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The Mounted Police Commissions.

Parliament voted last week the \$722,426 required for the North-west Mounted Police for the next fiscal year. The force consists of 52 officers, including the five surgeons and two veterinary surgeons—and one thousand non-commissioned officers and men. No criticism was offered concerning the management of the force, which sustains its reputation as a model organization, and the brief discussion which took place had reference mainly to the method of officering. This was introduced by a question of Sir Richard Cartwright, as to how many graduates of the Royal Military College were officers in the force, Sir John Macdonald replying that there were seven such graduates. Sir Richard then asked if the Government were prepared to assign commissions in the Mounted Police from time to time to the best graduates of the college if they chose to avail themselves of them. These officers might, he thought, act as a sort of supernumerary cadets until such time as it was thought expedient to give them full commissions.

While agreeing that this would be a good thing for the Military College, the Premier pointed out that there were other considerations deserving of attention also. Occasionally commissions were given to the most likely officers from the Active Militia, who have been reported by the Major-General as showing superior aptitude. But about half the officers of the police were promoted from the ranks. "That force," he said, "is a *corps d'elite*. Admission to it is eagerly sought after by sons of gentlemen, educated men, so that when they are promoted from the ranks they are found to be in every way fit, socially as well as otherwise, for the rank of commissioned officers. We have in the force gentlemen who have held commissions in Her Majesty's service. The last promotion of an inspector was that of an officer who had been an adjutant in a regiment of the line, who had come to Canada and enlisted in the force, who rose soon to become a non-commissioned officer, in due season became a staff-sergeant, and has now been appointed an inspector. So with several others; and I think that those who have thus risen are the most valuable men we could have, because while they have been non-commissioned officers they have been over the whole country, and have got acquainted with the Indians, the trails, the system of patrolling, the habits of smugglers, and being educated men in addition to having this experience, they make very valuable officers."

After paying a handsome compliment to the education afforded by the Royal Military College, and pointing out that this led the graduates to be in considerable demand for commissions in the Imperial service, Sir John continued: "We lose some of our best men who enter the army and never come back. Some will come back. One of the best officers we have is Superintendent Perry. He was educated in the college, passed with honours, was gazetted, got his commission in the Royal

Engineers, but, luckily for our service, he met with an accident, breaking his leg, which laid him up so long that he had to give up his commission. He came to Canada and is now superintendent in the force and one of the best officers we have."

The Police are fortunate in having such a powerful and kind friend at court as the Premier has proved himself to be. Sir John Macdonald never loses an opportunity of expressing the admiration and pride with which he regards the force; but his favours are by no means confined to words. The pension bill of this session is the latest practical evidence of his solicitude for their welfare. This measure provides for a retiring pension based upon length of service, equal to 2 per cent. for each year served, of the average pay received by the pensioner, so that after twenty-five years' service a man gets as much as half pay on retiring. The bill passed the Commons this week. Sir John's consideration for the members of the force is still further shown by the resoluteness of his declaration that the high places in the service shall go to eligible men who have done faithful service in the ranks, rather than to outsiders, no matter what claims to preferment these may be disposed to urge.

The Revised Artillery Practice.

Our Canadian artillerymen, who will in all probability be called upon to drill in accordance with it this season, will be interested in the following extracts from the orders respecting the revised practice prescribed for the Royal Artillery by regimental orders issued last July:—

PRELIMINARY DRILL.

1. The results obtained at practice depend very largely upon the thoroughness of the preliminary instruction of a battery.
2. This instruction should, therefore, not be confined to the general service of the gun, but should include practical gunnery required in the field.
3. For this purpose the officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners should be shown the power of their guns, and the effect they may be expected to produce upon various targets under favourable conditions; also, how less favourable conditions of gun, carriage, ammunition, or weather are likely to affect the shooting. They should be made good judges of distance under all conditions of light and weather, and taught how the burst or graze of projectiles is likely to appear from the battery and observing stations, so that they may be able, with a small number of rounds, to judge fairly the effect of fire.
4. The non-commissioned officers and gunners should be trained to lay a gun quickly, accurately, and especially uniformly, at fixed and moving objects, and to the use of the instructional target, for which revised instructions have been issued. It cannot be expected that in this, or in judging effect, all should show the same aptitude, and special non-commissioned officers and gunners must be selected as layers and observers.
5. They should also be trained to the ready and rapid handling of ammunition, boring and fixing fuses, correct sponging, ramming home, and firing. They should know perfectly the look of the ammunition, and stores, where to find them and their use.

6. In order to ensure this, attention must be given to every man. Officers and non-commissioned officers must not rest content with a general survey of a squad at drill, but must satisfy themselves that every man is an efficient gunner, having his limited and practical duties at his fingers' ends. No man who has not been so examined and passed should be considered fit to go to practice.

7. The men trained as range takers, layers, and observers, must be constantly and thoroughly practised, and every opportunity should be used to test their efficiency.

8. If some thought is given beforehand to what is actually required at practice, and it is ascertained that all ranks know their duties, the battery will be in a position to profit fully by the actual practice, and to carry it out without hesitation or delay.

ELEMENTARY PRACTICE.

12. The objects of elementary practice are—

- (1.) To show the results of the faulty handling of guns or ammunition, and
- (2.) The normal errors of the gun and fuses.
- (3.) To teach observation of fire under conditions of complete deliberation.
- (4.) To instruct in the various methods of picking up and verifying ranges.
- (5.) To allow of observation of the action and effect of the various projectiles, noting them from a point as near the target as is compatible with safety, and
- (6.) To instruct in laying by auxiliary mark.

