

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Topics of the Week.

Lord Wolseley is one of the most active promoters of the cadet movement in England. He considers the military training of boys to be of enormous advantage to them, and of the greatest possible use to the army. Such endorsement will be encouraging to those of our volunteer officers who have, as noted recently, been devoting themselves to training the boys of the high schools and other educational institutions.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the official circulars of the Dominion Artillery Association setting forth the conditions of the field and garrison artillery competitions to be held in September under the auspices of the association. The garrison batteries will compete at Quebec from the 9th to the 13th of September, and the field batteries at Kingston from the 24th to the 28th of the same month. Substantial prizes are offered, full particulars as to which have been published in recent issues of this paper.

This is from a prize essay recently written by Col. A. A. Woodhall, Surgeon U. S. A.: "All non-commissioned officers should be sober, vigorous and zealous; not perpetually nagging, but untiring and impartial. A sergeant often proves his excellence by what he does not do as well as by what he does do. Sergeants and corporals should have their own messes; should have a garrison club room for themselves; should be given certain privileges as to lights and hours, and should be held to a rigorous compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of the regulations."

Those in authority who look with favour upon the rigours to which our militia are often wilfully subjected when they turn out for their annual training, may find matter for reflection in this account of how the State of New York looks after her fighting men: "The theory of the camp of instruction at Peekskill is that by making every officer and man comfortable, all the time may be given to military instruction. The regiments in the cities have a few battalion drills and ceremonies during the course of the year, but the separate companies, being by themselves throughout the State in small towns, have no such opportunities. Neither the regiments nor separate companies have sufficient opportunities for outdoor parade, guard mounting or guard duty. All this must necessarily be learned in camp. If, therefore, details were sent in advance from each organization to put up tents, and men while in camp were required to look out for themselves, all the one week of their stay would be necessary to make themselves comfortable. So the State very wisely considers it money well spent by having ready for each organization as it comes into camp, good sound tents already put up, and bunks

and mattresses and blankets ready for use, an excellent mess arrangement, that furnishes meals that could not be procured in the city for less than \$1 a day. There is, therefore, nothing to concern the State soldier as regards his well being, and all his time can be devoted to drill, military discipline, and the learning of his military duties. Notwithstanding the fact that every organization in the State Guard has been in camp before, except two recently organized, yet there are always recruits enough to make each camp tour practically a new one. Taken in this light, the tour of the 7th Regiment was eminently successful."

So strong and so general is the attachment for it with our shooting men, that they will we are sure hear with alarm that one of the subjects upon the tapis is the consideration by the council of the N. R. A. of the propriety of prohibiting at future meetings the use of rifle slings in competitions restricted to volunteers. The common sense of such a proposition it is hard to understand, unless all adjuncts not available on service are to be prohibited.

"Few men are surprised," says the *United Service Gazette*, "that reinforcements are on their way to Egypt. It is clearly evident that unless we are going to hand Egypt over boldly to the Soudanese—or to the French—we must take a little trouble to drive the invading dervishes back to their native wastes. Those amongst us who prophesied that the abandonment of Khartoum and the evacuation of the Soudan would not save Egypt from the inroads of the Mahdi's followers are naturally pointing to the fulfilment of their anticipations. A still larger number of those who interest themselves in Egyptian affairs are asking how matters would stand to-day if our Government had taken the French hint, and scuttled out of Egypt. The present trouble would give France a very good opportunity of stepping in and taking our vacated place. Did she desire this?"

Here is an idea in the line of rifle shooting which might with advantage be worked upon in Canada. With a view to improving the musketry of the English Yeomanry, Colonel Edwards, of the 2nd West York (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment, has got up an inter-regimental rifle match, to be shot at regimental headquarters. Nearly every regiment has entered, and has further subscribed to a challenge cup, and as Colonel Edwards has obtained the sanction of the authorities at Hythe to include this competition amongst the annual army rifle matches, there is every probability that it will become an annual event. Hitherto the great expense of sending teams up to Wimbledon or any other centre has militated against any general competition throughout the force; it is hoped, however, that the inter-regimental match will have a very marked effect upon the shooting of the Yeomanry. In Canada the plan might be tried in each district; the district regimental champions to fire for provincial honours, and the provincial champions for superiority in the Dominion. The only thing of the kind now established in Canada is the inter-provincial match which takes place annually between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. True, there are regimental competitions at the Provincial and Dominion rifle association meetings, but the teams are so small that no effort is required to get the men together and very little general interest is taken in the contests.

The Wimbledon Meeting.

