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Topics of the Week.

In last week's issue, in the reference to the troops called out in connection with the railway riots, an obvious typographical error makes us state that a troop of the "8th" cavalry participated. It should have read the "5th."

A sham battle at Halifax, participated in by the men of several warships as the attacking party, and the Imperial garrison as the defenders, is the sensation of the week there. The engagement took place yesterday, lasting nearly all day. Interesting details will be to hand only in time for publication next week.

It appears that the magazine rifle is to be the rifle of the future, and it is stated that it may be taken for granted "that the single breech loader will soon be as obsolete a weapon for military purposes as the muzzle loader." England has been content to wait the action of continental nations, preferring to stand still while her neighbours were arming and learning experience with a weapon whose superiority was sufficiently formidable to constitute a danger, and thus hoping from the exhaustive trials which are being made to obtain the best arm for the use of her troops.

The Department of Militia has decided to lease for another year the Agricultural hall at Victoria for the use of "C" Battery. The huts already erected do not provide sufficient barrack accommodation for the whole of the officers and men, and it is proposed to ask Parliament for an additional vote next session to apply this accommodation. Pending the erection of new buildings, the men will continue to occupy the Agricultural hall. The quarters are by no means the most comfortable that could be desired, and it is to be hoped that not more than one more winter season will be allowed to pass without proper barracks being provided.

In connection with the calling out of the troops for the suppression of the Hereford railway riots, several influential papers have advocated that on such occasions in the future the permanent corps should be called out rather than the volunteers. The idea is a good one, but the plan would have its disadvantages. At present the expenses increased through the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power, have to be borne by the municipality requiring their services, and this fact tends to prevent needless demands being made upon the time of the militia. Were the permanent corps called upon, however, there would be little

or no expense incurred beyond the cost of transport, and the municipalities could, whenever the whim came over them, have a display of force free of expense. But with the law amended so as to provide against abuse, it would seem to be preferable that the permanent force should be called upon whenever practicable rather than that the citizen soldiers should be called away from their business pursuits.

The old question of the propriety of Sunday parades appears to have been raised in Brantford, Ont., for a friend has forwarded a copy of the *Expositor* in which a contributor writes as follows: "Some people have the nerve to find fault with the Dufferin Rifles for parading to church on Sunday. Those who do have very narrow Christianity it seems to me. I watched them on their way to the Congregational Church on Sunday morning, and their appearance and conduct was as befitting as that of any Pharisaical Christian who strode to his church in his broadcloth and tall hat. I have seen good accomplished by these church parades; more, comparatively, than I can discover has been accomplished by the shouting and drumming of the Salvation army or any other special means employed for the evangelization of the people for a long time. A more decorous body of men could not be found than those who listened to Rev. George Fuller's excellent sermon Sunday morning, and the people who find fault with the parade lack one of the constituents of St. Paul's ideal Christianity. There is a holiness which bags at the knees, finds no pleasure in charity and is unduly selfish. If nothing desecrates our Sabbaths more than the parades of the Dufferin Rifles, we need fear no emptying of the Vials of Wrath upon us."

Concerning the closing of Wimbledon common and the danger of a diminution of interest in shooting in consequence, *Forest and Stream* thus comments: "There are not a few, and in the ranks too, who would not grieve if all rifle practice were abandoned, or at any rate cut down to a point where it would be practically unappreciable. Those who fail to make good scores in some instances feel their self-esteem hurt, and at once look with envy upon those "shooting fellows," and begin to think and preach that quite too much time and attention is given to banging away with the rifle. It is quite certain that curling up on the ground to aim and getting records for all kinds of weather into one's score book may not tend to keep the uniform spick and span, but the fact remains that a body of men in uniform and armed, but who are not capable of using those arms as intended, are likely to receive only laughter and scorn from a determined mob, while before an enemy trained in shooting they would stand no possible ghost of a chance. In England it is a question whether the rivalry of the rifle range has kept up the Volunteer movement, whether without Wimbledon and its work there would be any English Volunteer bodies to day. The sudden rush into citizen soldiering and the rush for the rifle ranges were pretty nearly simultaneous less than thirty years ago, and if the rifle shooting is not to be credited with whatever there is of the Volunteer movement, it is certainly to be credited with a large share of it."

Magazine and Small-bore Rifles.

(The Times, 4th September.

(Continued from page 523.)

More important, however, than conversion was the question of a new arm. Indeed the war office had hampered the action of the Small Arms Committee—though the fact is not mentioned here—by directing their attention rather to a single loader and impliedly shelving the magazine arm. It was decided by the Committee that the block action should be abandoned and the bolt action, in use on the continent for the previous 20 years, adopted. About this time the war office, yielding to the pressure of military opinion as expressed by the newspapers, accepted the decision of the committee that the arm of the future should be a bolt-action magazine rifle, with a calibre of 0.402 in. Experiments were now continued with increased energy, and it was sought to ascertain what system of repeating rifle came up to the following standard of qualification: (1) strength to stand the rough usage of service in the field, (2) non-liability to get out of order; (3) easy extraction of cartridge-case after firing; (4) lowness of trajectory; (5) accuracy; (6) ease of manufacture and repair.

The American Lee, which had undergone all the tests successfully, was discarded, as the military authorities were opposed to the principle of a detachable magazine, and also because it was found difficult, if not impossible, to fill the magazine when it was on the rifle.