13. Amongst common errors and causes of bad shooting are these :

- (a.) Rough laying, and laying successive rounds upon a different point of the target, or off it altogether.
- (b.) Not using a full sight, or varying the distance of the eye from the sight.
- (c.) Making the last turns of the screw upon elevation instead of depression.
- (d.) When firing trial shots, creeping up to or back to the target by small alterations of elevation. At distant and quite unknown ranges, even 400 yards alteration between first and second shots may not be too much.
- (e.) Commencing shrapnel fire with time fuzes, without having previously determined the elevation by a fire of common shell with P. fuze.
- (f.) Holding to the range table when the shooting is clearly incorrect.
- (g.) Assuming a blind fuze to be due to faulty manufacture instead of (as it generally is) to its being bored too long.
- (h.) Alterations of elevation or fuze by single rounds, instead of taking the mean of a group.
- (i.) Faulty observation of the effect of fire.
- (j.) Bad ramming home.
- (k.) Defective ammunition.

RANGING A BATTERY.

Ranging a battery consists of three processes, viz. :—

- (a.) The finding of the long "bracket."
- (b.) The finding of the short "bracket."
- (c.) Verifying the range.

A bracket consists of distance between two shells, one under and one over the object.

The length of the long bracket should be about 10 per cent. of the range, the short not over 50 yards.

I.—*The process as at present in use is as follows :*

- (a.) To find the long "bracket"—

The guns are laid at the elevation proper for the range as found, or estimated ; No. 1 gun is fired ; according as the shell is short or over, No. 2 gun receives 100 yards to 300 yards (depending on the range) more or less elevation, with the object of making certain that the shell shall fall on the opposite side of the target to that on which the first shell fell.

When the target has been included between two shells, the long "bracket" is found. In this case suppose them to have 2,100 yards short, and 2,300 yards over.

- (b.) To find the short "bracket"—

A gun, say No. 3, is fired with the elevation corresponding to the mean of the two ranges which make up the long bracket—viz., 2,200 yards.

This is marked short.

No. 4 gun will then be fired with elevation due to 2,250 yards, being the mean between 2,300, which was marked over, and 2,200, which was short.

If this be over, the correct range is bracketed between 2,200 and 2,250, and the short "bracket" is found.

If the first round had been over, the round following would have been fired at 2,150, being the mean of 2,200 marked over, and 2,100 marked short.

(c.) Verifying the range—

This is absolutely necessary, as one or both of the shells, which form the "bracket," may have been at one extreme of the probable rectangle, and, therefore, not trustworthy.

It is carried out by firing 4 to 8 shell at the mean of the short "bracket," in this case at 2,225 yards.

If, on careful observation, it be found that the proper proportion of shell are over and short, this may be taken as the range; if not, 25 yards may be added or subtracted. If this does not correct the error, it is probably due to faulty observation, and the short "bracket" must be found again.

When firing at objects which have little height, such as infantry lying down, shelter trenches, etc., one-half of the shell should be over, and one-half short; when the target has height, from two-thirds to three-quarters should be over, and the remainder under.

27. II.—*The bracket process :—*

- (a.) The officer commanding the battery gives "2,300 yards, bracket 200."

The centre division lays at 2,300, the right at 2,500, the left at 2,100.

The centre division fires; the shell is marked short. Commanding officer gives "right division," which takes up the fire at once; left division, without further orders, increases elevation to 2,700.

And so on until the long "bracket" is found, say 2,500 and 2,700 yards.

N.B.—With a view to economize ammunition, this fire may be by guns instead of by divisions, but the commanding officer having stated which he wishes, will give the same word of command in each case, leaving it to the section officers to name the particular gun.

An apparent hit must be received with mistrust, and either repeated or the elevation still increased or decreased in order to make sure of both ends of the bracket. The only exception to this rule is in the case where the range is so short that the actual damage done by the shell can be seen; in that case the battery will pass on to verify the range at that elevation.

- (b.) The "bracket" will, in a similar manner, be reduced to 50 yards.

- (c.) This will be the same as in the previous process.

It is believed that this system will be found quicker than the other, but it is liable to abuse by "creeping up."

PRACTICE AT MOVING TARGETS.

I.—*The German method :*

29. The target, presuming it is advancing, is included in a "bracket" to from 200 to 400 yards, according to its pace; a slow fire is opened with the short range of the bracket.

As soon as a shell is seen to be "not short," a rapid fire from a flank is opened with all the guns, and continued until three consecutive rounds have been marked over.

The range is then reduced by from 200 to 400 yards, and the same process repeated.

When cavalry have advanced to within 1,000 yards before the last rapid fire, the guns are loaded with case at once, as it is considered that there will not be time for another round of shell.

This method may be used against a target which is at a distance, and is moving slowly, as it may, in that case, be impossible to change from percussion to time fuzes.

II.—*Proposed method :—*

30. One section, that to leeward, is told off as the range-finder; this loads only with common shell with percussion fuzes

One round is fired at an elevation estimated to be well short of the target. If this falls about 300 yards short in the case of cavalry, 150 yards of infantry, it is accepted; if it is over the next is reduced; if it is far under the next is slightly increased.

The remaining divisions load with shrapnel with time fuzes, with fuse and range 50 yards shorter than the range thus found, and the proper elevation for that range is given to the guns.

A slow fire is kept up by the range-finding section, until one round is observed to burst close up; the two other sections then fire a salvo.

The range is reduced by from 200 to 400 yards, and the process repeated.