English service papers of the 13th July, to hand this week, furnish detailed information of the proceedings of the opening days of the great tournament at Wimbledon, and bring to Canada very satisfactory news of our team, who have scarce been heard of by cable, though it would appear that they have been even more than usually successful. In addition to the twenty-two sent by the Dominion Rifle Association, there appears in the list of Canadians encamped the name of Capt. Dow of the 91st Battalion, Winnipeg, in England on a private mission.

In the Alexandra match, seven shots at 500 and seven at 600 yards, fired on the first day of the meeting, Monday 8th July, the Canadians opened out in excellent style, no less than nine finding places on the prize list. The general shooting was much above that of last year. Then the top score was 64; this time it was 68; and some 53's came in last year, while on this occasion 57 was the lowest to take a prize. The Canadians came in this order:

	500	600	Total.	Prize.
31st. Staff.-Sergt. McVittie, 10th R.G.....	33	30	63	£5
32nd. Staff.-Sergt. Mitchell, 10th R.G.....	33	30	63	5
79th. Staff.-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.....	29	32	61	3
83rd. Major Weston, 66th.....	30	31	61	3
116th. Pte. Armstrong, G.G.F.G.....	34	27	61	3
169th. Sergt. Horsey, 45th.....	27	32	59	2
229th. Capt. Hood, 5th R.S.....	26	32	58	2
237th. Lieut. Wilson, 33rd.....	28	30	58	2
258th. Staff.-Sergt. Curzon, 10th R. G.....	29	29	58	2

The 325th and last prize was taken with 27, 30—57, and there were seventy-nine 57's counted out. It will be noticed that Capt. Hood, the Adjutant of the Canadian team, figures in the above list of prize winners, the temptation to participate being too strong for such an enthusiastic shooting man to resist.

The weather of the first day is thus described: "There was a little rain in the morning, but up to luncheon time the day was quite an ideal one for shooting, there being practically no wind, and just that grey light that riflemen like. But about 1 p.m. the rain came down heavily, and lasted for about a couple of hours. Then it left off, and matters seemed to mend, the more that the barometer was reported as being steady, with a slight tendency to rise. On the other hand, the wind, which had been east and north-east in the morning, was now west, and tending towards south. Almost immediately after gun fire, rain began to fall again, continuing all night."

Tuesday the 9th, opened fine, the forenoon being unusually bright, but too breezy for most of the competitors. There were heavy clouds about in the afternoon, but the rain did not fall until night.

The Alfred, seven shots standing at 200 yards, was fired this day. The shooting this year was about the same as last, 33 being top, and a large number of 29's being counted out of the 124 prizes. Only one Canadian got in.

75th. Sergt. Rolston, 20th.....	30	£2
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The forte of the Massachusetts riflemen now visiting in England is off-shoulder shooting, and four of them came into the prize list in the Alfred with scores of 32, 31, 31, 30 and 30. The 32 put its maker sixth, and gave him £5; the 31's also took £5 and the 30's £2.

Wednesday morning there was some rain, and a sharp shower soon after lunch. The wind was very trying, being strong and very gusty in the afternoon. Within an hour it varied from 18 to 48 miles an hour, the latter necessitating an aim of seven feet off the target. The second range of the Queen's first stage was finished.

Thursday was the first really pleasant day, but the wind was still very baffling. In the afternoon the first stage of the Queen's was completed. The bronze medal, going to the highest scorer in this stage, was thus taken:

	200	500	600	Tl.
Pte. Rippon, 2nd V. B. Essex Regt.	45	45	45	32
	54	55	55	34
	55	53	55	33
	99			

The top score in this stage last year was 96, but the average of the ten highest was then 95.1 against 94.7 this time. Four Canadians found places in the three hundred allowed to shoot in the second stage, their scores and positions being:

7th. Sergt. Rolston, 20th.....	30	32	31	93
92nd. Pte. Armstrong, G.G.F.G.....	28	33	27	88
171st. Lieut. Jamieson, 43rd.....	31	27	28	86
189th. Staff.-Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	32	28	26	86

There were forty-three 84's in and thirty-five counted out of the 300. Fifteen 86's were counted out last year. Nearly all the 84's were counted out of the fourth hundred last year, while sixty-five 83's come in this. The fourth hundred retire from the Queen's competition with £2 each. There was one Canadian in the list:

368th. Sergt. Mumford, 63rd.....	29	28	26	83	£2
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The scores of the Windmill and the Martins had not all been made up when the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, from which our information is extracted, went to press, but the highest are given. In the Windmill the conditions are seven shots at 200 yards and seven at 500. There are 186 prizes, but only the first eighty names are given in the list before us. There is only one Canadian in the list, but he is at the top:

1st. Staff.-Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	34	34	68	£25
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There is one other 68—35, 33; and next come four 66's. The eightieth man has 63.