In the autumn of 1886 the other two rifles were tried by the navy, and the Owen Jones was condemned, apparently because the mechanism was complicated, costly, and difficult to repair. The Lee rifle was then again taken into consideration, and it was found possible to fix the magazine to the rifle by a screw and to fill it from above when thus attached. Consequently the objections of the military authorities disappeared. The Lee rifle thus altered was christened the "Improved Lee." This rifle and the Lee-Burton were the only two surviving rifles. The choice was really between the positions of the magazine—the breech action being the same—the magazine in the Improved Lee being under the action in front of the trigger-guard, while in the Lee-Burton it was in an overhanging position on the right of the action. In May, 1887, 300 rifles of each description were issued to the army and navy for trial at home and in India. The result was a preference for the Improved Lee. During the various trials the small-bore question was constantly presenting itself, and the subject is certainly only second in importance to that of the best description of magazine rifle. The great obstacle was that 100,000 of the new 0.402 in. Enfield-Martini had been manufactured, and "that many distinguished officers were strongly opposed to any further reduction of bore." In spite of this formidable obstacle, the committee continued trying experiments with the Swiss Rubin 0.295 in. rifle, and became convinced that a small was superior for military purposes to a large bore. An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory, yet the advocates of the large bore had certainly strong arguments on their side. The great Duke of Wellington, whose opinion on military matters still carries weight with some, had strongly maintained the importance of a heavy bullet on account of the disabling shock it inflicted on the man struck by it. Many officers probably remembered that during the Indian Mutiny rebel Sepoys had been able to do serious damage after being mortally wounded by a revolver bullet. The opponents of a reduction of bore actually supported their case by arguments which may be summarized as follows: No nation in Europe had adopted a small bore. A small bullet would not stop charging cavalry. Accuracy would be unattainable, for the bullet would be affected powerfully by the wind. The fouling of a small barrel would be excessive. The question of ammunition would be difficult to solve. The committee, however, found that under all circumstances of weather the small-bore was superior in accuracy to the Martini-Enfield; that there was very little fouling; and that experiments on carcasses and against steel plates, wood, rammed earth, etc., justified a belief that the small bullet would be sufficient to stop cavalry. They admitted, however, that the question of ammunition was a difficult one. Perhaps the committee have drawn a rather unreliable inference as regards the shock from the effect of the small bullet on carcasses. With the ammunition now used no greatly increased velocity is given to compensate for reduced weight and horizontal section, the muzzle velocity being only 1,750 ft. per second. One would have liked some sportsman to try both bullets on large game, and military men will feel easier when the only true test—that of war—shall have been successfully applied. That question, however, being set aside, there can be no dispute about the numerous advantages possessed by a small-bore rifle over one of a comparatively large calibre. They are these: Reduction in size and weight of cartridges—115 rounds of the new ammunition weigh no more than 70 of the Martini-Henry. Increased accuracy and penetration. Practical absence of recoil. Higher muzzle velocity giving a lower trajectory; using the fixed sight a man can be struck up to 470 yards. Saving in transport of ammunition—a greater number of car-

tridges can be carried in the magazine of the rifle without increasing the weight of the former.

The committee, having decided in favour of a small-bore, carried out various experiments with a view of deciding on the exact calibre, rifling, breech-action, magazine most suitable for military purposes. In short, they determined to build up an arm which should combine all the best points of various systems with such alterations and improvements as further experience suggested. The result was a rifle with a 0.303 in. calibre, the Metford system of rifling with seven grooves and one turn in ten inches, a detachable magazine on the American Lee system, secured from loss by a steel chain, and "an extreme range aperture," back-sight, and dial fore-sight giving elevation up to 2,800 yards, a weight of 9 lb. 2½ oz., and a magazine capacity for eight cartridges. While reducing the bore, the committee likewise decided to shorten the bayonet—sword bayonet—to 12 inches, experiments and combats between men with bayonets of various lengths and shapes having established the superiority of a short over a long side arm. In September, 1887, six rifles were made by hand for trial, and in January, 1888, a pattern rifle and side arm were finally approved by the committee, and submitted for a practical test by the army and navy. The number of arms manufactured is 350 rifles and 50 carbines.

The committee found it very difficult to decide on the best description of ammunition, and experiments are still being made. Colonel Slade says in the report before us, "There is but little doubt that the explosive of the future will be a smokeless chemical powder, but it is safer at present to trust to compressed pellets of ordinary black or brown powder." The trials have hitherto been made with the Swiss Rubin cartridges. The French and Germans are using chemical compounds which give a high muzzle velocity, but nothing is yet known as to the keeping qualities of these compounds in hot and damp climates. The bullet has a lead core, with an envelope of some other metal, a purely leaden bullet being found unsuitable, as, owing to the increased velocity and the rapid twist, the barrel becomes leaded after a few rounds. For the envelope copper, nickel, and steel have all been tried. The objection to copper is that "the first shot out of a clean barrel is very erratic, and the copper flies off from the lead on striking. It is possible that if this bullet was used in civilized war it would be considered as an infraction of the Geneva Convention." The committee prefer steel if rusting can be prevented and should it be found that the barrel is not injured. Failing steel they prefer nickel. The Lorenz Company have a method of soldering the nickel on the lead core, and this has given satisfactory results, as the nickel does not fly off on striking.

The ammunition question is, indeed, the only remaining difficulty, and that is one as to which the Swiss, notwithstanding the devotion of years to the subject, still confess themselves unsatisfied. In other respects the committee have reason to congratulate themselves and the army, for they have devised a weapon which, take it all round, is probably superior to any other rifle yet adopted. Its accuracy certainly leaves little to be desired, for the absolute mean deviation at 1,000 yards is only a little over one foot, and at an experiment at Aldershot on August 23, at 1,100 yards, 78 per cent. of hits was made.

Whatever may be the final decision as to details, it may be hoped that the authorities will lay to heart the following sentence of the report:—"Perfection and finality are unattainable in military weapons, and as the question has been so thoroughly threshed out and considered from every point of view, any further delay in issuing the new arm is very much to be deprecated."

Personals.

When Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, visited St. Johns, Q. to inspect the Military School there, he was received by the Mayor, Duncan McDonald, and presented with a complimentary address, to which he replied in felicitous terms.

General Sir Donald Stewart, of the India Council, and Sir George Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, were both born at Dufftown, and were class-mates in the village school. They revisited their native place together a few weeks since, and were received with an imposing demonstration of welcome. Brass bands played the "Auld House" and "Highland Laddie"; the streets were illuminated with Japanese lanterns; and the "illustrious guests" were entertained at a public banquet in the afternoon, at which the health of the most famous of Dufftown boys was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.

Lieut.-General Laurie, recently unseated, will again be the Government candidate at the election to be held in Shelburne, N. S., on the 22nd inst.

