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NOTE AND COMMENT.

An example which might well be generally followed has been set by the Bugle-Major of the Queen's Own Rifles, in instituting a series of entertainments, combining a smoking concert and lecture, at which the various bugle calls are explained and sounded until they become familiar. Each company of the regiment in turn is invited to one of these events. The report received of the first shows it to have been very successful. In a great many regiments no trouble at all is taken to acquaint the men with the bugle calls, and the natural result is that they never become familiar with them.

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The recent death of Lt. Col. C. T. Gillmor, removes from the scene a generally esteemed citizen, who enjoyed to the last the popularity deservedly attained during long and prominent connection with the Militia service. He had reached the advanced age of eighty years, but was in good health up to the last. On New Year's Day he was laid up with a cold, and not taking proper precautions against exposure, though bronchitis and pneumonia quickly developed, he succumbed on the evening of the 3rd. He was buried on the 7th, at Toronto, in accordance with the decision of his relatives, who reside in Ireland. A few weeks before his death, Col. Gillmor was appointed Deputy Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, to act during the illness of Sir Alexander Campbell, who had been incapacitated by a stroke of paralysis. He had long been a respected public officer, having held the office of Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, from 1867 until last year, when he retired.

* * *

A sketch of the military career of the deceased is given in the *Empire*, and from this we extract the following:—

“His father was Gowan Gillmor, an officer in the British service, and from him he inherited that military spirit, which early in life was strongly developed, and which in after years won for him

distinguished honours in the Militia service of Canada. He first joined the Sligo Militia, under the command of Col. John Irwin, and on July 10, 1839, was appointed Ensign of his company. In March, 1858, he arrived in Canada, and for several years acted as a Deputy Sheriff of York County, under Sheriff Jarvis. Shortly after his arrival in Toronto he joined the 3rd Battalion of Toronto, which was the sedentary militia, and on Jan. 24th, 1862, he was made the Ensign of his company. He then became a member of the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own, joining the 7th or the Civil Service company. On April 10th, 1863, he was appointed Ensign, and on May 20th of the following year, he was commissioned as Captain of the company. On September 30th, 1864, he was granted a first-class certificate as Captain of the Queen's Own, by the board of military officers, the certificate being signed by Col. Peacock.

“Promotion came fast, for in the following year Capt. Gillmor was advanced to the rank of Major. In 1866, the year of the Fenian incursion, he was in reality appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment, although his commission was not issued until the following year. Col. Durie was the Colonel of the Queen's Own, but as he was not attached to the regiment when the Fenian raid occurred, Major Gillmor was given the command of the brave citizen soldiers who went to the front. Under the command of Colonel Booker, of the 13th Battalion, Hamilton, Brigadier-Major Gillmor and his companies were in the engagement at Kidgeway, on June 2nd, 1866. Major Gillmor was, during that year, in camp with the Queen's Own at Stratford, and also at Thorold, under the command of Colonel, now Lord, Wolseley. During the American war he served on the Niagara frontier, with the companies of the Queen's Own that were despatched to that part of the country in consequence of the St. Alban's raid, and other disturbances that occurred in those stirring days. As Colonel of the Queen's Own Rifles, he endeared himself to the members of the regiment, and his retirement was a matter of general regret.”

* * *

The Mackinnon competition for skirmish firing by teams at Bisley, is one in which our representatives might always count upon a high place did they practise for it. The Dominion Association might well bring the matter prominently before the attention of the members eligible for next team. The competition seems likely to be more keenly contested by the mother country teams next season. The Scottish Twenty Club have discussed the matter and agreed that their captain shall make arrangements for a Scottish team taking part next year.

* * *

The reproach—if such it be—has frequently been made against the members and friends of our militia, that as citizens

they will not take the responsibility of directly asking for the increased military expenditure which they consider the Government should authorize. However commendable this inaction may be from the standpoint of military discipline, it shows a lack of business method, and it seems that in England—whose example it is the proper thing to follow—quite a different feeling prevails, as the following from the *Broad Arrow* illustrates:—

“It has often been advanced in these columns—without in any way denying the value of the volunteer force—that the volunteers as a military body have an unduly preponderating influence, far in excess of that wielded by any other portion of the army, from the fact that they are voters. It is quite impossible to controvert this, it is too apparent, and is being perpetually emphasised by the action of the authorities, and the obsequious attention to all volunteer desires by royal personages, cabinet ministers and War Office dignitaries. Indeed, it is now openly avowed that the million past and present volunteers have only to ask to receive, and that it rests with them whether they will in the future be clothed in chain-mail armour or rest content with the more comfortable but less striking garments of the nineteenth century.

“The wonder is, not that the volunteer force obtains so much from those who govern by party politics, but that it asks so little, and it is a matter for surprise that its members have not a much more exaggerated opinion of their true value than even that which some of their representatives claim for them.”