The Martins Cup, seven shots at 600 yards, was won with the h.p.s., 35. There are three 34's, three 33's and then a Canadian:

8th. Staff.-Sergt. Mitchell, 10th R.G.....	33	£5
22nd. Staff.-Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	32	3
49th. Capt. Rogers, 43rd.....	31	2
58th. Lieut. Wilson, 33rd.....	31	2

There are but sixty given out of the 111 prize winners. These high scores in unfinished extra series are published: Graphic, 200 yards, seven shots—Staff.-Sergt. Mitchell 34, Staff.-Sergt. Ashall 34, Capt. Rogers 34.

Bertram, 500 yards, seven shots—Pte. Armstrong, 33.

Secretary of State for War, 900 yards, seven shots—Staff.-Sergt. McVittie, 30.

Steward, 200 yards, seven shots, standing—Staff.-Sergt. Mitchell, 32.

Next week, when later papers have arrived, we will continue the list of Canadian winnings. It will be noticed from the particulars given above that in the few matches completed in the first four days our men took 16 prizes, aggregating in value £68, while all the high scores mentioned in the unfinished extra series matches are likely to take prizes.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEAM.

The following is from the *Volunteer Service Gazette*:—"The Americans were greatly impressed by the magnitude of the Wimbledon meeting. At Creedmoor the competitors run up to about 1,000 or 1,100 all told, but not more than 150 encamp. The targets there do not number more than forty. So that from every point of view Wimbledon is far ahead of the American meeting. The courtesy and attention shown the visitors since they have been on the Common has been universal, and following upon the receptions given them by the teams they met previous to Wimbledon, has given the New Englanders a very pleasant impression concerning Old England and her people. Several of the team entered for the competitions included in the Martini Aggregate, but the rifle being new to them winning scores could hardly be expected. The team as a whole, however, shot fairly, and Major Hinman worked his way into the Alexandra prize list, notwithstanding the fact that he put his first shot at 600 yards on the wrong target, making a bull's-eye on the target corresponding with his own on the next butt. The visitors were hopeful of doing something in the Alfred, and shooting with the Martini from the shoulder Sergt. Johnston scored 32 and won £5. Major Hinman had a similar prize for 31, as did Corpl. Huddleston, whilst Sergt. Bull won £2 with 30. Lieut. Hussey and Pte. Farrow were two of those who made 29 and were counted out. The Hon. Sec. of the team got in with 30 and took £2. During Tuesday, Lord Wantage, Sir Henry Fletcher, Captain Mildmay, Captain Prixley, Colonel Eaton, Col. Ferres, Major Carter, Surgeon-Major Watson, Major Archdale, and others connected with the Association, called on the team and congratulated them on their fortune in having such excellent accommodation provided for them by the Ducker Portable House Company. Lieut.-Colonel Robins of the Jersey Camp, Major Davison of Liverpool, Major Alexander of the London Scottish, Major Drinkwater, Inns of Court, Major Dwyer, Anglesea Militia, Colonel Bacon of the Canadian Team, were among the other callers, and a considerable number showed much interest in the Springfield rifle. On Wednesday evening the team were entertained at dinner at Blanchard's in Regent street, by Major Baker and the members of the Light Cavalry Troop of the H.A.C., who went to America last year. The dinner was a sumptuous one, splendidly served. After dinner, Major Baker referred to the

great hospitality the I.A.C. received when in America, and expressed the pleasure it now gave his comrades and himself to be the hosts of their visitors from Massachusetts. Major Frost briefly acknowledged the compliment. Subsequently the team proceeded to the Empire Theatre, when seats had been reserved for them in the grand circle, and they were very hospitably received by the management. On Thursday evening Major Frost, and the team gave their first "At Home," and a large number of military and civilian friends accepted the invitation.

CANADIANS VS. CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The following details of the match shot at Cambridge, the result of which was cabled at the time, appears in the *Volunteer Record* of the 13th inst :

"The Canadian team, which came to England a fortnight ago to take part in the Wimbledon meeting, have been encamped on the University range at Cambridge, previous to taking up their quarters on Wimbledon Common. During their stay at Cambridge a match was arranged between the visitors and the local companies of volunteers. The disparity between the sides at the finish was 101 points; and the respective totals were, Canadians, 906; Cambridge, 805 :

CANADIANS.		CAMBRIDGE.	
Staff-Sergt. Mitchell.....	97	Pte. Warrington.....	85
Capt. Rogers.....	96	Pte. Fordham.....	84
Staff-Sergt. Ogg.....	92	Lieut. Rhodes.....	84
Sergt. Rolston.....	91	Lc.-Sergt. Benton.....	81
Staff-Sergt. McVittie.....	91	Pte. Pull.....	81
Staff-Sergt. Ashall.....	90	Lc.-Corp. Shallow.....	80
Corp. Crowe.....	89	Lc.-Sergt. Reynolds.....	80
Major Weston.....	88	Pte. Dellar.....	78
Pte. Armstrong.....	86	Pte. Hewish.....	76
Sergt. Horsey.....	86	Sergt.-Major Adams.....	73
Total.....	906	Total.....	805

Major Godsal's New Rifle.