The German Emperor is reported to be about to change the uniform of the Imperial Navy. Orders have been sent to one of the Plymouth outfitters for pattern-sleeves of the various ranks in the British service as copies.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

His Interesting Story of the Franco-Prussian war and its sequel.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The sensation of the week in military circles, has been the publication of the extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick, containing his history of the events of the Franco-Prussian war, and of subsequent events which it brought about. The following condensation presents the points of chief interest to our readers :

July 15, 1870.—Bismarck says to me that he, with Roon and Moltke, is going to Brandenburg to meet the King; on the way he explained with great clearness and dignified seriousness and without his usual favorite little jokes his view of the state of our relation with France, so that now it becomes clear to me that giving in for peace's sake has become by this time impossible. The strength and constitution of the French army are considered by him and Moltke as nothing extraordinary.

July 16.—Three armies are being formed I shall have to command that of South Germany. I have, therefore, the most difficult task, with those unfriendly troops, who are by no means educated in our school to fight so able an antagonist as the French army will be, which has been so long preparing, and will certainly invade Southern Germany at once.

July 29.—Carlsruhe. Our chief thought is how, after having obtained peace by battle, to build up Germany in a liberal manner.

IN FRANCE.

Aug. 5.—March into France; prosperous villages deserted; afraid of the German cannibals. The frightful aspect of the battle-field becomes more and more horrible; everywhere traces of a hasty retreat.

Aug. 6.—Worth, Eighty thousand French. I have one hundred thousand men. McMahon's stubborn resistance and his gradual retreat, while fighting, were admirable, but he left me in possession of the ground. The co-operation of Southern Germans has been the cement of the different troops; consequences will have an extraordinary bearing, if we only cherish the earnest desire not to let such a moment pass without utilizing it.

Aug. 7.—I still maintain that it is impossible for us after having obtained peace to simply be satisfied with calling into life new efforts in a German national sense, but that we rather have the obligation to offer to the German people something whole and tangible, and that for this purpose we must strike the iron in the Germans cabinets while it is hot. Worth was the first victory over the French in open battle since 1815.

Aug. 20.—Meeting with the King at Pont-a-Mousson. He is broken down by our losses. Council of war. Moltke as of old—clear, decided. Advance upon Paris. Bismarck moderate, not at all sanguine. Our conditions are Alsace and the cost of war.

SEDAN.

Sept. 1.—Sedan. Count Bothmer brings the news that Napoleon is said to be in Sedan. The King who does not credit it says, "What should we do with Napoleon if he was made a prisoner?" The white flag is hoisted at Sedan; Napoleon is there; Bronsart has spoken to him, to whom he said he would send General Reille.

Sept. 3.—Donchery. Bismarck visits me. We keep Alsace under German administration, for federation, or empire. The idea of the empire being scarcely mentioned; I perceived that he was only conditionally in favor of it, and took good care not to press, although I am persuaded that it must come to it; the development tends in that direction, and cannot more favourably than through this victory.

September 6.—Rheims. Quarters at Werle (Cliquoit), where I exceptionally give champagne; on other occasions such liquids are not served by me on the field. Except for the desire for peace, we find everywhere rage against Paris; this all is decisive, the people actually make a distinction between Francais and Parisien; they are astonished that we walk around among them without an escort.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

September 12-14.—Alsace-Lorraine, imperial territory without a dynasty; the question is how to detach them from the great French Empire but at the same time to let them feel that they are members of a great State and not condemned to join the small-state nuisance. Russell (*Times* correspondent) has disappeared without a trace, has gone direct to England; wrote much already in his carriage.

September 16.—Napoleon is astonished at his kind treatment at Wilhelmshone! What else could he have expected? We honor ourselves by treating him thus.

September 19.—Paris surrendered; Versailles will first capitulate, being glad to be protected against the mob; Sevres asks us to quarter troops there.

September 29.—Fifteen years ago to-day I was engaged at Balmoral.

September 30.—To Ferrieres; favourable news from Delbruck to Bismarck's surprise. I approach His Majesty with the Empire question which is coming up; he considers it as not being in prospect at all and quotes in support the remark of du Bois-Reymond that imperialism had broken down, so that in Germany in future there could only be a King of Prussia, Duke of the Germans. I prove, in contradiction to this, that the three kings urge us to seize supremacy by means of the Empire, but say that the ancient Imperial and Royal crown of a thousand years had nothing to do with modern imperialism, and finally his resistance becomes weaker.

October 6.—Bismarck faces

THE IMPERIAL QUESTION;

tells me he made a mistake not to have treated it in 1866. He did not believe then that the desire for it was so great in the German people as he now has found it to be; he only fears a display of too much court luxury, on which question I put him at ease. The Duke of Coburg advocates election by the princes that take the place of the Prince-Electors.

October 18.—This celebration of my birthday reminds me particularly of the solemnity of the task that I shall some day have to solve in German Politics, for I hope for the future to see no more wars, and that this may be my last campaign. Unmistakeably many regard with confidence the task that, if God wills, will come into my hands; and I feel not distrustful, because I know that I shall prove myself worthy of the confidence placed in me. The present negotiations are difficult. Bismarck seems to mean business. The King visits me early. He has granted my request, and wears the first class iron cross; at table he drinks to my health, "to him that has brought us all here."

GERMAN EMPIRE.

November 1.—Dalwigk had to-day a conference with all the German envoys to win over Bavaria to the idea of a German Empire with a responsible ministry and a state or Upper House, but no result, because Bray particularly claimed that these questions had already been discussed with Delbruck in Munich, but had fallen owing to Prussia's opposition! But Bismarck referred to the contrary desires of the South Germans.

November 10.—Note to Bismarck of the way our press treats England. V. D. Tann's news from Coulommiers not favourable.

November 11.—Bismarck sends Abeken, who wears a full beard, to answer my note; he is sorry for the tone of our press toward England and has so instructed Eulenburg; has also written Bernstoff to the same effect. Bismarck is not like him; his notes and what he writes are so long drawn that they cannot be read. He has lately presented an epistle of eighty pages, which nobody has the time to go through.

November 28.—Berlin is crazy on bombardment. Mrs. V. B. points me out as the guilty one. All right. I will certainly not commence until we get all our ammunition. We could long ago have started shooting, but would soon have been compelled to cease for want of ammunition.

