in experience. Upon receiving his prize, the spectators gave him a hearty round of applause.

The prize list with one or two exceptions, was the same as we published in our last issue. After the prizes were distributed, the medals, which are annually fired for by the association, were presented in the following order:—

The Dufferin Medal.....	Pte. Morrison.....	69
Dominion Rifle Assoc'n. Medal.....	Staff-Sergt. Cawdron.....	68
Ontario Rifle Association Medal.....	Lieut. Gray.....	66
The Gautier Medal.....	Major Todd.....	66

A silver cup presented by Major Macpherson for the highest scorer amongst the new shots, was won by bandsman Elbourne with 51 points.

After the presentation was over the regiment, headed by their two bands, marched out through the principal streets, eliciting favorable comments upon all sides at the improvement that was already noticeable. Since Major Macpherson has been commanding them he has paid particular attention to what is always essential in a good regiment, viz: Squad and company drill, for if these are performed properly it is easy to execute battalion formations. He is certainly to be congratulated upon the result which so far has been attained, in the short time he has been in command, and there is every reason to believe that before very long the regiment will become, as it should be, one of the best in Canada.

After the parade was dismissed the officers entertained their guests in their very pretty ante-room, and the non-commissioned officers and men had refreshments provided for them in their armories by the officers.

Hamilton.—The third annual match of the Hamilton rifle association came off on the 9th at the range of the Victoria rifle club, and was well attended. The scores are not very high considering the class of riflemen who competed, and can only be accounted for by the extreme variations in the direction of the wind, which was blowing from the right and left front, making it impossible to aim the same way twice in succession. The weather was also hot and light deceptive:

D.R.A. medal, W. H. Clarke.....	28 21 27 76	\$1 50 W. M. Goodwin.....	27 23 22 72
O.R.A. medal, A. Pain.....	27 26 23 76	1 Geo. Murison.....	26 23 22 71
\$2 50 E. G. Zealand.....	28 27 19 75	1 Geo. Margetts.....	26 26 18 70
2 Geo. Murdoch.....	22 25 25 72	1 Dr. Ross.....	29 26 11 66

Milton.—The matches of the Milton rifle club on the 16th, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, were fairly well attended, and the shooting was creditable considering that the majority of the competitors never took part in a match until this season, and that the wind was gusty and so strong at times that at 600 yards it was necessary to allow 10 to 12 feet for it.

FIRST MATCH—7 SHOTS AT 200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

\$5 Capt. Panton.....	32 26 10 68	\$2 A. McGibbon.....	22 17 0 39
4 W. J. Proud.....	26 20 8 54	1 J. J. Zealand.....	21 8 6 35
3 D. D. Scott.....	24 16 9 49	1 D. A. McClenahan.....	21 11 2 34
2 W. Peacock.....	24 6 18 48	1 W. Elliott.....	23 9 0 32
2 A. Robertson.....	22 22 2 46	1 J. Roedler.....	11 8 9 28
2 R. Major.....	26 15 4 46	1 Chisholm.....	11 10 2 23
2 A. Alexander.....	17 16 11 44	1 D. Kippen.....	16 6 0 22
2 25 A. Elliott.....	25 7 10 42		

SECOND MATCH.

Open to competitors who never won prizes at O.R.A. or D.R.A. matches; 7 shots at 200 yards.

\$4 A. Elliott.....	28	\$1 W. Peacock.....	22
3 A. Chisholm.....	26	1 R. Major.....	21
2 A. McGibbon.....	26	1 D. A. McClenahan.....	21
1 W. Elliott.....	23	1 D. Kippen.....	14
1 A. Alexander.....	23		

THIRD MATCH—5 SHOTS AT 200 AND 500 YARDS.

\$4 W. J. Proud.....	22 18 40	\$1 D. D. Scott.....	16 11 29
3 A. Robertson.....	25 15 40	1 D. A. McClenahan.....	19 7 26
2 Capt. Panton.....	17 17 34	1 A. Elliott.....	19 7 26
1 A. McGibbon.....	17 15 32	1 J. J. Zealand.....	20 6 26
1 R. Major.....	17 12 29		

FOURTH MATCH.

Sweepstakes, 100 and 200 yards. Reduced target at 100 yards, with 4-inch bullseye. Position, standing at 100 yards.