* * *

Military invention has broken out in a new direction. In England an ex-officer of the 2nd Life Guards has been devoting himself lately to perfecting a strange system by which, he maintains, the value of cavalry may be increased. He uses a repeating or magazine rifle which is fixed, by means of a thin metallic girth, beneath the horse, so that the muzzle projects between, and just in advance of, the fore-legs. The left or bridle hand only is used in firing, leaving the sword-arm perfectly free. In the experiments, which are said

to have been carried out in Ireland and elsewhere, the rifle used has been an ordinary Colt's repeater, adapted in a somewhat crude manner, to embrace the principles of the invention. In all cases both riders and horses were totally untrained, yet the practice at the ranges showed very fair results. It was naturally assumed that the horses would be restive under these new conditions, but it was found that they were not. A remarkable feature was that the weapon, though in such a strange position, in no way interfered with any of the movements of the horse, even when jumping hurdles. The arm which Capt. Peel proposes ultimately to adopt is Maxim's self-ejecting magazine rifle, fitted with a folding stock, and carrying, say, 10, 20, or more rounds of ammunition, so arranged as to be fired by the rider from the saddle. The elevating and depressing of the rifle will be performed without dismounting. The weapon is so attached as to be readily removable under any conditions, so that it is at once available for use as an ordinary rifle. When in position the breach of the weapon is protected from dust and injury by a cover. A suitable form of bearing rein is provided to prevent the horse lowering his head within range of the rifle.

* * *

In another column we reprint a narrative of an attempt being made in the Russian service to further utilize the shooting weapons of the Cavalrymen, and the dissenting opinion of General Gourko, that "the strength of cavalry rest in the sword alone, and they should never resort to the carbine until there is no possibility for mounted action." Before the English invention however, this objection quite disappears. The next may perhaps be an electrical attachment by which rifles slung under riderless horses may be discharged automatically, after the animals, having been started at the gallop, have advanced within point blank range of the foe!

* * *

There is a great deal of common sense in the contention of a correspondent in a recent issue of the "Army and Navy Gazette," that too great prominence is given to the competitive features of gun practice at artillery meetings. He bases his remarks on a quotation from an article from the pen of General Sir W. J. Williams, in which that noted Artillerist says: "We must teach the men to be soldiers, and we

must teach them gunnery; but let us remember that when we teach them gunnery we are no more teaching them to be soldiers than if we taught them how to make a gun instead of how to use it.

* * *

The correspondent continues as follows:

"The system of instruction carried out at Okehampton this year was in many respects excellent; but I think that not a few left the camp with the feeling that half the good was taken out of that instruction, by making the practice too much for the practice camp, and not enough a training for war. We heard too much about 'verification,' 'series,' 'per-centage of targets destroyed,' &c. The daily comparisons by the series of the different batteries practising, tended to cause the commanding officers generally to use their most experienced layers, and consequently the practical instruction in laying of the others suffered in proportion. Again, it was the subject for remark, that, when one day in August the four batteries came to manoeuvre with the infantry (field-firing), half the new crotchets in the recently issued manual, "Fire-Discipline Drill," such as calling the subalterns and layers to the front, silent drill, &c., were at once abandoned, as everybody knew they must be on service. Moreover, the commanding officers of brigade divisions did try to manoeuvre their batteries on the old system, and not according to the instructions printed for use, which lay down (I believe I quote correctly) that majors are to kneel down as soon as they have selected their positions for action, &c. Is it possible to believe that in action a battery commander can be dumb, and can help moving about, encouraging the men, pointing out errors, &c.? As well expect the captain of a polo team not to open his legs when he sees his goal in danger. I, for one, fear that if we go on riding this new hobby, "fire-discipline drill," to death, the mobility, smartness, drill and usefulness of our batteries will suffer much. We shall find many majors sacrificing everything to gunnery, ignoring the fact that a battery, to be of any use at all on service, must be able and fit to march long distances, move rapidly over rough ground, and manoeuvre in any formation at the word of its commander. All these things must be taught by drill before the gunnery comes in."

* * *

The annual prize meeting of the New South Wales Rifle Association is, according to reports just received, a six-day event, in which the public men of the colony take an interest hardly second to that of the competitors. The shooting is varied by interesting team competitions, and the association are not too timid to make the teams large enough to be more fairly representative than those to which we are accustomed. The regimental march, for instance, was for teams of ten, with the severe test of firing fifteen shots at 600 yards.

* * *

The *United Service Gazette* contains this interesting negative: "There is not much faith put in the report that Lord Wolseley is likely to be selected for the post of Governor-General of Canada, though some probability is given to the rumour by supposition that in view of the forthcoming military appointments in the

East it might be found advantageous to provide Lord Wolseley with such a berth. Several other names, military and civil, have been mentioned in this connection, but there is as yet no decided favourite in the running for the post of successor to Lord Stanley of Preston."