December 3.—As we left the room Bismarck and I shook hands; from this day on Emperor and empire are irrevocably restored. The sixty-five years of interregnum, the Emperorless, the horrid time past, this proud title itself is a guarantee; we owe this largely to the Grand Duke of Baden, who has been ceaselessly exerting himself.

December 25.—In fact it is irony on the Gospel that each party calls on God to assist their cause as a just one, and at each success tries to prove that their adversary has been abandoned by Heaven.

THE NEW YEAR.

January 1, 1871.—The King greets me serenely and affectionately, wishing that it may be permitted me to live to reap the peaceful fruits of our present labours. He could hardly expect that Germany's unity would last when so few of its princes think and act as it had been desirable and so little followed the noble example of the Grand Duke. I asked Delbruck what was to be the appellation of the navy, telegraph, customs and post offices. "Imperial!" And the army? "Yes, that is a question!" Masterly toast of the Grand Duke for King Wilhelm, the victorious, mentioning the new Empire started to-day through the official proclamation of its constitution, on which His Majesty would not put the crown until all the different tribes had given their consent. Great impression.

January 20.—Called away from the family dinner; Count d'Heri-court has been sent by Trochu to ask for an armistice, or at least a truce

of forty-eight hours. When I told this to the Emperor he stared at me, for both of us felt instinctively that such a proceeding was the foreboder of great events. I immediately informed Bismarck, who is of our opinion; we visit him to deliberate on the answer, which is that the outposts can agree in the usual way on the burial of the dead; other questions to be treated in writing.

SURRENDER.

January 24.—Greatest excitement. Bismarck reports in a conference with His Majesty, at which Moltke, Roon and myself are present, that Favre will conclude an armistice, deliver the forts and surrender their arms. He admits that in Paris they are famished and *qu'une sédition a éclaté*. Trochu has retired and is only *Président de la Défense*. Favre is afraid to return and eats at Bismarck's supper like a hungry wolf. We were ordered not to reveal anything but Bismarck, in returning, whistled "Halali," which was hint enough for Lehndorff.

Jan. 25.—Favre is here again. He eats, according to Bismarck, a dinner for three, and is said yesterday to have carried fattened geese away with him.

January 27.—To-day William's thirteenth birthday. May he become a brave, righteous, true and good man; a real genuine German, who without prejudices carries onward the work now begun. God be praised that between us there is a simple, good and cordial feeling that I strive to preserve, so that he always may think of us as his best friends! Favre is here again, accompanied by Beaufort d'Haurpoul, who is tipsy and overdoes things, so that consultations are difficult and Favre ashamed. When the enemy's outposts on the Sevre bridge got notice of the purport of Favre's journey, officers and soldiers right away danced a "cancan" with each other on the bridge.

FAVRE CLUMSY.

February 8.—Bismarck finds Favre moderate and oppressed, but so unskilled in business and clumsy that the most important answers are delayed for days because he forgets half of them.

February 25.—Arriving at the usual council I am immediately asked by the King what I think of the incredible result of yesterday's negotiations that lasted into the night. As I looked at him in astonishment and said that nobody had taken it upon himself to give me information, he would hardly believe me. Thiers would not consent to Bismarck's demand for Luxemburg, wherefore the alternative was put to have Metz or Belford, Bismarck decided Metz; Thiers spoke a good deal till at last Bismarck lost his temper, and even went so far as to address him in German; Thiers complained of cruelty, Bismarck, that they sent to him an old man, thus compelling him to restrain himself. Bray, Mittenacht and Jolly could not sufficiently praise Bismarck's superiority. Thiers want of business knowledge put him constantly at a disadvantage. Our successes are enormous, as even Russell concedes.

March 12.—Start for home after nearly nine months' separation.

Regimental News.

The annual inspection of the Montreal Corps of Engineers was made on Saturday by Capt. Stewart Davidson, R. E., of the Kingston Military College, Lieut.-Col. Kennedy and Lieut. Head commanding, and a number of other officers being present. The inspection was a success and elicited remarks of warm encomium from the inspecting officer. A main feature of the exercises was the working of the heliograph by which signals are conveyed from one point to another by means of the sun. Parties were sent to the top of the mountain and City Hall, and over to the island, signals being flashed to and fro and read with surprising accuracy. Later in the day the men were mustered on the Champ de Mars where they passed through infantry drill very creditably.

Toronto.

The Queen's Own paraded 463 strong on Wednesday, 3rd inst., Major Delamere in command, and marched to Moss Park Rink, where the evening's drill consisted mainly in marching past and deploying. On returning to the shed the prize lists for the regimental rifle matches, to be held on 13th inst., were displayed. There is a fine list of prizes, aggregating in value over \$1,350. The regimental rifle committee cannot be too highly praised for their hard work.

"K" company (University Rifles) was on parade for the first time this season.

Chaplain Lloyd was noticed in the shed, looking pleased at the physical appearance of those under his spiritual guidance, and the boys were all glad to see the chaplain, too.

Two large squads of recruits are drilling three nights a week under the command of Sergt.-Instructor W. Howard and Pte. A. M. Burns.

The Signal Corps seems to have fallen into a state of "innocuous desuetude," Staff-Sergt. Strachan not having been seen in his war paint lately.

Capt. Green ("K" company), has been transferred to "C" company. This change will result in a great improvement in the company.

A funny incident occurred during the skirmish on Saturday. A road across the common represented an imaginary river, crossing which was an imaginary bridge, defended by an imaginary enemy. During the progress of the fight the officer in command of one of the companies gallantly charged his men into the river, where they lay down and continued firing. This Napoleonic movement naturally disconcerted the enemy, who after a few more imaginary shots, broke and fled in all imaginary directions. The battle was won.

KUNE SOHN.

In spite of the threatening weather the Royal Grenadiers made a good muster in the Queen's park on Sunday to attend divine service. About 325 men were on parade when Lieut.-Col. Dawson gave the word to start for All Saints' Church. The crowd at the church door was a large one, and on being admitted filled every vacant seat. A shortened form of evensong was said by Rev. A. H. Baldwin and Rev. E. C. Acheson. In an eloquent sermon Rev. A. H. Baldwin pictured the bravery of Israel's soldiers, and urged his hearers to be equally valiant in contending with their spiritual foes as they were with the enemies of their country. He welcomed them to the church, and passed high encomiums on the regiment for the service done Canada in the Northwest rebellion.