If the pace is very steady, the employment of a range-finding section may cease to be necessary after one or two ranges.

This method has been successfully tried at Shoeburyness. It appears to be the only one possible if shrapnel with time fuzes are to be used. Its only drawback is that these are fired from only four guns, but the range must be found with percussion fuzes, and shrapnel fitted with these would be difficult to observe, and would probably do no more damage than the common.

N.B.—This system is for an advancing object, the converse holds good of a retiring; when firing at the former, whether with common shell, shrapnel, or case, it is a good plan to lay always at the foot of the target.

When the enemy is approaching any object which can be distinctly seen and pointed out, the range and fuze of that object may be found, and a rapid fire be commenced when the enemy reaches it.

TIME SHRAPNEL.

The following are the most effective lengths of burst for time shrapnel:—

TABLE I.

Guns.	Ranges in Yards.			
	1,000.	2,000.	3,000.	4,000.
12-pr. B.L.....	110	95	80	65
13-pr. M.L.....	100	90	75	60
16-pr. M.L.....	90	70	50	40
9-pr. M.L.....				

Within a margin of 50 per cent. on either side of these a shell may still be good; within 60 per cent. fair; within 70 per cent., indifferent; beyond this, bad.

33. The shell should be burst in the trajectory due to the range. The correct height above plane can be found by dividing the length of burst by the slope of descent given in the practical tables. But a rule quite sufficiently approximate to ensure excellent effect is that the height should be the same number of feet as there are hundreds of yards in the range.

34. The breadth covered may be computed by multiplying the length of burst by the following:—

TABLE II.

Guns.	Range in Yards.				
	1,000.	2,000.	3,000.	4,000.	Average.
12-pr. B.L.....	.21	.24	.28	.23	.27
13-pr. M.L.....	.16	.19	.22	.24	.20
16-pr. M.L.....	.16	.18	.20	.23	.19
9 pr. M.L.....	.16	.20	.23	.27	.22

As a rough rule, one-quarter the length of burst for B.L. and one-fifth for M.L. will give sufficiently approximate results at practice.

35. The most frequent errors committed in the use of time shrapnel are—

(a.) Attempting to burst too close up, leading to a very small front being covered, and to many blind and ineffective shell. (See Fuzes § 39.)

(b.) Bursting far back in order to cover a large front. For instance, firing at a battery in action and bursting from 350 yards to 400 yards short. In such a case—

- (I.) Since the dispersion of the bullets increases as the squares of the front covered, if the most favourable point of burst had been 120 yards, a shell at 350 yards would have nine times as much dispersion and would be proportionately weakened.
- (II.) The fire is further weakened by loss of velocity and absence of effective ricochet.
- (III.) A comparatively small proportion of even this weakened fire reaches the front of the object.
- (IV.) And since only 22 yards of the 92 yards of front is occupied, about 75 per cent., having no object, is wasted.

Each gun of the enemy's battery should be laid on individually, and, since it offers only a small front, the shell should be burst as close up as other considerations permit.

(c.) Bursting too high above plane is the most common fault. It is fatal to efficiency; for example, a 13-pr. at 1,000 range burst 15 yards short will, since radius of the cone = 4 feet and the fall due to slope of descent = 2.3 feet, entirely miss a 6-foot target if it is 12.5 feet above plane. The rule given above cannot be too rigidly adhered to.

Percussion Shrapnel.

37. To produce any effect percussion shrapnel must be burst within the following distances:—

TABLE III.

Guns.	Range in Yards.			
	1,000.	2,000.	3,000.	4,000.
12-pr. B.L.....	30	25	20	15
13-pr. M.L.....				
16-pr. M.L.....				
9-pr. M.L.....	25	20	15	10

Case.

38. Too much elevation is generally given to case. The cone is very large and the lower portion must strike the ground shortly after leaving the muzzle, and to obtain effect nearly half the bullets will graze in front of the target. The following are the elevations which should not be exceeded:—

TABLE IV.

Guns.	Range in Yards.						
	150.	200.	250.	300.	350.	400.	450.
12-pr. B.L.....	P. B.	¼	½	¾	1	1¼	1½
13-pr. M.L.....	¼	½	¾	1	1¼	1½	1¾
16-pr. M.L.....	½	¾	1	1¼	1½	1¾	..
9-pr. M.L.....							

Fuzes.

39. Old batches of fuzes do not burn more irregularly than new, they only burn slower. They should be carefully sorted for age before commencing practice, and if any batch is found to give bad results no more are to be used. A specimen box unopened is to be sent at once to the Commissary-General of Ordnance, Woolwich, in order that they may be tested.

All fuzes have an error.

It is found that at ranges averaging 1,650 yards, 50 per cent. of fuzes bored to the same length will burst within a distance of—

- 60 yards with the 9 and 16-prs.
- 95 yards with the 13-pr.
- 70 yards with the 12-pr.

Four times this distance should contain all the bursts.

In correcting fire this error must always be borne in mind, and alterations made on the mean of a group, never on the results of a single round, unless it is far beyond bounds.

The height above plane (a group being taken) will give the mean length of burst short when multiplied by the slope of descent given in the practice tables.

Large errors are generally attributed to the fuze, small to boring; the exact contrary is the fact. If it is found that the shells are bursting irregularly, look to the boring and they will almost invariably improve.

Bad boring is due either to the fuze being held too firmly when the bit enters, or too loosely when it is being withdrawn; in the first case, if the bit is allowed to find its own way in, it will be true; in the second, unless the fuze is held firmly the bit breaks away the sides of the cutting as it is withdrawn, and the fuze may be shortened.