* * *

The *New York Tribune* makes a suggestion and a request in connection with the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition which, if it should come through the proper channel, is well entitled to consideration by the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1815 the United States ship *President* was captured by a British squadron off New York, and the same vessel is now said to be lying in the West India Docks. What is asked is that the British Government should now, as an evidence that the two nations have agreed to forget old quarrels and let bygones be bygones, return the old ship to her former owners, if she is fit to make the voyage. It would be a handsome act, and some sort of a return for the manner in which a British ship was returned not long ago. The old *Constitution* will in all probability form one of the features of the Exhibition, and this relic and the *President* would be mute witnesses to the wise reconciliation of the two great English-speaking nations.

* * *

The first General Orders of the year, appearing on the 8th, consists of the usual announcement respecting the annual examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Kingston. No change has been made in the subjects or conditions. The examinations will commence at the district staff office at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, on Tuesday the 14th June next.

* * *

A provisional edition of Volume I. of "Cavalry Drill," has been approved by the Imperial authorities, and is now being issued. In any case where these regulations are at variance with the regulations for the instruction and movements of Cavalry, issued with Imperial General Order 107, of 1887, the latter regulations are to be considered as superseded by the corresponding portions of the new volume. Of course the Canadian service will not be affected by the new regulations until they are officially proclaimed here.

The Rifle.

A NEW SOUTH WALES MEETING.

The Australian mails bring news of a very successful six days prize meeting, held under the auspices of the New South Wales Rifle Association, at the Randwick range. General public interest was taken in the gathering. The official functionaries of the colony, including Lord Jersey (Governor), Admiral Lord Charles Scott, General Richardson (commanding military forces), and other leading officers of the services, and members of both houses of the legislature, evinced much active interest in the success of the meeting.

The Governor at a luncheon given by the association on the range, under the presidency of Sir William MacLellan, said he was pleased to learn that the targets in use were of colonial invention. He looked upon the association as an institution working for the public good. While the military commander said the association exercised an immense influence of a beneficial kind over that branch of the public service which he had the honour to command, he knew of nothing which exercised a more powerful effect. Whatever system might be inaugurated to draw men to the colours in the colonies, he believed the association would have as great, if not greater, effect than any other.

Among the more important events of the meeting, as having an interest beyond the limits of the colony, was the international team match. In this contest Australia, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales were represented by teams of eight, who fired ten shots at 500 and 600 yards. To the honour of the native team be it said, they came out top by 34 points from the Irish, who were eight points in front of the Scots. The eight representing England were 48 points behind the winners, and Wales whipped in the quintette of teams. The objectives of the match are the international challenge cup, and gold medals to the captain and members of the successful eight.

In the match open to regimental teams of ten, firing fifteen shots at 600 yards, for prizes of £25, £15, and three of £10 each, the R.N.A.V. team beat the whole of the land service teams, making 600 points out of a possible 750. The other four prizes fell to the 4th Regiment, Naval Brigade, 2nd Regiment Reserves, and the Engineers. For the championship of the meeting, which carries the gold medal of the association, and the sum of £100, three competitors tied with a grand aggregate of 375 points, counting the scores in four qualifying competitions. The trio shot off by firing three rounds at 700 yards, with the result that Private Francis (Gerrigong) was the victor, scoring eleven points, as against Lieutenant Honey (Kiama) nine points, and Sergeant Kennedy (Kingston College Cadets) six points.

MODERN WEAPONS.

The British Intelligence Department has been preparing a list of modern rifles and carbines. Of 22 European nations only Greece, Roumania, Egypt, Servia, and Spain still have single-loaders. Belgium has the lightest rifle and Portugal the heaviest. In Belgium and Turkey is found the smallest calibre, it being .301 in., while the largest of the magazine rifles are those of Holland and China. The farthest sighted of all is the Lee-Metford, which is sighted at 3500 yards. This carries 8 rounds in its magazines, but in the latter point is exceeded by Switzerland with 12 and Portugal with 9, and equalled by France and Japan. The Mannlicher is adopted by only three nations, while the Lee finds favor in six, besides France, which has adopted what is substantially the Lee, without the complications it was necessary to introduce into it to secure its adoption by England. An English contemporary says: "The temptations of officialism to admire what is apparently irresistible. Our authorities are still unable to make up their minds on the subject of the best gun and are much in the position of the man who spent his life in seeking the unknowable and striving after the unattainable. We shall never reach this point until we are informed by divine revelation as to which is the gun of the future. We must, perforce, devote our fallible human judgments to the selection of the best obtainable gun of the present."