Sergt.-Major James Slater, of the Governor-General's Body Guards, was charged at the police court on Saturday by Col. F. C. Denison with a breach of the Militia Act. The officer explained to Ald. Baxter that Slater's time was up, that he had been dismissed and refused to return his uniform. Slater explained that he had not been dismissed, that the action was brought against him for spite because he had expressed his intention of suing to recover some \$540 which he had been wrongfully and fraudulently kept out of. Slater promises to make the case interesting for the public should the action be continued against him.—*Mail*.

Brantford.

The Dufferin Rifles' Skirmishing Match for the Queen's Own cup took place on the 3rd inst., on the Mohawk ranges, when as generally expected "B" Company (Capt. McLean) proved the winners, capturing the trophy for the ensuing year, with a score of 97 points, as against 98 made by Capt. McGlashan's Company last year. "A" Company was second with 86, "D" third with 76, "F" fourth with 58, "C" 6th with 45. The ranges were 100 to 500 yards. The winning team was made up of Sergt. Donahue, Sergt. Dunlop, Pte. Henderson, Pte. Macdonald, Pte. Schmidlin. Up to this year "D" Company had held the trophy for three successive years.

The Dufferin Rifles paraded in their regular weekly drill at the armory on the 4th. The parade states showed upwards of 200 present, including both the brass and bugle bands. After a few battalion movements under the command of Lt.-Col. Jones, the regiment was formed in a hollow square and the prizes won at the recent rifle matches were presented by His Honour Judge Jones. After the presentation of prizes His Honour congratulated the regiment on their good appearance on parade and expressed his hope that the regiment would prosper in every way and that each year would mark an improvement on the preceding year. A large number of citizens were present and, judging by the enthusiastic manner with which they received His Honour's remarks, they fully endorsed the sentiments expressed. Before the presentation of prizes the regimental orders were read by the Adjutant, Capt. Wilkes. The regiment was ordered to parade at 10.30 on Sunday next to attend divine service at the Congregational Church.

MAJOR GRENNY'S RETIREMENT.

There has been no more generally well-liked or hard-worked servant in Her Majesty's service than Major Grenny, for several years past Paymaster of the 38th Battalion, and his brother officers therefore thought it only fitting in connection with his retirement, after over thirty years' service, to make him the recipient of some mark of respect at their hands. The event came off last evening in the shape of a complimentary supper in the Officers' Rooms. Lieut.-Col. Jones presided, having on his right at the head table, Major Grenny and Asst.-Surgeon Winkler, and on his left Surgeon Harris and Rev. Father Murphy. Major T. H. Jones radiated at the head of one of the other tables, and Capt. Christie at the other. The remaining participants consisted of Major Rothwell, Captains Hamilton, McGlashan, Wilkes, Leonard, Kidney, Lieutenants Nelles, Park, Killmaster, Curtis, Bishop, Ruddy, Howarth, Rowley, Wallace, and Messrs. C. L. Daniel, J. Miller and F. D. Reville.

After the toast of "The Queen," Col. Jones in a few happy words called upon those present to respond to that of the "Guest of the evening." The Colonel referred in very commendatory terms to the lengthy service of the retiring Paymaster, to his active duties at the time of the Fenian raid, and to the fact that he had formed one of the guard to

convey the prisoners from the station to the gaol when the mob proved so menacing that it took over three hours to make the journey. As an officer and a comrade they all knew and appreciated the worth of their retiring brother in arms, and he would be greatly missed by the regiment generally. The speaker concluded by reading the following address:

Major F. J. Grenny:

Your fellow-officers of the Duffern Rifles of Canada felt that they could not allow the occasion of your retirement from the regiment to pass without an expression of their appreciation of your valued services in connection with the Rifles during the past twenty-five years.

Your career from that of Private until you reached the position of Paymaster, and ever since, has been such that every officer and man could follow your example with credit to himself and profit to the regiment.

In bidding you farewell, your fellow-officers beg to express their regret at your retirement; and trust that you and yours may enjoy many years of prosperity and happiness; and that your interest in the regiment may continue unabated.

Major Grenny deeply thanked all concerned for their kind words and appreciation as evidenced by the reception that night. What ever little he had been able to do had been done willingly, and he had at all times derived the highest pleasure from his association with the regiment and its officers. Although not actively engaged therein, the 38th would always possess a strong attraction for him, and he sincerely hoped that the regiment would go on to still greater successes in the future than in the past.—*Brantford Courier 24th inst.*

Ottawa.

The annual sports of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, the most successful ever held by the troop, took place on Saturday last, at Lansdowne Park. The Governor-General and Lady Stanley and party were present, and His Excellency warmly complimented Capt. Gourdeau on the prowess displayed by his men.

It is announced that Lieut. Gordon has resigned his commission in the field battery, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. G. Hurdman, a junior member of the well known lumbering firm bearing his name.

The Lotus Glee Club of Boston—a musical organization of the highest order—gave two concerts here on Friday and Saturday evenings, in aid of the Sharpshooters' Memorial Fund. The Governor-General and Lady Stanley and party were present on Friday evening, this being their first appearance at any entertainment in Ottawa. The concerts were a success financially as well as artistically, and Staff-Sergt. F. Newby, who planned them and had the entire management, received well deserved congratulation on the happy results of his unselfish enterprise. An untoward affair in connection with the concerts was that after that on Friday evening, certain members of the G. G. F. G. band, who were to have played free of charge, refused to come on the following evening unless paid. Their demand for pay was refused, and there was no band next evening. Great indignation is felt in the regiment and amongst other members of the band at the greed displayed by the few.

The Rifle.

The 43rd Battalion Annual Matches.

The sixth annual prize meeting of the 43rd Battalion Ottawa and Carleton Rifles Rifle Association, took place at the Ridcau range on Friday and Saturday last. There was a fair attendance, about forty taking part in the matches restricted to the regiment and fifty in the all-comers' match. The last named was fired Saturday afternoon, all the other regular matches taking place on Tuesday.