LAYING.

40. The two main objects are accuracy and rapidity. They vary in importance from the extreme accuracy required for long ranges and minute objects to the comparative laxity allowable when the size of the object, the amount of the cone of dispersion, and the time available, render absolute truth of laying unnecessary and even undesirable. Take,

for instance, the extreme cases of firing at a gun pit at long range with shrapnel, and resisting the rush of infantry with case.

No pains should be spared to instruct layers thoroughly in accurate and uniform laying, combined with quickness.

Under all circumstances, even with case at short ranges, correct elevation is a first necessity. It should always be easily and speedily obtained, since it depends simply on the movement of the gun on a stable carriage, with appliances giving steady and minute movement.

But deflection is far more difficult, depending as it does on the movement of the trail on rough and unstable ground by the very uncertain motion of a handspike. It is difficult to obtain, and its disturbing effect on the elevation leads to a correction of the latter being also necessary, and consequently to a double loss of time.

Attempting too much nicety in this respect may lead to no compensating advantage. Take, for instance, a 13-pr. M.L. shrapnel, at 2,000 yards, which, when burst 100 yards short, has a spread of 57 feet; if the object has breadth, a few feet right or left can make no possible difference in the result.

Nevertheless it is on this minute correction that most time is spent. When all is done, a flaw of wind which cannot be foreseen or guarded against, is quite sufficient to vitiate the allowance given. At the same time no excuse should be allowed for rough laying, unless the factor of rapidity is manifestly one of the first importance.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Laying with an Auxiliary Mark.

41. This method of laying is applicable to all stationary targets. It is the only method possible whenever such targets cannot be seen over the sights; for instance when—

- (a.) The object may be hidden from time to time by smoke, mist, rain or dust. At 1,500 or 2,000 yards very little of any of these will do this.
- (b.) A battery engaging artillery may be forced by the enemy's infantry to leave its position on the crest of a ridge, and yet there may be a necessity for continuing its fire.
- (c.) A battery may have to take position and fire from behind some low cover without exposing itself at all.
- (d.) Where the object may be clearly visible to a mounted man, or even to a man on foot, but is invisible over the sights.

Take case (a). Section officers, as soon as the fire is distributed, always take up an auxiliary mark either in front or rear as most convenient. This is done by moving the sight *after having laid, and without shifting the gun* on any conspicuous mark, the further off the better. The mark and the division at which tangent scale and the deflection leaf cover the mark are noted down; then as long as the gun is run up to about the same position it can by these means be laid in the original position.

Case (b) may be done thus: The gun is laid on the target. The section officer looks back over the sights, and sends a man to a convenient distance in rear and in line, and halts him. The gun is retired and brought into action over the spot the man is marking, a big stone, a sod, a bush, or anything being left to mark the gun's first position. The gun is laid on this mark, the elevation being guessed at. Even if it is 500 yards out, it can be easily corrected next round.

Case (c). The cover may be a plantation, a thick hedge, a ridge of ground, or anything else. Suppose it be a ridge of ground. The battery is brought into action behind the ridge. In order to lay any gun, two men are sent out on the ridge, the one furthest off faces the battery, the other faces the target, they align each other on the gun and object respectively, thus bringing the four points in line. The men then go in, that one nearest the gun first marking his position, or remaining there till the gun is laid on him; an auxiliary mark is then taken up. The elevation is given in case (b).

In cases (b) and (c) each gun can find its own line; or two guns of the battery, say 2 and 5, may be aligned, and the other guns on coming into action alongside, can take up the line of fire from them.

Case (d). Here a man standing or mounted lines the gun on the target, No. 1 chooses an auxiliary mark and gives the true elevation.

This method of laying is generally more accurate than laying direct, because the mark is as a rule so much more distinct than the target; but an observing party that can see the target is absolutely necessary except in case (a).

The rifles ordered for the German army at the Austrian rifle manufactory of Steyr are not to be made on the Mannlicher system, but upon a system similar to it, only simpler, which was invented in Spandau. The ammunition is made with a new block powder, which gives very little smoke.

"Her Majesty's Army."

Some time ago we noticed in these columns the first two numbers of the neatly printed and handsomely illustrated octavo publication now being issued containing the historical and descriptive records of the corps comprising Her Majesty's army. The third and fourth parts are now before us. The former commences with a continuation of the story of the Cavalry, including a thrilling record of the immortal charge at Balaklava. Many incidents of the American war of independence are given. To come down to more modern times the reader cannot fail to be interested in the pages devoted to the recent Egyptian campaign, and the incidents of Kassamin, Abuklea, and Tel el Kebir.

The Royal Artillery is next treated of, and the history of this branch of the service is traced intechically "from its struggling, almost despised, birth to its present pride of place, immeasurable importance and far-reaching renown." The story dates from 1716, since when the Royal Artillery has "shared in all the victories that the British arms have gained." Special attention is given to the achievements of Waterloo and the Crimea, the Indian mutiny horrors, the China campaign and the Tulu and Boer entanglements.

Next in order come the Royal Engineers, "the men of all work of the army, the navy and the public." Conspicuous among the many distinguished Engineer officers mentioned is General Charles Gordon, of whom it was written after his Chinese campaign that: "Charles Gordon has gained more battles in the field, taken more cities, more men have laid down their arms to him, than any British General living."