THE GERMAN RIFLE.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at the German autumn manoeuvres thinks that the German rifle is "the simplest and most practical military weapon yet put into the hands of any soldier. There is no "cut off" to convert the magazine rifle to a single-loader, liable to jam from various causes, no necessity for recharging the magazine, and no possibility of finding it empty at a critical moment. The soldier simply opens the breech, thrusts in a little metal case containing five cartridges, and fires them in succession. The fifth time he draws back the block the empty case is ejected and another put in, so that no time is wasted in fumbling for single cartridges. Further, the arrangement of the expense pouch offers practically the advantage of a magazine. The pouch on the right hand side is kept constantly full from the others, and its lid when open falls outwardly, possessing herein a great advantage over all others. "As a practical arrangement," we are assured, "this gave to the old Mauser single loader all the advantages of a magazine rifle, and enabled it to fire within the minute a greater number of rounds without the many disadvantages of the latter—such as empty magazine at the critical moment, etc. Another practical point I noticed is the packing of these cartridges." Each little case of five cartridges is packed with two others in a card-

board packet closed by a strip of tape, which is pulled off by a jerk, and uncovers not only the cases, but holes cut out for the fingers and thumb to grasp them by. The advantages of this simple arrangement are obvious; no time is lost in stowing away the separate cartridges; they can be thrown down in the shooting line without dust and grit sticking to the lubricant; the distribution of ammunition is rendered more easy, and also its collection from the wounded. Fifteen of these packets go into a larger and stronger millboard box, which is closed in the same manner, and to which is further attached a piece of strong webbing, by which it can be readily lifted out of the ammunition wagons, and two of them knotted together can be conveniently carried over the shoulders or by any sort of a stick, their joint weight being about 32 lbs. and their contents 550 pounds, or 225 each. Five more of these boxes go into a regular ammunition box, which can be readily opened and the contents tumbled out. The weight of the new cartridges is about three to two of the old ones, hence for the 100 rounds formerly carried the man now carries 150, which are distributed in the following manner: 30 rounds in each of the front pouches, and 90 rounds in a separate pouch behind. With the new Italian rifle 160 of its smokeless powder cartridges can be carried. It is four feet long (12 metres) and of 85 millimetres (.358) calibre. It has an initial velocity of 720 metres (2,382 feet) per second and it is said that the ball will pierce two mattresses and two planks 12 centimetres (5 inches) thick at a distance of 1,200 metres, or 4,000 feet. Loading is effected by means of magazines containing five cartridges, so arranged that a repeating fire may be maintained until the magazine is exhausted. The muzzle velocity of the French Berthier is 2,071 feet per second."

We are delighted to hear that ex King Milan late of Servia, is about to proceed to Persia as General-in-chief of the Shah's cavalry. The latter when it has been duly reorganised by its new chief, will become the wonder of the civilised world. We believe we are correct in supposing that General Milan will pay particular attention to the morals of the officers and men under his command, and that gambling and offences calculated to bring the holy tie of matrimony into contempt, will be dealt with most severely under his régime. There is, we may, add no foundation for the report that simultaneously with the ex-King of Servia's deputation to Teheran, Queen Nathalie will proceed to Dinohney for the purpose of reorganising the local Amazons. But several decayed and more or less dissolute princelings are, we understand, in active negotiation with the Amir of Cabul and other oriental despots anxious to have their troops instructed according to the most approved European models—*Broad Arrow*.

ATHLETIC

Sports and Pastimes

I have been much surprised to learn that exception has been taken to the introduction of a department in the CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE devoted to the interests of sports and pastimes. It is encouraging, however, to find that this opinion is not held by all interested in our force, and the kind letter received by the Editor from one of the best posted and most competent judges of the condition and requirements of our force is most opportune.

It would, however, be a great satisfaction to receive a more general expression of opinion from the readers of the GAZETTE as to their opinion of the utility or otherwise of this addition to its repertoire, and I would earnestly ask from everyone who may read this column a free and candid expression of his opinion as to the advisability of continuing it in connection with the GAZETTE.

My idea is, that as long as two-thirds of the force is only called upon to drill every second or third year, and then only instructed for a space of time barely sufficient to ground them in the merest rudiments of drill and duties, it is out of the question to expect to be able to interest them in matters of general military concern or in the permanent improvement of themselves as soldiers, and it is very desirable if not necessary that some bond of union should be found which may be the means of drawing them together more than their duties call for.

Last week my columns were principally devoted to the consideration of amusements which at this season of the year are usually considered dead issues, but which this year were forced upon my attention by the unusually unkind behaviour of Jack Frost, who was acting in a most reprehensible manner throughout the Dominion. It is a matter worthy of record that up to 1st January, 1892, neither in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, or the Maritime Provinces (some parts of which expect good winter weather by Christmas) could curlers, skaters, snowshoers or tobogganers indulge in any of their cherished sports.

A very sudden change, however, set in early in the new year, and it had not advanced far before all our winter sports were in full swing, and we may now with tolerable certainty count upon three months of good healthy enjoyment.