1. MAIDEN MATCH.—Five shots at 400 yards, open only to those never having won a cash prize at a battalion or larger meeting. There were just thirteen competitors for the thirteen prizes offered, and the last man got a prize without having hit the target. The top scores were:

\$5 00 Pte. W. D. Barnhardt	20	\$2 50 Pte. D. Smith	16
4 00 Pte. E. W. Gilbert	18	2 00 Pte. J. F. Garrow	15
3 00 Pte. H. A. Quinney	16	2 00 Corpl. T. J. Jones	15
2 50 Pte. W. R. McEwen	16		

2. NURSERY MATCH.—Open to members who had never won a money prize of \$4 or upwards. Five shots at 500 yards. Top scores:

\$5 Pte. W. Clarke	21	\$2 50 Corpl. E. J. Pooler	19
4 Pte. E. W. Gilbert	19	2 50 Pte. H. A. Quinney	17
3 Pte. J. M. Bell	19	2 50 Pte. R. J. Taylor	15

3. WRIGHT MATCH.—Open to all members, 400 and 600 yards, five shots at each.

\$8 Capt. Sherwood	25 20 45	\$1 Col.-Sergt. Fairbairn	19 17 36
6 Pte. J. F. Higginson	23 21 44	1 Pte. S. Short	17 17 34
5 Major Anderson	24 20 44	1 Bandsman McJanet	20 14 34
4 Staff-Sergt. Pink	25 19 44	1 Staff-Sergt. Jamieson	25 14 34
3 Capt. Wright	23 18 41	1 Corpl. Boville	21 13 34
2 Sergt. Heron	18 20 38	Two 34's were counted out.	
2 Pte. A. Lough	22 15 37		

4. The scores in the Nursery and Wright matches counted in a nursery competition for company teams, three members of each. The three prizes offered were taken as follows:

No. 1 Company, first team	133
No. 4 Company	112
No. 1 Company, 2nd Team	96

5. MARTINI-HENRY.—Open to all members, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each. There were two prizes offered in this for teams of four each. The first of these, the Printers' Cup, was won by the Staff team, with 210 points, and No. 1 company came next with 179.

\$10 Lieut. Rogers	31 29 60	\$2 Pte. J. F. Higginson	24 22 46
8 Staff-Sergt. Jamieson	31 25 56	2 Col.-Sergt. Fairbairn	27 17 44
6 Capt. Sherwood	25 28 53	2 Col.-Sergt. E. A. Grant	30 14 44
5 Major Anderson	28 25 53	1 Pte. J. M. Bell	24 17 41
4 Staff-Sergt. Pink	27 24 51	1 Pte. E. W. Gilbert	20 20 40
4 Capt. Bell	31 20 51	1 Pte. W. D. Barnhardt	23 16 39
3 Staff-Sergt. Mason	27 23 50	Two 39's were counted out.	
3 Capt. J. Wright	24 24 48		

6. STANDING MATCH.—200 yards, seven shots.

\$6 Major Anderson	30	\$2 Staff-Sergt. Mason	28
5 Colour-Sergt. Fairbairn	29	2 Capt. Billings	28
4 Capt. Sherwood	29	1 Capt. Wright	2
3 Lieut. Rogers	28	1 Staff-Sergt. Jamieson	25
2 Capt. Bell	28	1 Staff-Sergt. Pink	25

7. ALL-COMERS' MATCH.—200 (kneeling), 400 and 500 yards, seven shots at each, Snider rifle. There were two competitions comprised in this, one for teams of three members of any one club or association, and one for individuals. The team prizes were won as follows:

1st, 43rd Rifles Association, 2nd team, \$7.50	368
2nd, Governor-General's Foot Guards, \$6	268
3rd, 43rd Rifles Association, 1st team, \$4.50	266

The winners of the individual prizes were:

\$10 Capt. Sherwood, 43rd	31 33 32 96
8 Pte. J. D. Taylor, 43rd	28 34 30 92
6 Lieut. Gray, Guards	28 35 28 91
5 Staff-Sergt. Pink, 43rd	29 32 29 90
4 Pte. Sutherland, Guards	32 30 28 90
3 Sergt. McCarthy, Guards	30 29 30 89
3 Capt. Wright, 43rd	30 30 29 89
2 Staff-Sergt. Jamieson, 43rd	30 31 28 89
2 Major Anderson, 43rd	30 27 31 88
2 Pte. Armstrong, Guards	28 30 30 88
1 Bandsman McJanet, 43rd	25 30 32 87
1 Capt. Billings, 43rd	28 29 30 87
1 Mr. R. H. Brown	25 35 27 87
1 Pte. J. P. Nutting, Guards	29 32 26 87
1 Pte. J. H. Ellis, 43rd	25 30 31 86

Three 86's were counted out.

8. Aggregate of scores in Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7.

D. R. A. medal, Capt. Sherwood	223
3 Major Anderson	215
2 Staff-Sergt. Pink	210
1 Lieut. Rogers	205
1 Capt. Wright	204

Staff-Sergt. Jamieson tied the last named, but lost in shooting off the tie. The badge of the Quebec Rifle Association, to be competed for by those who competed in the Quebec provincial matches this year as members of the 43rd, was won by Lieut. Rogers. There was also a nursery aggregate competition, with four prizes.

9. SKIRMISHING MATCH.—Firing five rounds advancing at the double, and five rounds retiring in quick time, between 400 and 100 yards.

\$6 Staff-Sergt. A. Pink	42	\$2 Capt. Sherwood	30
5 Col.-Sergt. Fairbairn	34	2 Sergt. W. T. Mason	28
4 Pte. S. Short	33	1 Major Anderson	28
3 Sergt. M. Heron	32	1 Corpl. Dial	26
3 Pte. Higginson	30	Two 26's were counted out.	

The extra series matches, prizes in which were in kind, contributed by city merchants, were concluded on Saturday afternoon, after two days' keen competition, resulting as stated below.