The foot complement of the Household troops—the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, and the Scots Guards are then written of, and of these first attention is claimed by the Grenadiers, "the very name of whom suggests in an exceptional manner visions of the proudest victories and of the dourest struggles that have befallen British arms." Their history, which ends the Third and commences the Fourth part, is brought down to the time of the Soudan campaign, when the Grenadiers last left England. The records of the Coldstream Guards are given from as far back as 1660, and that of the Scots Guards from the birth of this illustrious corps in 1632. The next history written is that of the Royal Scots Lothian regiment, "by far the oldest in the British service," for their story is traced to before the time of the Conqueror. A number of other territorial regiments are also written up in the concluding portion of Part IV.

The illustrations in the two numbers here reviewed comprise, hand and some coloured full page plates showing the uniform and equipment of the 16th Queen's Lancers, the 1st Life Guards, the 1st Royal Dragoons, and the Royal Engineers, respectively.

The sole agents for "Her Majesty's Army" in Canada, are the Canadian Subscription Co., of Montreal, of which company Capt. John Hood, of the 5th Royal Scots, is manager.

Correspondence.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the Militia.]

TEAM SHOOTING.

Editor Militia Gazette.—Your article on the encouragement of team shooting, in your last issue, is a good move towards encouraging rural battalions to compete in rifle matches; but the great drawback is, who is to pay?

I would suggest that the Provincial Rifle Association give several prizes to be competed for by battalions in camp in each District, under the direction of the Musketry Instructor, the Brigade Major and superintendence of the officer commanding the camp, who shall report the result to the Association.

The sum required and sufficient would be about \$100.00 to each district, paid by each Provincial Association, taken from the Dominion grant; and this would benefit both the Militia and Association by improving their efficiency.

E. LAMONTAGNE, Lt.-Col., D.A.G.

MONTREAL, April 8th, 1889.

The whole of the German mastered ironclads are fitted with only a fighting equipment, viz., three lower masts with military tops, pole-top-masts, and a signal yard. No bowsprit but several steam derricks. Every ship, be she armourclad, cruiser, or armoured gunboat, is fitted with torpedo defence nets, and the booms are kept permanently shipped with rigging on, and nets bent and neatly stowed in shallow iron trays or boxes running right round the ship. On account of ground tackle, the bow defence is kept separate. By this means the Evolutionary Squadron last summer had their nets out at sea in three minutes after the signal was hauled down. Wooden booms are preferred to iron or steel.

Regimental News.

A meeting of the local officers of the military district, was held at Winnipeg on the 8th inst., at Col. Villier's office, to discuss the advisability of holding a garrison ball on the evening of the 24th of May next. A very large and representative gathering assembled, each branch of the service being liberally represented. Lieut. Col. Boswell, of the 90th, presided over the meeting. After considerable discussion, it was not deemed advisable to hold the ball at the date first mentioned, on account of the approach of summer. Early in the fall of the year the idea will be carried out, when, on account of the interest displayed, a great success is expected.

Quebec.

The officers and men of the 8th Royal Rifles give a musical and dramatic performance at the Academy of Music on Easter Monday, the proceeds of which go to purchase new band instruments. All taking part are hard at work practising and doing their best to present a most attractive programme.

The funeral of the late Mr. Andrew Sword, messenger of the Merchants Bank in this city, took place on the 8th inst. from his residence on St. Peter street. Deceased was interred with military and masonic honours, having been for some time color-sergeant of No. 1 Company 8th Royal Rifles, and lately elected D.D.G.M. for Quebec and Three Rivers. The order of procession was:—a firing party of 20 men of the 8th in charge of Colour-Serjt H. Morgan, the band of the battalion, Albion Lodge A. F. & A. M., and a couple of representatives of sister lodges, wearing regalia. The body drawn on a gun carriage by six horses of "B" Battery, the coffin covered with the Union Jack and bearing the sword and the helmet of the deceased and several bouquets of flowers upon the top. Six sergeants were pall-bearers, and after the body came the main portion of the 8th Battalion in reversed order, the officers bringing up the rear. Detachments were present from the 9th Battalion "B" Battery, Queens Own Canadian Hussars and Cavalry School, and the citizens who were mourners followed.

Toronto.

The first battalion parade this season of the Royal Grenadiers took place last Thursday. Lt.-Col. Dawson was absent, owing to indisposition and Major Mason was in command. There were about 250 men in the ranks and a fair turnout of officers. The men were drawn up in six companies and put through their manual and firing exercises, after which the different companies were drilled by their respective officers. There were about 50 recruits under corporal Allen. Among the orders read out were these:

The undermentioned provisionally appointed non-commissioned officers having passed the necessary examinations the commanding officer has been pleased to confirm their respective appointments, to date from April 4th, 1889:

To be Colour-Sergeant—Colour-Sergeant H. Milson "C" Company.
To be Sergeants—Sergt. W. Rogers, "H" Co.; Sergt. A. Price, "C" Co.

To be Corporals—Corpl. H. Dye, "C" Co.; Corpl. P. Kingston, "C" Co.; Corpl. T. Dean, "D" Co.; Corpl. E. Jeffries, "F" Co.; Corpl. C. Coe, "H" Co.; Corpl. H. Macdonald, "H" Co.

The undermentioned having passed the Board of Examination for rank as stated the same is published for information: For the rank of Sergeant—Pte. P. Foley, "C" Co.; Lance-Sergeant C. Coughlin, "B" Co.; Pte. Martin "D" Co.; Lance-Sergeant Geo. Scully, "D" Co.; Pte. W. Smith, "D" Co.