The advent of cold weather must have been a great relief to many an anxious mind in Toronto, where preparations were being made for the international bonspiel with curlers from the United States. It

does not require much ice on the wooden floors of the Toronto rinks to make good curling, and in a very short time everything was in readiness for the interesting event, which passed off in the usual successful manner in which affairs handled by that well managed organization, the Ontario Branch Royal Caledonian Curling Club, are accustomed to proceed. It was unfortunate, however, that the representation from our American cousins was not stronger in numbers.

The season for hockey can hardly be said to have commenced, and yet one of the most interesting events for hockey players which has occurred for four years past has already taken place. The championship of Canada, which it has appeared to be almost an impossibility to take from the Montreal Amateur Athletic Club, has been won by the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club.

Such an accomplishment reflects no little credit upon the Senators, and it does not seem at all improbable that after having been able to beat the strongest team in Canada on their own ice, they may be able to hold the coveted title when meeting opponents at the Capital.

I understand that the members of the O.A.A.A. Hockey Club were the strongest adherents of the challenge system being maintained by the league, instead of adopting a schedule. They have very soon reaped the reward of their efforts, and unless the result of this match is to warrant us in assuming them to have been possessed of the wisdom of the serpent, they must certainly be credited with having had very great luck.

I have seen announcements lately by gun clubs in Toronto of two large live pigeon shoots, and records of the number of birds killed run up into the hundreds.

I do not think I can fairly be accused of being old womanish, and I have never yet felt any qualms of conscience about killing bird or beast in a fair sporting manner. I do most thoroughly detest, however, what cannot be designated anything else than downright butchery, and I cannot conceive how anyone can call it sport to shoot a pigeon from a trap. There is as much sport about it as there is about Armour's butcher shooting the steers for the slaughter house, as he walks along above the pens in which they are enclosed, and delivers his snow into their foreheads as they look up at him.

I could understand how excuses might be made for the destruction of these poor helpless little birds before the introduction of clay pigeons, but these have now been brought to such a state of perfection that it is the merest hypocrisy to try to pretend they will not answer all the necessities of the case.

The strongest gun club in the Dominion satisfies itself with the clay, and does not find the work of its members suffer.

Surely then clubs of lighter calibre might be contented with what is good enough for the best.

CURLING.

I stated a short time ago that I was informed curling interests were at a very low ebb in the Maritime Provinces, owing to the business depression. I have since been told that any apparent depression is confined to Nova Scotia, as in New Brunswick the game flourishes as of yore.

It is also said that the reason for this decrease in the votaries of the game is not so much business depression, as the fact that the older members of clubs do not encourage younger blood to take an interest in the amusement.

I am informed that it is owing to this mistaken line of action that the Halifax Curling Club property was advertised for sale for overdue taxes. Young men were not encouraged to join, and the club fell into the hands of fossils. Result—ary rot.

The first curling match of the season took place at the Fredericton, N.B., Curling Rink on New Year's Day—morning and afternoon—when the President vs. Vice-President match was played, four rinks a side, resulting in a win for the President by 11 shots.

The sides were:

PRESIDENT'S.		VICE-PRESIDENT'S.	
	Points.		Points.
E. H. Allen, skip	5	T. G. Loggie, skip	10
A. F. Street,	14	J. S. Neill,	8
R. S. Barker,	15	J. A. MacPherson,	6
H. C. Ruiter,	11	J. H. Hawthorn,	10
	45		34

In St. John, the members of the St. Andrew's Curling Club were unfortunate enough not to have ice suitable for playing on New Year's Day. Their rivals, the Thistles, however, were in better luck, and the annual match, President vs. Vice-President, took place, 5 rinks a side, resulting in a decided win for the Vice-President.

PRESIDENT.		VICE-PRESIDENT.	
	Points.		Points.
H. Duffell, Jr., skip	4	S. W. Milligan, skip	24
Jno. H. Thompson,	14	A. Malcolm,	17
Jas. Kennedy,	17	Jas. Malcolm,	11
I. Knox,	15	R. A. Courtney,	22
W. O. Raymond,	7	D. R. Willett,	28
	57		103

I am glad to see the Thistle Curling Club, of Carillon, organized again, and trust they may have a most successful season.

They played their first match of the

season on New Year's Day, with the following result :

M. Dwyer,	J. C. Brown,
Geo. McGowan,	J. McGowan, Jr.
J. Kelly,	H. Barclay,
J. McGowan, skip, 23 s	W. Brown, skip, 18 s.

The annual match of the Rideau Curling Club, Ottawa, President vs Vice-President, took place on 2nd and 4th inst., resulting in a victory for the Vice-President by the following scores :

PRESIDENT.	Shots.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	Shots.
C. Magee, skip,	11	Dr. Thorburn, skip,	11
E. D. Sutberland,	14	W. L. Marler,	13
J. W. O'Grady,	13	W. McInnes,	10
L. Col. Irwin,	11	E. Waldo,	12
J. F. Shaw,	3	H. H. Gray,	22
A. P. Sherwood, not pl'd		B. Batson, not pl'd	
	52		68

The members were subsequently entertained to an oyster supper in the club rooms by the genial president, Mr. C. Magee.