10. One series was at 500 yards, five shots with Snider rifle:

Staff-Sergt. Pink, 43rd	25	Pte. Sutherland, Guards	23
Lieut. Rogers, 43rd	25	Staff-Sergt. Jamieson, 43rd	23
Pte. J. P. Nutting, Guards	25	Capt. Sherwood, 43rd	23
Col.-Sergt. Mailleue, Guards	24	Mr. F. W. Smith	23
Pte. D. R. Brown, Guards	24	Corpl. T. C. Boville, 43rd	23
Sergt. Short, Guards	24	Mr. C. S. Scott	23
Capt. Cox, R.L.	24	Pte. Short, 43rd	22
Major Anderson, 43rd	24	Pte. J. E. Hutcheson, 43rd	22

11. The other series was at 600 yards, five shots with either Snider or Martini:

Pte. J. P. Nutting, Guards	22	Pte. Lough, 43rd	19
Lieut. Rogers, 43rd	22	Staff-Sergt. Jamieson, 43rd	19
Mr. C. S. Scott	21	Mr. C. C. Chipman	19
Major Anderson, 43rd	21	Capt. Sherwood, 43rd	19
Mr. F. W. Smith	21	Staff-Sergt. Pink, 43rd	19
Colour-Sergt. Fairbairn, 43rd	21	Corpl. Dial, 43rd	18
Corpl. Boville, 43rd	21	Pte. D. R. Brown, Guards	18
Colour-Sergt. Mailleue, Guards	21		

44th Battalion Association.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., 2nd Oct.—The 23rd annual prize meeting of the 44th Battalion Rifle Association was held on the Chippewa range on the 26th September. It was one of the most successful matches ever held in the Niagara District; in fact there were more competitors than in many of the matches held in connection with city battalions, over 60 competing for prizes. We have a membership of over one hundred and fifty, and have quite a cash surplus in the treasury. We have not yet received any government grant for 1888; this will add to our surplus when received, and we hope to be able next year to offer still greater inducements to young shots to come forward to our matches and compete for prizes and practice. The management are deserving of great praise for their efforts in accomplishing such satisfactory results from the annual rifle competition. The prizes were paid to the successful competitors at the Waverly House, on Thursday evening 27th ult., and all appeared satisfied with their day's sport.

1. CITIZENS' MATCH.—200 yards, 7 shots, open to members.

\$5 Sergt. W. M. Goodwin..... 30	\$1 Pte. A. Lymburner..... 25
4 Pte. C. Lamort..... 29	1 Mr. W. M. Parker..... 25
3 Mr. G. E. Buckley..... 29	1 Pte. M. Vandersluys..... 25
3 Capt. J. Adam..... 28	1 Mr. M. Kelliher..... 25
2 Mr. C. Bowen..... 28	1 Corpl. W. Wylie..... 25
2 Capt. G. McMicking..... 28	1 Mr. W. Leay..... 24
2 Pte. O. Carlson..... 27	1 Mr. B. Thompson..... 24
2 Corpl. C. Pratt..... 27	1 Pte. B. J. Monroe..... 24
2 Pte. A. Cook..... 27	1 Pte. J. Carlson..... 24
1 Mr. A. L. Waters..... 25	1 Mr. J. Disher..... 24

Two 24's counted out.

2. ASSOCIATION MATCH.—500 yards, 7 shots. Open to members.

\$5 Sergt. W. M. Goodwin..... 30	\$1 Staff-Sergt. J. Bampffield..... 17
4 Mr. S. Bradley..... 27	1 Mr. A. S. Waters..... 17
3 Corpl. C. Pratt..... 26	1 Mr. B. Thompson..... 16
3 Mr. C. Bowen..... 23	1 Mr. W. Parker..... 16
2 Mr. G. E. Buckley..... 23	1 Mr. R. Wright..... 16
2 Mr. M. Vandersluys..... 23	1 Mr. S. Shanholdt..... 15
2 Capt. J. Greenwood..... 20	1 Capt. J. Adam..... 13
2 Pte. J. Mason..... 18	1 Mr. W. Leay..... 12
2 Pte. J. Hodgins..... 18	1 Pte. A. Lymburner..... 12
1 Capt. McMicking..... 17	1 Pte. A. Cook..... 12

3. WELLAND MATCH.—Aggregate of two preceding matches. Prizes in kind, except first two.

D. R. A. medal and \$10—Sgt.	Capt. J. Adam..... 28 13 41
W. M. Goodwin..... 30 30 60	Mr. B. Thompson..... 24 16 40
O. R. A. medal and \$5—Corp.	Pte. J. Hodgins..... 21 18 39
C. Pratt..... 27 26 53	Staff Sergt. J. Bampffield... 21 17 38
Mr. G. E. Buckley..... 29 23 52	Mr. A. Cook..... 27 11 38
Mr. E. Bowen..... 28 23 51	Pte. A. Lymburner..... 25 12 37
Mr. S. Bradley..... 23 27 50	Mr. W. Leary..... 24 12 36
Pte. M. Vandersluys..... 25 23 48	Mr. M. Kelliher..... 25 10 35
Capt. G. A. McMicking... 28 17 45	Pte. A. Cook..... 22 12 34
Capt. J. Greenwood..... 24 20 44	Mr. R. Wright..... 17 16 33
Mr. A. L. Watters..... 25 17 42	Pte. J. Carlson..... 24 9 33
Pte. J. Mason..... 23 18 41	Mr. G. Wilson..... 24 9 33
Mr. W. Parker..... 25 16 41	Lt. J. A. Vandersluys..... 24 9 33

4. VOLUNTEER MATCH.—Aggregate of last five shots in Citizens and Association matches. Restricted to n.c.o. and men of 44th battalion.