For the rank of Corporal—Lance-Corporal G. Sparling, "E" Co.; Lance-Corporal Freemantle, "D" Co.; Pte. H. Hyden, "G" Co.; Pte. J. Patterson, "A" Co.; Pte. F. Gildert, "C" Co.; Pte. W. Carter, "C" Co.; Pte. W. Towers, "A" Co.; Lance-Corporal J. Brodie, "C" Co.; Corp. G. Bennett, "G" Co.; Pte. M. Curteis, "D" Co.; Pte. H. W. Broome, "H" Co.; Pte. L. Gurofsky, "H" Co.; Lance-Corporal J. W. Robertson, "B" Co.

There were 30 applicants for the corporal, and 12 for the sergeant's examinations just finished. Those who failed will be permitted to try again in November. The sergeant-major's class will commence at the close of the spring drill, and continue until the examination.

The new white helmets ordered for the regiment, to be paid for not by the government but out of the battalion funds, are expected to arrive shortly and will be worn at the first church parade. They will not supersede the busbies, but are intended for warm weather. Nothing definite has been settled about the 24th of May outing, but it is expected the regiment will leave the city for that day.

A scheme has been adopted to reduce to a minimum the losses of arms, accoutrements, and clothing, which annually occur. Last year the officers paid out of their own pockets, about \$500 to the government to meet these shortages. They were all caused by carelessness of individual men. In future, every man in the regiment will be required to deposit from his annual drill pay \$2, to cover any shortages in his own company. No company will contribute anything to pay for deficiencies in other companies. At the end of the season after paying for any deficiencies, the balance is to be handed back to the individual members. In this way every member of the company takes as much interest in its belongings as the captain. It is more than likely that each man will receive back the full amount of his deposit.

The Rifle.

The annual meeting of the Ottawa Rifle Club was held on Tuesday evening 9th inst., the President, Major H. F. Perley, in the chair. Officers for the year were chosen: President, Major Perley, re-elected; 1st Vice-President, Dr. Geo. Hutchison; 2nd Vice, Capt. S. M. Rogers; Sec.-Treas., Lieut. E. D. Sutherland (re-elected); Committee, Major Wright, Capt. Gray, and Mr. J. P. Nutting; Auditors, Messrs. J. D. Holbrook and L. C. Gooding. It was decided to have eighteen spoon competitions this season as last. For the purposes of these the members will be divided into three classes in place of two as formerly. At each competition prizes will be offered in each class as follows: For three entries and under ten, one teaspoon; ten entries and under sixteen, a dessert spoon or fork, at winner's option; if more than sixteen entries, a dessert spoon or fork and a tea spoon. When a member of the second or third class has won thrice, he will be placed in the next class.

The executive at a subsequent meeting drew up the programme for the season. The weekly competitions will be alternately Snider and Martini, commencing with a Snider match on the 20th of April. On the Saturdays falling on the 25th of May and the 29th of June, there will be no competitions, as Queen's Birthday and Dominion Day observances will no doubt call a large number of members out of town. The last competition before the midsummer intermission will be on the 10th August, and the programme will be resumed on the 14th September, winding up on the 28th. All the competitions will be at Queen's ranges, except those on the 6th July and 3rd August, which will be at 800 and 900 yards. On the 27th July and 10th August the position at 200 yards will be standing only.

Aggregate prizes will be offered for the highest aggregate of five Snider scores; for the highest aggregate of four Martini scores at Queen's ranges; and for the total of these two aggregates. The prizes will be the D. R. A. and O. R. A. silver and bronze medals.

The Brandon Rifle Association, held their annual meeting on the 4th inst., at F. J. Chubb's restaurant, when the following officers were elected: Patrons, T. M. Daly, M. P., Judge Walker, C. Sifton, M. P. P., Col. McMillan, 95th battalion; president, W. Huston; 1st vice, J. Burton; second vice, A. Malloy; secretary-treasurer, Peter McGregor; council, T. E. Huston, Chief of Police, Duncan J. A. Shunnaman, J. Taylor, A. Gothard, W. Shillinglaw, F. J. Chubb. The association propose opening the range about the 1st of May, and on the 24th of May will have a match. A weekly spoon competition is to be in order. Several first class prizes are to be given by prominent gentlemen, to successful competitors during the season.

Capt. Harston's Rifle.

(From the Toronto World.)

Capt. C. Greville-Harston, of the Royal Grenadiers, and who was Acting Brigade Major in the Northwest rebellion, returned to Toronto on Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Harston, and both are glad to be back with their old friends in this city. Captain Harston has been away for two years all but four months, and during that time has entirely devoted himself to the matter of turning Martini-Henry rifles into repeating rifles. The *World* went to the Armoury last evening, and there saw the Captain with his full red beard and moustache, as of yore; he was ruddy-faced and healthy; he was in plain clothes, talking to his men of "E" Company, which has lately been under the command of Lieut. Cecil Gibson, and he looked as if his old Grenadier uniform could not be buttoned up on him.

Captain Harston's name has become familiar among those interested in the improvements of the Martini-Henry rifle. In a chat with the *World* last night he told of how the idea was born. In 1886 he went up to British Columbia on a business trip, and on returning read a report by

General Arbuthnot, chief of the Enfield factory, stating that since 1882 they had been trying to convert Martini-Henry rifles into repeating rifles and had found it utterly impossible. Captain Harston, who has always taken a deep interest in such matters, and who, although not a professional, has made them a study, worked the question out while in the cars, and at the end of his journey, wrote to Lord Wolseley stating that he could make the desired change, in three different ways. Several communications with the War Office followed, and he was given to understand, that if he would succeed the improved rifle would be accepted. From December, 1886, to August 1887, there were letters passed in which the War Office asked him to do this at his own expense, which the Captain refused, saying that if it was not worth paying for by the Government, it was not worth doing. On Aug. 10th, 1887, Captain Harston was notified by the War Office to go to England, and four days later he started. On his arrival there he commenced work at the Blenheim works, at Hoxton, North London.