\$1 50 A. Robertson.....	21 21 42	50c Capt. Panton.....	16 20 36
1 W. J. Proud.....	22 18 40	50 D. D. Scott.....	19 17 36
75c A. Elliott.....	18 21 39	50 D. A. McClenahan.....	— — 35

Bowmanville.—The annual matches of the Bowmanville rifle association took place at the range in this town on Friday last, and passed off successfully. There was attendance from home and abroad, the competitors numbering 41. Mr. J. Lawrie, Port Hope, proved chief winner for the day. When it is remembered how unfavorable the weather was, the scores will not seem at all bad. Steady shooting was not the rule, but each had to use their best judgment in allowing for windage.

1.—CITIZENS MATCH.—7 SHOTS AT 200 AND 500 YARDS.

\$8 Wm. Gamble.....	55	\$3 J. Robinson.....	47
7 J. B. Mitchell.....	55	3 W. C. King.....	46
6 D. Beach.....	52	2 J. A. Williams.....	44
5 J. Sando.....	51	2 H. Walters.....	44
4 J. Lawrie.....	50	2 Major Hughes.....	43
4 Turner Brisbain.....	49	2 Thos. White.....	43
4 Dr. McLaughlin.....	48	1 R. Sylvester.....	43
3 Major White.....	48	1 W. Hilton.....	42
3 J. K. Fairbairn.....	48		

2. ASSOCIATION MATCH.—7 SHOTS AT 400 AND 500 YARDS.

\$10 J. Lawrie.....	53	\$4 J. B. Mitchel.....	47
9 Thos. Brisbain.....	55	3 E. Livingston.....	45
8 W. S. Russell.....	51	3 J. K. Fairbairn.....	44
7 J. Brown.....	54	3 J. H. Morris.....	42
6 Hilton.....	54	3 W. Horn.....	41
5 E. Prout.....	52	2 J. A. Williams.....	41
5 J. H. Oliver.....	51	2 W. Gamble.....	41
4 J. Curtis.....	49	2 N. S. Young.....	40
4 D. Beach.....	49	2 Dr. McLaughlin.....	40

3. AGGREGATE.—PRIZES FOR SCORES IN ABOVE MATCHES.

Value.	Points.	Value.	Points.
8 00 J. Lawrie, B.R.A. badge.....	108	1 50 J. Brown.....	04
5 00 J. B. Mitchel.....	102	1 50 J. K. Fairbairn.....	02
5 00 D. Beach.....	101	1 25 J. H. Oliver.....	01
4 00 W. Hilton.....	96	1 25 J. Sando.....	01
3 00 W. Gamble.....	96	1 25 Dr. McLaughlin.....	08
3 00 Thos. Brisbain.....	95	1 00 E. Prout.....	07
2 50 W. S. Russell.....	95	1 00 Major White.....	07

4. EPTRA SERIES.—7 SHOTS AT 200 YARDS, UNLIMITED ENTRIES.

Value.	Points.	Value.	Points.
8 00 J. Sando.....	33	2 00 W. Roenigk.....	31
5 00 T. H. McMurtry.....	33	1 50 A. B. Hales.....	31
3 00 F. Hobbs.....	32	1 50 W. S. Russell.....	31
3 00 Dr. McLaughlin.....	32	1 25 J. H. Morris.....	31
2 00 J. B. Mitchel.....	32	1 25 Major Hughes.....	31
2 00 J. Dutton.....	32	1 00 J. A. Williamson.....	31
2 00 J. K. Fairbairn.....	31	1 00 E. Livingston.....	31
2 00 W. C. King.....	31		

Regimental Notes.

(We wish to publish information respecting all the doings of all corps. Will the officers interested, particularly at a distance, assist us by having news relating to their corps promptly forwarded?)

Peterborough.—Lieut. Brennan (57th battalion) has consented to give the separate school boys instruction in military drill, and has reviewed the lads several times already. This sort of exercise is an excellent thing. It is one of the few kinds of discipline which school boys take to. It is a pity that the cadet corps in connection with the collegiate institute has been allowed to lapse.—*Review.*

Kingston.—Sergt.-Major Kinsella has been recruiting men for "C" Battery of Artillery, the projected addition to the permanent force, of which the headquarters are at Victoria, B.C. He is trying, and expects, to get 100 men.