Two rinks composed of members of the Ottawa Club journeyed to Almonte on the 6th inst., and had a pleasant game with the club of that town, and speak highly of the hospitality of their "brothers o' broom." The home rinks won by two points. Twenty ends were played, each rink winning 10. Score :

ALMONTE.	OTTAWA.
R. S. Bond,	W. E. Bennett
R. Pollock,	L. Maingy,
W. Thorburn,	C. Holbrook,
G. Willoughby, skip, 16	Wm. Stewart, skip, 17
W. C. Pollack,	W. A. Bangs,
R. Cochran,	Wm. Howe,
Geo. Carse,	J. W. Russell,
Pet. Young, skip, 20	C. S. Scott, skip, 17
Almonte total, 36	Ottawa total, 34
Majority for Almonte, 2 shots.	

The Montreal Curling Club were to have played the Ottawa Club in Ottawa on Saturday, 9th, for the Quebec Challenge Cup, but as the latter were unable to play in the morning, and the Montrealers would be unable to return home the same evening unless the game was begun not later than 11 a.m., they forfeited their game rather than spend the night at the Capital. The next club the Ottawa have to meet for the cup is the Stoney Creek Club of Ormstown, who have to play in Ottawa within ten days.

The curling season was inaugurated at Port Arthur on the evening of the 4th inst. by a game between the President, Mayor Ruttan, and the Vice-President, Mr. Fred Jones, the latter winning by one point.

The Thistle Curling Club of Winnipeg will represent their district at the Winni-

peg bonspiel for the Tuckett prize, having obtained the privilege by defeating the Granite Club of that city on the evening of the 4th inst. by the narrow majority of one point in a match eight rinks a side.

The right to send two rinks to Ottawa to represent the Manitoba Branch in the competition for the Governor General's cups is decided concurrently with the Tuckett competition, so the victory of the Thistles on this occasion is a double one.

THE ONTARIO TANKARD.

The first draw in the primary competition for the Ontario Tankard in Group No. 6 has been made as follows :

Milton v. s. Paris
Amcster Thistles vs. Hamilton Thistles
West Fiamboro a bye.

In Group No. 9, the drawing has resulted as follows :

Georgetown vs. Granite.
Markham vs. Scarborough.
Caledonian drew a bye.

The international bonspiel between Canada and the United States was played in Toronto on Friday last.

The small number of rinks from the United States was rather disappointing but on the whole the event was a decided success.

The struggle opened in each of the four rink buildings utilized at about 9.3 in the morning. An adjournment was made at 1 o'clock for lunch. At the Granite Club a sumptuous repast was done full justice to by over a century of curlers; at the Victoria club luncheon was served in the dining-rooms, where President John Wright welcomed the visitors to his rink in a neat address at Prospect park the Americans were well lunched; and those who were delegated to the Caledonian rink were entertained at lunch at the neighbouring Elliott house. The visitors all were enlogistic of the treatment they received from all hands. Everything went as smoothly as the ice played on.

Thirty-one rinks were played in all. Of these the Canadians came out ahead in twenty-two, the United States representatives were victorious in seven, and in two cases the contesting rinks tied. There were only eighteen United States rinks present, so that several of them played twice to accommodate the Canadians. The total number of points scored by the Canadians was 552, and by the Americans 416; Canada thus wins by a majority of 136 points. This is a more creditable record for the visitors than was made by them in the last international match played here January 12th, 1887. On that occasion 29 rinks a side were played, and Canada won by 789 to 501.

At the Granite the match opened by the contest between President Badenach, of the Ontario Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, and President Peattie, of the Grand National Curling Club. President Badenach came out victorious by 25 to 18.

An aggregation of curling enthusiasts met in the evening at the Granite club. A happy speech was made congratulating the visitors upon their improved form, thanking them for their attendance, and hoping that international bonspiels might be of more frequent occurrence. Taking into consideration the long season that Canadians are blessed with to devote to the roaring game, and the fact that the Yankee curlers competed on strange ice, Mr. Badenach thought that the visitors' performance was truly remarkable. Vice-President Nicholson suitably responded on behalf of the Grand National curlers. Toronto had become known, he said, as the curlers' paradise. R. McClintock, who umpired the matches at the Granite, came in for an ovation, which he quelled with a few happy remarks. The Grand National representatives passed a vote of thanks to President Badenach and members of the Ontario Branch R. C. C., and Secretary J. S. Russell received praise and was thanked by all parties for the creditable manner in which he had managed the entire affair. Other speeches followed, healths were drunk, the National Anthem resounded through the handsome club house, and so ended the great international bonspiel of 1892.