"First," said the Captain, "I made and finished in November, 1887, a model, which was rejected as being imperfect. Then I designed another, which I finished in February, 1888; this was also rejected. Then I went on another tack, being under the military department of the War Office, and I produced what was wanted. Of this the first official report of June, 1888, says:

This difficulty appears to have been got over by Major C. Harston, of the Canadian Army, who has succeeded in fitting a magazine in the left side of the action, which feeds the cartridges into the chamber in a most satisfactory manner, and so far as can be judged, the invention promises to be one of much value, as if it ultimately turns out to be thoroughly sound and practical, the whole stock of existing Martini-Henry's could be converted into magazine arms, at a trifling cost."

"There were many official trials and tests made, and the best friend I had," said Capt. Harston, "was the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army. The old Duke was delighted with it, and at one of the trials was most anxious that all there should test the rifle. We used it against the new small bore, and the Duke fired 28 shots out of my rifle against 11 of the other. Recently in Ottawa Gen. Middleton tried it and was most highly delighted." As the matter stands now it is this: The last official report has not been made public, but from two of the committee which has the matter under consideration, it is understood that the scheme of Capt. Harston is recommended and that 500,000 Martini-Henrys are to be converted into magazine rifles. There are in the British service no less than 1,250,000 Martini-Henrys, and of these 500,000 have never been used, which latter number it is proposed to convert into repeating rifles. It will take 10 years to arm the whole force with small bore rifles, which fire 3,000 yards or 300 yards point black. But it remains with the finance department of the War Office as to whether the change will be made even after it is recommended.

Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, says that Canada has 12,000 Martini-Henrys which may be changed. The Australian colony of Victoria will likely convert 60,000 of their arms on Captain Harston's plan, while the Turkish and Roumanian governments have decided to convert their Peabody rifles, which are almost Martini-Henrys, into magazine rifles on the plan proposed.

It is proposed that instead of a big gathering at Easter, the officers and men of Metropolitan regiments should consent to operate, under their respective brigadiers, on the ground which they would severally occupy should an attack be threatened on London.

When all the cruisers of over 14 knots speed that are completed or in various stages of building by different powers are reckoned the account will stand thus: England, 52, including Australasian fleet; France 47, Germany 18, Italy 16, Russia 12, Austria 6. This does not include Spain or the United States. France is to build at once two armoured cruisers with an armament of two 1½ in. guns and six 5½ in. guns, besides quick firing and machine weapons and four torpedo tubes. They are to have a minimum speed of 18 knots with natural draught, and a maximum draught of 19½ ft. Their protective steel decks are to be 2¼ in. and their belts 4½ in. thick. They are to be able to steam 3,000 miles at 12 knots, and to have a complement of 375.

"The instructions that I have received from my government are to advise your majesty to be armed for 1889." These are the words that the German Ambassador is reported to have addressed to the Sultan a year or two ago, and upon which Turkey has been acting ever since, to the best of her practical ability. German officers have been instructing the Turkish troops, the uniforms have been remodelled, and now bear a German aspect, and the drilling is entirely German. The infantry are well armed with revolvers, sword bayonets, and Martini-Peabody, Remington and Spencer rifles, and now the Mauser rifle, of which several cases have already arrived, is to be supplied to them; but the men get no practice in shooting.

MILITARY HANDBOOKS published by Messrs. Wm. Clowes & Sons, (Ltd.) 13 Charing Cross, London, S.W., England.

We have much pleasure in directing attention to the following handbooks, published by the well known firm of Wm. Clowes & Sons, London. They are intended for infantry officers, and the text is in accordance with the new Infantry Drill, 1889. We commend them to all militia officers desiring to perfect themselves in the new system of drill. They are of a handy size, and can be carried in the pocket of the patrol jacket or tunic, and will be found a convenient reference book during the coming drill season in camps of exercise. Copies of the books will be sent, post free, on receipt of a remittance, by addressing Messrs. Clowes & Sons, as above.



TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of THURSDAY, 9th May, 1889, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender 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.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department for the proper performance of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, April, 1889.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 31st May, 1889, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Metcalfe and Ottawa, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Metcalfe, Leirrim, South Gloucester, Greely, Billings' Bridge, Ottawa, and at this office.

T. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 27th March, 1889.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 31st May, 1889, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Russell and North Branch, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Russell, Marvelville, Kenmore, North Branch, and at this office.

T. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1889.

Outing.

THE MAGAZINE OF SPORT

LEADING FEATURES.

HUNTING,	ATHLETICS,
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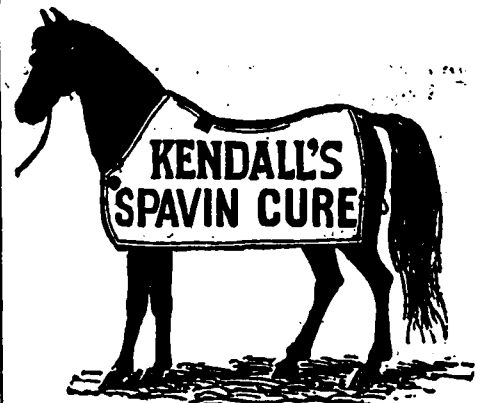
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BREEDER OF
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ELMWOOD, ILL., Nov. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.