Mounted Police.—It is stated that the new quarters for the Mounted Police at Battleford, for the accommodation of 200 men, will be completed before winter. The construction of barracks at Lethbridge will be hurried forward. The Prince Albert barracks will be built next year, and temporary quarters will in the meantime be rented.

Fort Saskatchewan is the headquarters of "G" Division of N.W.M.P., under Supt. Griesbach. Extensive improvements have been made here this autumn. New buildings have been erected, the square enlarged, etc. Outposts are stationed at Edmonton and Red Deer City, on the Calgary trail.

Portage la Prairie.—The annual target matches at the Portage la Prairie rifle range began on the 19th, under the most unfavorable circumstances. In the morning it was impossible to shoot, in consequence of heavy rain and wind. The afternoon was a little better, but a heavy north-west wind, accompanied by mist and drizzling rain with an overcast lowering sky, made it impossible to do good shooting, and affected the attendance, but the best of humor prevailed among the dampened crowd of riflemen. The 200 and 500 yard ranges had been shot over and part of the 600 yard when it became too dark to continue. So far the prize winners stand: 200 yards—1st H. J. Woodside, 2nd Capt. Hunter, 3rd W. Treleaven, 4th A. L. Ashdown; 500 yards—1st J. J. McKenzie, 2nd A. L. Ashdown, 3rd Capt. Hunter, 4th Dr. Keele; Association gold medal, for best aggregate, M. McKenzie, with 68 points out of 105. The association offers about forty prizes in all. The consolation and a match at 600 yards have been postponed until Friday next.

Winnipeg.—The 91st Battalion will be reorganized in a few days. The new uniforms have arrived. The appointments made a few months ago have not yet been gazetted, and this has had much to do with retarding the progress of the corps. It has not yet been decided who is to have the junior majority of the battalion. Capt. Ferron has raised for this battalion a company of Icelanders, Norwegians and Swedes, and says they are going to make tip-top soldiers.

The orchestra of the 90th has been secured for the approaching ball to be given under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society in Trinity Hall. The band is sparing no efforts to make the musical portion of the programme a success.

Capt. Cout'ee, commanding the Winnipeg Field Battery, has been notified that Gunner Frank Wright has been awarded the first-class badge, silver cross guns, and Sergt. R. M. Thomson a second-class badge, embroidered bullion cross guns, for scores made by them at competitive shell practice, and that cross-whip badges have been awarded to Bombardier Alex. Norquay and Driver Enoch Knowlton for good driving.

Toronto.—The Queen's Own had a large turn out on Wednesday evening, Lieut.-Col. Miller in command. The regiment marched to the Moss Park rink and after putting in some good drill, returned to the sheds, where a hollow square was formed and the prizes won at the annual rifle matches were presented by the commanding officer. The band played a few selections during the presentation.

The regiment also paraded for divine service on Sunday afternoon and marched to All Saints' Church, where the service was conducted by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin.

On Wednesday evening next there will be a parade for roll call by the D. A. G., when a large muster is expected.

The prizes won by the Grenadiers at their annual rifle matches were presented on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Bruce, (wife of Capt. Bruce, president of the rifle committee.) The corps also had their usual parade on Thursday evening, and on Sunday afternoon had their last church parade of this season, marching to the Church of the Redeemer.