\$4 Pte. M. Vandersluys..... 32	\$1 Sergt. R. Rowmer..... 17
3 Pte. A. Lymburner..... 31	1 Bugler C. Flynn..... 13
3 Pte. A. Cook..... 25	1 Sergt. A. Mitchell..... 12
2 Staff-Sergt. J. Bampffield..... 25	1 Pte. N. Brillings..... 12
2 Pte. C. Lamont..... 24	1 Corpl. G. Pratt..... 11
2 Pte. A. Gillespie..... 19	1 Pte. J. L. Burns..... 8
1 Corpl. J. K. Henderson..... 17	1 Corpl. A. Purdon..... 2

5. EXTRA SERIES.—200 yards, 5 shots standing or kneeling. Two highest scores to count.

\$7 Sergt. W. M. Goodwin..... 46	\$1 Pte. J. Hodgins..... 40
5 Mr. G. E. Buckley..... 45	1 Mr. G. Wilson..... 39
3 Capt. G. A. McMicking..... 45	1 Capt. J. Adam..... 39
3 Mr. C. Bowen..... 44	1 Mr. S. Bradley..... 38
2 Capt. Wylie..... 44	1 Staff-Sergt. J. Bampffield... 38
2 Mr. J. L. Flynn..... 41	1 Mr. J. Disher..... 38
2 Mr. W. Parker..... 41	1 Mr. B. Thompson..... 38
2 Pte. J. Mason..... 40	

6. EXTRA SERIES.—400 yards, 5 shots; two highest scores to count.

\$7 Pte. J. Mason..... 47	\$1 Mr. R. Sinclair..... 41
5 Capt. G. A. McMicking..... 47	1 Sergt. W. M. Goodwin..... 41
3 Mr. C. Brown..... 47	1 Mr. G. E. Buckley..... 41
3 Capt. J. Adam..... 45	1 Mr. W. M. Parker..... 41
2 Mr. B. Thompson..... 44	1 Pte. J. Hodgins..... 39
2 Capt. W. Wylie..... 44	1 Pte. O. Carlson..... 38
2 Mr. J. Disher..... 43	1 Mr. A. L. Waters..... 37
2 Mr. S. Bradley..... 42	

Prizes of \$3 and \$2 offered by Mr. Chas. J. Flynn for the best aggregate of the five last shots in the Citizens' and Association matches made by a non-commissioned officer or man of Nos. 1 and 6 Companies

of the 44th, were taken by Ptes. M. Vandersluys and Albert Cook, with scores of 32 and 25 respectively. Similar prizes by Mr. Flynn for the corresponding civilian aggregates were won by Mr. G. E. Buckley with 35 points, and Mr. F. Bradley with 34.

The Ottawa Rifle Club.

To save inconvenience the regular spoon competition of the Ottawa Rifle Club was fired in conjunction with the all-comers match of the 43rd Rifle Association last Saturday afternoon. There were three spoons offered, two for seniors and one for junior shots, the requisite seven of the latter class having entered. The ranges were 200, 400 and 500 yards, 7 shots.

Capt. A. P. Sherwood, (1st spoon)..... 32 33 31 96	T. Carroll..... 30 33 22 85
J. D. Taylor, (2nd spoon) 28 34 30 92	Dr. G. Hutchison..... 28 30 26 84
Lieut. H. H. Grey..... 28 35 28 91	Major H. F. Perley..... 27 32 25 84
A. Pink..... 29 32 29 90	Capt. E. Waldo..... 27 31 25 83
E. D. Sutherland..... 32 30 28 90	J. E. Hutcheson..... 31 28 24 83
Capt. J. Wright..... 30 30 29 89	Capt. C. F. Cox..... 30 30 23 83
W. A. Jamieson..... 30 31 28 89	Lieut. S. M. Rogers..... 27 30 25 82
Major W. P. Anderson.. 30 27 31 88	C. S. Scott..... 25 25 31 81
T. McJanet..... 25 30 32 87	J. D. Holbrook, jr. spoon 27 27 27 81
R. H. Brown..... 25 35 27 87	T. C. Boville..... 25 29 25 79
J. P. Nutting..... 29 32 26 87	R. Moodie..... 31 26 19 70
J. H. Ellis..... 25 30 31 86	H. Pratt..... 19 30 23 72
N. Morris..... 29 33 24 86	F. W. Smith..... 30 19 22 71
	E. Coste..... 22 22 25 69



SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE WORKS for the construction of the canal above mentioned, advertised to be let on the 23rd of October next, are unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—
Tenders will be received until
Wednesday, 7th day of November next

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office and at Sault Ste. Marie on and after

Wednesday, 24th day of October next.

By Order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 27th September, 1888.

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PRICE: \$30.00 Nett at Toronto.

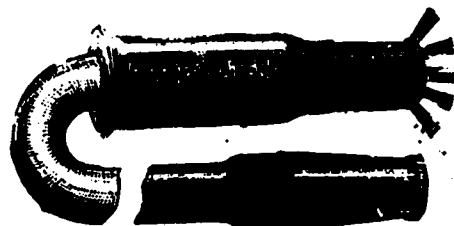
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- 1st Grand Aggregate at the D. R. A. Matches.
- 1st Grand Aggregate at the P. Q. R. A. Matches.
- 1st place in London Merchants' Cup Match.
- 2nd and 3rd in Governor-General's Match
- 1st and 3rd on Wimbledon Team for 1889.

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Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the island of St. Mary.

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island; the construction of locks, &c. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$20,000 must accompany the tender for the canal and locks; and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends, piers, &c.

The respective deposit receipts—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canal, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.



North-West Mounted Police.

RECRUITS.

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

They must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well.

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.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

Staff-Sergeants \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.
Other Non-Com. Officers.. 85c. to 1.00 "

	Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	

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

Members of the force are supplied with free rations, a free kit on joining and periodical uniforms 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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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Goderich, Ont.," will be received at this office until Monday, 15th October, 1888, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office, &c., at Goderich, Ont.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of the Town Clerk, Goderich, Ont., on and after Wednesday, 5th Sept., and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 31st August, 1888.



Money Orders.

MONEY ORDERS may be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in the Dominion; also in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, India, the Australian Colonies, and other countries and British Colonies generally.

On Money Orders payable within Canada the commission is as follows:

If not exceeding \$4	2c.
Over \$4, not exceeding \$10	5c.
" 10, " "	10c.
" 20, " "	20c.
" 40, " "	30c.
" 60, " "	40c.
" 80, " "	50c.

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If not exceeding \$10	10c.
Over \$10, not exceeding \$20	20c.
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For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

Post Office Department, Ottawa,
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