The results of the match are as follows :—

AT GRANITE RINK.			
Granite	25	Utica	18
Stratford	15	Utica	6
Granite	14	Detroit	15
Granite	15	Detroit	10
Hamilton Thistles..	11	American (N.Y.) ..	17
Hamilton Thistles..	9	St. Andrew's (N.Y.)	13
Hamilton Thistles..	22	Nutmegs	7
Granite	9	St. Andrew's	11
Granite	18	Yonkers	18
Granite	20	Detroit	16
Bobcaygeon	26	Utica	16
Hamilton Thistles..	11	Detroit	17
Total	195	Total	164

AT PROSPECT PARK.			
Dundas	15	Buffalo	15
Oshawa	19	Buffalo	11
Wabashene	12	Buffalo	15
Petrolia	24	Buffalo	16
Prospect Park	11	Buffalo	9
Prospect Park	16	Buffalo	11
Prospect Park	16	Buffalo	11
Moss Park	16	Buffalo	8
Total	129	Total	96

AT CALEDONIA RINK.			
Caledonian	23	Yonkers	18
Barrie	12	Empire City	21
Collingwood	27	Nutmeg	16
Collingwood	17	Empire City	11
Caledonian	11	Empire City	12
Caledonian	16	Empire City	15
Total	166	Total	87

AT VICTORIA RINK.

Lindsay	18	Albany City	14
Peterborough	25	Empire Albany	10
Sarnia	12	Manhattan	13
Toronto	21	Albany City	13
St. Mary	28	Empire Albany	9
Thamesville	18	Manhattan	10
Total	122	Total	69

Umpires.

Caledonian Rink—J. Williamson, Montreal,
Secretary Quebec Branch R.C.C.C.
Granite Rink—R. McClintock, New York.
Victoria Rink—W. P. McMurrich, Toronto.
Prospect Park Rink—David Bell, Buffalo.

Recapitulation.

	Canada.	United States.
At Granite	195	161
At Victoria	122	69
At Prospect Park	129	96
At Caledonian	106	87
Grand totals	552	416
Majority for Canada		136

FOOTBALL.

While we in the East have long since abandoned the thought of footballs for our more appropriate winter sports, our brethren on the Pacific coast are still at it and several matches were scheduled in Victoria to take place on New Year's day and following days. Among them were the following:—

The Seattle Association Football Club were to meet the Albions, of Victoria B. C, in a game at the Caledonian Grounds, on the afternoon of the 2nd. The home club had arranged to play the following team: Raynes, goal; Buller and Howard, backs; Perkins, Drake and Fowkes, half-backs; Selkirk, Spring, Goward, Martin and Allen, forwards; Clifton and Arrow-smith, reserves.

A game of Rugby was to be played at Beacon Hill on the afternoon of the 1st January at three o'clock, between a team representing England and one representing the Colonies. The following were the teams: England—Messrs. Roberts, Hugonin, Backie, Townsend, Martin, Hayns, Cuppage, Marice, Billingham, Fraser, Earsman, Armfelt, Armit, Blandy and Bullen. Colonies—Ward, Combe, Kenning, Miller, Barnard, Fletcher, Brimstone, Langle, McCannan, Hibben, Barker, Dewar, Lowe, Trail and Pargrin. England played in white jerseys and the Colonies in the Victoria colors, yellow and black.

The Y. M. C. A. juniors and the Sunflower football clubs were to play a return game of Rugby football at Beacon Hill on the afternoon of the 2nd at 2.30 o'clock sharp. The Y. M. C. A. fifteen were Wriglesworth, full back; E. Bradley, Peden and A. Smith, three-quarter backs; Moore and Anderson, half backs; W. Stephens, P. Bradley, McCulloch, Carter, Knight, Fraser, Humphreys, Huxtable, and Boyd, forwards.

SNOWSHOERS.

The Halifax Evening Mail informs us that the Red Cap Snowshoe Club of that City will not have a ball this season although the successful issue of the one given last year is still fresh in the memory of all who attended it. It further remarks that from present appearances (6th January) it looks as if they might not have any tramp either.

The Argyle's, of Montreal, held their annual green steeplechase over the mountain on the night of the 8th. There was a big crowd to meet the runners on their arrival, and the order in which they finished was as follows:—

	Min.	Sec.
1. T. Anthony	23	52
2. J. Turnbull	24	3
3. W. Read	24	32

Mr. T. O'Brien was suddenly taken ill and had to be carried in.

SKATING.

The Shamrock athletic club are to hold a skating meeting at the Victoria Rink St John N. P., about the middle of January. A good programme is said to be in course of preparation, and with the numerous players who reside in the Maritime Provinces an interesting event may be confidently predicted.