Hamilton.—The following letter appears in the *Spectator* of the 20th:—

TO THE EDITOR: I shall take it as a great favor to be allowed to say a few words in your columns regarding the present state of the Thirteenth battalion, stating some few facts and making suggestions to the citizens of Hamilton with a view to the welfare of the corps I have now the honor to command. All will recognize in the destruction of the drill shed a serious misfortune to the battalion; but very few, outside the force, can appreciate the disadvantages we labor under, the extra work that has been thrown on us and the generally discouraging effects of our present circumstances. Though up to the present time nothing has been done towards the erection of a new shed, we look forward with confidence to what next year will produce in the shape of a structure on the former site, of larger dimensions, more permanent in its nature, less inflammable in material and much more ornamental in design than the building which was destroyed. In the meantime we are drilling by companies, five out of the six evenings of the week, in the old Canada Life building, re-enrolling, all the service rolls of the battalion having been burnt, and generally endeavoring to get into shape. I do not think that on the whole the battalion has ever been more efficiently officered. Nearly all of the company officers are well up in drill, quite qualified to handle their men, creditable and zealous, and punctual in the performance of duty. We have the best band in the Dominion, a fact which I am satisfied the citizens of Hamilton are proud; while as a shooting regiment we are recognized as one of the strongest corps in the force. But we want men. The battalion is not by any means up to what should be its full strength, and it is to this discouraging fact that I desire especially to call attention. In a city like Hamilton, with a population of 42,000, there should not be any difficulty in maintaining an eight company battalion in full force. But there is a difficulty; there has been a difficulty for some years past, and there always will be the same difficulty if the general tendency of citizens' efforts is not with instead of somewhat, or perhaps decidedly, against us. To make myself better understood, I ask how many employers in Hamilton actually encourage those over whom they have authority to join the force and qualify themselves for an efficient performance of patriotic duty in the hour of their country's danger? I almost answer the question by asking how many instances have been known of even the employer's consent being freely and approvingly given when asked for, as contrasted with a begrudging acquiescence or perhaps a muttered disapproval, or, worse still, a threat of dismissal. I do not wish to lay myself open to a charge of wholesale libel; but while freely admitting that noble exceptions are found, I am convinced that I have not overstated the general pull against us on the part of those whose influence should be with us. And yet all would like to see a good regiment of the active militia in Hamilton. All would desire to see the Thirteenth well to the fore in an emergency. And all would feel a degree of shame, if when the call comes, and other corps are clamoring to be first selected for duty, this city could not send out a battalion able at least to hold its own with the rest of them. I do not lose sight of the fact that volunteering like other things comes into and goes out of fashion—that amusements of various kinds form strong counter attractions to young men of the soldiering age—and that the gay uniforms and plumes of numerous corps of knights seem to have a depreciatory effect upon the honor of wearing the Queen's uniform. But what we want is a little more general encouragement in the way of permitting and favorably influencing, the recruiting of our ranks. We want about 75 able-bodied, robust men, and we want them now, while we are busily engaged in the annual setting up drill. Very seldom are men taken from their daily avocations, but should an occasional half day be required for parade or rifle practice I ask that men be freely allowed to turn out with their companies and no pay stopped.

The battalion can be maintained in spite of the adverse influences I have referred

to, because young men will, in their patriotic enthusiasm, find their way into the ranks, let the consequences be what they may; but our officers and non-commissioned officers' duties will be much lighter, and the general condition and state of the regiment will be much improved, by our having the hearty and pronounced co-operation of all citizens in the way I have suggested.

J. M. GIBSON, Lieut.-Col.

Militia General Orders of 22nd October.

No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1883.

Organization.—Officers.

The following is added as sub-section (4) of paragraph 75, regulations and orders, 1883:—

"(4.) No officer or person having attained the limit of age fixed for holding a certain rank is to be recommended for promotion or appointment to that rank."

NOTE.—The limit of age for promotion or appointment to rank of lieut.-colonel is 60 years. See paragraph 94, regulations and orders, 1883.

The following is added as sub-section 2 of paragraph 85 of the regulations and orders, 1883:—

"(2.) Any such officers employed on the staff of the Royal Military College, without at same time holding rank in the militia, come under the provisions of paragraph 82."

No. 2.—FUEL AND LIGHT FOR BARRACKS.

Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (17), 17th September, 1886, the following additions are made thereto, viz:—

"Articles for fuel and light will not be issued to any person living out of barracks."

And at foot of "*Scale of Rations*,"—"Captains of Infantry School companies will have the same rations of fuel and light as field officers."

No. 3.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Brevet Major Sydenham Clitherow McGill, staff adjutant, (formerly captain in H.M.'s 22nd Regiment) to have the rank of lieut.-col. in the militia.

Lieut. Alfred George Godfrey Wurtele, R.M.C., assistant instructor in mathematics, &c.; and Lieut. John Bray Cochrane, R.M.C., assistant instructor in surveying, &c.; to have respectively the rank of captain in the militia, from 30th June, 1885.

The following graduate is appointed a lieut. in the militia, from 29th June, 1886:—Company Sergt.-Major Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, R.M.C.

PERMANENT CORPS—INFANTRY SCHOOL CORPS.

Surgeon Francis Wayland Campbell, M.D., to have the rank of surgeon-major, from 5th October, 1886.

ACTIVE FORCE.