Yours truly, CHAS. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly, A. H. GIBBERT,
Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

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Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.

Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER,
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Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENCEBURGH FALLS, VT.

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I wish to say to the riflemen of the Dominion that every Rifle will be thoroughly tested by myself before being sent out. I shall keep but one quality—THE BEST—and will guarantee their excellence.

PRICE: \$30.00 Nett at Toronto.

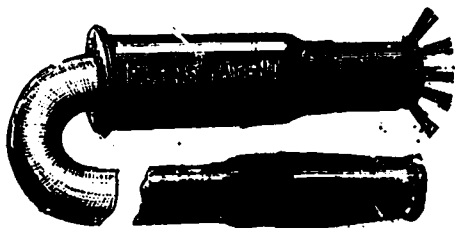
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- 1st place in London Merchants' Cup Match.
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It is impossible to shoot a Martini successfully without using some method of moistening the fouling in the barrel. BURNS' BARREL COOLER of which I am the SOLE



AGENT in Canada, is the perfection of instruments for that purpose. Every rifleman should use it. It is also suitable for the Snider, being made to fit either rifle.

Hints and Advice on Rifle Shooting, by R. McVittie. Price, 25c.

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The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, the minimum chest measurement 35 inches, and the maximum weight 175 pounds.

The term of engagement is five years.

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2nd " 50	50	5c.	55 "
3rd " 50	50	10	60 "
4th " 50	50	15	65 "
5th " 50	50	20	70 "

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

Members of the force are supplied with fixtures, a free kit on joining and periodical issues during the term of service.

Applicants may be engaged at the office of the Comptroller of the Force, Ottawa; at the Immigration office, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or at the Headquarters of the Force, Regina, N.W.T.

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" 10, " " 20	10c.
" 20, " " 40	20c.
" 40, " " 60	30c.
" 60, " " 80	40c.
" 80, " " 100	50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

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" 30, " " 40	40c.
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For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

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

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CLASS D.

The 23rd Monthly Drawing will take place

Wednesday, May 15th, 1889,

AT 2 P. M.

PRIZES VALUE.....\$50,000 0

CAPITAL PRIZE: 1 Real Estate Worth \$5,000 00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates	500	2,000
10 Real Estates	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets	100	6,000
200 Gold Watch Cases	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets	5	5,000
2307 Prizes worth		\$50,000

TICKETS \$1.00

Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' name not published unless specially authorized.

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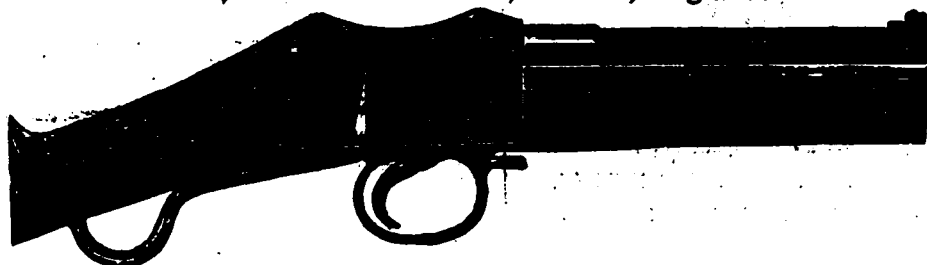
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It is the Great Convenience and Luxury of the day. Rich and Full Flavored. Wholesome, Stimulating, Easy of Use, Economical, the General Favorite. No cheap substitute of Peas, Wheat or Barley, but Genuine Mocha and Old Government Java.

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No. 1.—Jeffery's Best Quality Martini Henry Rifle, with special Non-Fouling Siemens Steel Barrel, Platina lined Back Sights and Figured Walnut Stock, (£8.8.0) \$42.

No. 2.—Martini Henry Rifle with thoroughly sound action, and fitted with the well known "Webley" Barrel, carefully sighted and shot, (£6.6.0) \$32.

These Rifles are shot personally by W. J. J., and by means of an improved method of testing the accuracy of shooting. Every Rifle can be depended upon, for shooting perfectly straight at all ranges.

As a proof of the shooting qualities of these Rifles, attention is drawn to the following prizes, among numberless others, won with these Rifles during the 1887 season:

Wimbledon. Her Majesty the Queen's Prize of £250 and the Gold Medal of the National Rifle Association, was won by Lieut. Warren, who used a Webley Barrel Rifle through all the stages.

The highest score at the North London Rifle Club meeting was made with one of these Rifles. The Lancashire County Meeting. These Rifles took the three top prizes. Altogether £140 besides Medals and Challenge Cups, was won at this meeting with these Rifles.

Illustrated Price Lists of Rifles, Sight Elevators, Shooting Orthoptics, Field Glasses, and all Rifle Requisites, sent post free on application.

Second hand Turner Snider Rifles, and Match and M. B. L. Rifles, generally in stock, at about one-half the original prices.

W. J. J. has several Turner Barrel Snider Rifles, with rifling in perfect order. Price \$25.00. These rifles originally belonged to some of the best rifle shots in England, prior to the adoption of the Martini-Henry rifle. They have been taken care of, and are practically as good as new.

Also several New Webley Barrel Snider rifles, shot and regulated by the late Frank Osborne. These rifles were the favorite weapons among the volunteers of Great Britain, and were used by the majority of competitors at Wimbledon. Price, \$17.50.

See next week's or last week's advertisement for Sight Elevators, etc.

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SPORTING POWDER,

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