On the opening night of the St. Stephen Skating Rink Mr. C. F. Gillespie, a well known backward skater, was to give an exhibition of his skill.

HOCKEY.

The Montreal *Gazette* says of the first Championship match played this season.

If ever there was a large sized lump of surprise laying round loose it was discoverable in the Crystal rink last evening when the Ottawa Hockey club swooped down like a wolf on the fold and carried off the championship.

When last the Montreal and Ottawa teams met the latter were not in it, and, perhaps, a sense of impregnable security dulled the practice of the Montrealers and they only woke up to the real facts of the case when it was too late.

The first three games were very loose and open. The Montreal forwards did a lot of passing and not enough shooting. There is such a thing as being too unselfish and that seemed the fault of the Montreal front division.

The home team missed Cameron and McNaughton. The former would have given a good deal of confidence to the forwards and the latter's shooting would have added considerable surety to goal taking. The Ottawas did not do so much passing but their game on the whole was superior to that played by the home team. Bradley and Kerr did particularly good work and carried a good deal of weight in their checking.

At the end of the second game the Montrealers objected to Mr. Taylor as umpire, and Mr. C. Kingston took his place.

The first game lasted six minutes, Lowe scoring, the puck having glanced off Morell's skate. The play was a little in favour of Ottawa. The second game was slow and about even, strong attacks

being made on both goals and very close shots being turned off by both goal keepers. This game lasted 19 minutes, when Kirby scored for Ottawa. The Montrealers claimed that the puck did not go through and the impire was changed. No more goals were taken in the first half.

The third game fell to the Montrealers two minutes after the beginning of the second half. In the fourth game things were evened up again by Bradley securing another goal. Two all. Ottawa began now to rush matters, and after five minutes' play Kerr scored for Ottawa. Three to three. After ten minutes' rest the teams lined up to settle things. The Ottawas seemed the more confident and went in with a rush. They had the best of it in this game and finally won the match by 4 to 3 from a neat score by Kerr.

Following were the teams:—

Montreal.	Position.	Ottawa.
T. L. Paton	Goal	J. Morell
J. Stewart	Point	F. Jenkins
J. Barry	Cover point	W. C. Young
W. Barlow	Forwards	B. Russell
G. S. Lowe	"	J. Kerr
A. Kingan	"	R. Bradley
A. Irving	"	H. S. Kirby
Referee—J. McDonald;		
Umpires—Jas. Paton, N. Taylor and C. Kingston.		

The rapidly increasing number of devotees of Morris Tube Shooting in Canada will have a melancholy interest in the information of the suicide of the inventor, Mr. Richard Morris, who recently shot himself at the offices of the Company in London. He had been suffering from mental depression, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "suicide while of unsound mind."

The Mounted Infantry under training at Aldershot have just executed a remarkably long march. They have been practising this work for the last two months, principally for the purpose of trying the newly purchased cobs and of testing the proposed new method of carrying the rifle, besides formulating regulations for time and variety of pace in marching. A party of officers and men covered the distance to Winchester and back, seventy miles, in sixteen hours, including halts. Colonel Hutton, the commandant of the regiment, who accompanied the men on their march, reports most favourably of the new equipment. The march was performed by alternately trotting and walking, the men taking spells of marching on foot. Five minutes' halt was allowed each hour, and the average rate was six miles an hour. It is stated that there were no casualties among either men or horses.

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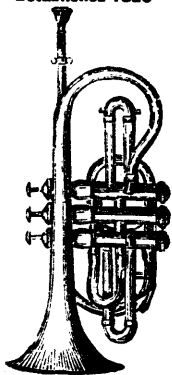
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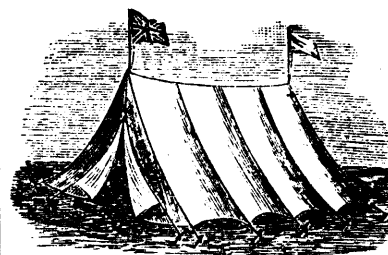
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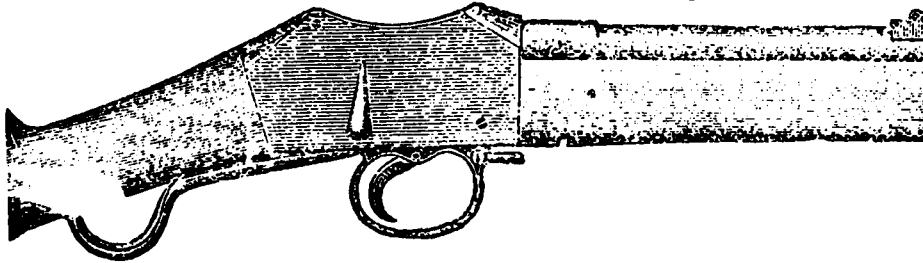
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