8th Cavalry.—A Troop.—Adverting to No. 3 of General Orders (17) 17th September, 1886, the appointment "to be 2nd lieut. prov., of Trooper Whelpley is hereby cancelled.

To be lieut. prov., Trooper Frederic Ernest Whelpley, vice Maunsell transferred to and promoted in F Troop.

Errata.—In No. 4 of General Orders (13) 18th June, 1886, read "Robert Chillis McMonagle, instead of "Charles Chillis McMonagle."

C Troop.—To be 2nd lieut., 2nd Lieut. Alfred John Markham, S.C., from F Troop, vice Sears, promoted.

F Troop.—To be capt., Lieut. George Stopford Maunsell, S.C., from A Troop, vice Wedderburn appointed adjutant.

To be lieut. prov., Sergt. John Hannington Murray, vice Fowler, appointed quartermaster.

To be quartermaster, with the rank of honorary capt., Lieut. Joshua Upham Fowler, from F Troop, vice hon. Major Henry Hallett, who retires retaining his honorary rank.

Montreal B. G. A.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Charles Sandwith Campbell, R.S.A., vice Levin, promoted.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., George Ross Robertson, vice Campbell, promoted.

N. B. B. G. A.—To be major, Capt. and Brevet Major Andrew J. Armstrong, R.S.A., from No. 4 battery, vice Peters, retired.

No. 4 Battery.—To be capt., 2nd Lieut. George West Jones, R.S.A., vice Armstrong, promoted.

71st Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., Sergt. Samuel Hanford McFane, S.I., (1st B) vice Johnston, promoted.

1st. Halifax B. G. A.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., John Charles DeWolf, vice Boggs, promoted.

Lunenburg B. G. A.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Gr. Andrew Silver, vice Charles William Harris Kaulbach, deceased.

B. C. B. G. A.—No. 4 Bat.—To be lieut., Bombardier Frederick William Robson, R.S.A., (1st B.) vice Snowden, appointed adjutant.

Victoria Rifle Co.—Capt. Rowland Edward Green retires retaining rank.

Gov.-General's Body Guard for Ontario.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Trooper Robert Casimir Dickson, vice Fleming, promoted.

2nd Batt.—Capt. Henry Edmund Kersteman retires retaining rank.

To be lieut. 2nd Lieut. John Knifton, M.S., vice Scott, resigned.

2nd Lieut. Harry Oliver Morphy, S.I., vice Richard Scougall Cassells, who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Pte. James Ince, vice Edmond Havelock Walsh, who retires retaining rank.

2nd Lieut. Edward William Hume Blake resigns.
To be adjutant Capt. William Campbell Macdonald, V.B., vice Capt. Joseph Martin Delamere, who resigns the adjutancy only.

5th Batt.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Farquhar Stuart MacLennan, S.I., vice Blaiklock, promoted.

10th Batt.—Capt. Francis James Gosling resigns.

14th Batt.—Adverting to No. 3 of General Orders (17), 17th September, 1886, in the appointment of 2nd Lieut. Wilfrid Hora, omit "provisionally."

23rd Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. Edmond Fortier, M.S., from No. 3 co., vice Louis Napoleon Labrecque, left limits.
Lieut. Errol Bouchette resigns.

31st Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Sergt. Robert Torry, vice Williams, retired.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Corpl. Samuel James McGirr, vice John Pattison Telford, who resigns.

34th Batt.—No. 7 Co.—To be Capt. John Richard Vicars, M.S., (formerly 2nd lieut. in this co.) vice Alfred Ernest Hirschfelder, left limits.

36th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—Capt. William Miller retires retaining rank.
No. 2 Co.—Lieut. Melville Chisholm and 2nd Lieut. Herbert Fellows Tuck having left limits, their names are removed from the list of officers.

No. 8 Co.—Lieut. David John Hunter having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers.

37th Batt.—No. 6 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from "Cheapside" to "Dunnville."

To be capt. prov., John Robinson, vice Alfred Goodwin, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieut. prov., Daniel Simpson, vice James Armstrong, who retires retaining rank.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., A. E. Rastrick, vice, Charles Reginald Evans, out of limits.

42nd Batt.—The headquarters of this battalion are changed from "Brockville" to "Perth."

To be asst.-surgeon, Dennis Patrick Lynch, M. D., vice Lefevre.

51st Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. George James McKay, M. S., vice Donald McNaughton, deceased.

69th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be lieut., Sergt. Arthur Henry Bishop, M.S., vice Henry B. Whitman who retires retaining rank.

75th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be lieut. prov., Sergt. Charles Andrews, vice Alexander Kedy, who resigns.

No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Pte. James Albert Langille, vice John Ezra Earnest, who retires retaining rank.

Surgeon Charles Aitken retires retaining rank.

77th Batt.—Adverting to No. 3 of General Orders (17), 17th September, 1886, read "No. 6" as the number of the co. instead of "No. 5."

78th Batt.—To be surgeon, Asst. Surgeon Duncan McLean, vice Surgeon-Major Duncan Crawford Page, who retires retaining rank.

To be assist.-surgeon, William Scott Muir, vice McLean promoted.

81st Batt.—No. 1 Co.—The name of Capt. Edmond Gauvin is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

Lieut. Alphonse S. Gauvin and 2nd Lieut. Elzear Gingrass having left limits, their names are removed from the list of officers.

82nd Batt.—To be lieut.-col., Major Francis Doherty, V.B., vice Henry Beer, deceased.

No. 3 Co.—Adverting to No. 3 of General Orders (17), 17th September, 1886, read "No. 3 co., Charlottetown," as the company in which the appointments are made; and, with respect to 2nd Lieut. Crosby's appointment, omit "provisionally" and add "S.I., (1st B)" after his name.

90th Batt.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Henry Mittleberger Arnold, S.I., vice Herbert Bolster, left limits.

2nd Lieut. John Alphonso Healy, S.I., vice Eugene Gaspard Piche who resigns.
2nd Lieut. Franklin Robert Jackes, S.I., vice Brophy appointed adjutant.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., James Henry Howden, vice Arnold promoted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK FROM 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Andrew King, S.I., 66th Batt.

2nd Lieut. Henry Frederick William Fishwick, S.I., 66th Batt.

2nd Lieut. William Marshall Black, S.I., 66th Batt.

MILITIA RANK.

Samuel Lawrence Bedson (formerly of H.M.'s regular army), to have the rank of Captain in the militia.

No. 4.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

First Class Short Course Grade A.

Lieut. W. H. Nelles, 38th Batt.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.

First Class Short Course Grade A.

Paymaster Edward Palmer, P.E.I. Prov. B.G.A.

SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.

First Class Special Course.

2nd Lieut. A. King, 66th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. H. F. W. Fishwick, 66th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. W.M. Black, 66th Batt.

Second Class Special Course.

Capt. W. E. Hodgins, G.G.F.G.

Memo.—The certificate issued to 2nd Lieut. W. J. Holden, 32nd Batt., notified in General Orders 17th September, 1886, should be Second Class "Short Course."

No. 5.—RESERVE MILITIA.

Regimental Division of Lincoln, Ontario.

To be lieut.-col., Major Robert Lawrie, vice Angus Cook, deceased.

To be majors, Capt. George Adams Clark, from No. 7 co. division, vice Cook; Capt. James Henry Bessey, from No. 20 co. division, vice Lawrie.

No. 6.—ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The formation of the following drill companies is hereby authorized under the provisions of paragraph 565 Regulations 2nd Orders for the Militia, Canada, 1883:

Upper Canada College Drill Company.

To act as Capt., Alex. Young Scott.

To act as Lieut., Gilbert Gordon.

To act as 2nd Lieut., Henry Brock.

Guelph Collegiate Institute Drill Company.

To act as Capt., Frank Rose.

To act as 2nd Lieut., J. E. Holmes.

To act as 2nd Lieut., Donald Guthrie.

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The cost of announcements in this column for each insertion will be one cent per word for the first ten words one-half cent for each additional word. Each advertisement will have a register number in our books, and all communications regarding it must be forwarded through the GAZETTE, but it must be distinctly understood that this office incurs no other responsibility or liability in connection therewith. Address, with stamp for return postage, Canadian Militia Gazette, Box 316, Ottawa.

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WILL THE COMPETITOR who, on the 26th August, took a Turner Snider out of the Grand Union at Ottawa, leaving his own in its place, communicate with a view to rectification of mistake. Register No. 2.

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G. POWELL,

Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1886.

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A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy of the

Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 6th September, 1886.

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A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department,
 Ottawa, 21st May, 1886.