A repeating rifle action on an entirely new principle has been invented and designed by Major P. T. Godsal, 4th (Eton College) V. B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry, late Instructor of Musketry 52nd Light Infantry. It seems to hold an intermediate position between what are known as the bolt and block systems, and it is claimed for it that it combines all the strength and soundness of the former with the repeating power of the latter, and that it is the simplest action and cheapest to manufacture that has yet been produced. The main advantage in the bolt system is that travelling motion which enables it to be used as a repeater, and, having this motion, the Godsal rifle would be taken by a superficial observer to be a "frock-locking bolt." A closer examination, however, reveals that it is better entitled to be called a "travelling block action," since in all its most essential features it resembles the block systems. Instead of a bolt six inches long the obturator in the Godsal action consists of a solid steel cylinder less than one inch long. This locks by means of three lugs into the breech, and it is held, when unlocked, by a hollow carrier containing the main spring and striker, which travels on a slide or bar, which bar forms a rearward continuation of the lower lug of the breech, and forms a rigid connection for the wood of the butt. Thus the long heavy bolt and the corresponding long trough or breech shoe of the bolt action is dispensed with altogether.

Simple as the Godsal action is, it would be useless in the space at our disposal to attempt to give a complete description of such a novel invention; but after its extreme lightness and the great strength of its treble-grip, we should not omit to notice the extractor. This is of the well known block action type. The peculiarity of it is that it has a long rod projecting butt-wards from the claw, and lying alongside the above mentioned stock-bar parallel with the axis of the barrel. As the carrier is drawn back it strikes at the right moment against a projection on this rod, and so knocks out the cartridge. It is well known that a knock or tap is better than a wrench, for breaking the adhesion of a sticking cartridge, and in point of fact it is said that the pressure of the end of the little finger throwing back the carrier never fails to extract a cartridge with the Godsal action. On the contrary, with a bolt action, a spring claw snaps over the rim of the cartridge, and to extract it a severe wrench, often requiring the whole force and weight of the right hand, is necessary, and the action is jammed shut until the cartridge moves.

As at present exhibited, the Godsal rifle is fitted with a modification of the present Government magazine, which is attached in a simple manner to the left side of the action. We understand that the Godsal rifle has been not only invented but entirely designed by Major Godsal himself, but the workmanship is by Messrs. W. & C. Scott & Son, of the Premier Gun Works, Birmingham, and the inventor bears high testimony to the admirable manner in which his designs have been carried out. It should be born in mind that the solitary specimen of the Godsal repeating rifle at present in existence is a first model; and it is not often

(if ever) that first models of completely new guns are brought forward to challenge public criticism. We can readily believe that the inventor has several improvements and developments in store for the next edition.

Unfortunately this invention was too late for trial before the Small-arms Committee, as the new bolt action which we should much like to see exhibited at Wimbledon alongside of Major Godsal's action, had already been decided on.—*Volunteer Service Gazette.*

Dominion Artillery Association.

Field Battery Firing Competition.

The above competition has been arranged to take place during the last week in September. The following will be the order of firing:—

Tuesday, 24th September—Montreal, Toronto and Durham.

Wednesday, 25th September—Hamilton, London and Richmond.

Thursday, 26th September—Ottawa, No. 1 Bty. 1st Bde. and No. 2 Bty. 1st Bde.

Friday, 27th September—Quebec, Shefford and Welland Canal.

Saturday, 28th September—Kingston and Gananoque.

Officers commanding batteries will be good enough to inform Major Crawford Lindsay, Garrison Club, Quebec, camp Quarter Master, as to the hour of their arrival, number of officers, and probable duration of stay in camp.

Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk Railway to take detachments from headquarters of batteries to Kingston and return for a single fare. Certificates will be issued by the Secretary of the Dominion Artillery Association, for this purpose, which must be attested by ticket agent at point of departure, and by the Secretary during the practice at Kingston.

Batteries desiring to travel by a different route will be allowed a single first-class fare, as above, to cover expenses.

D. T. IRWIN, Lt.-Colonel,
Inspector of Artillery.

Ottawa, 19th July, 1889.

Garrison Artillery Shifting Ordnance Competitions, Island of Orleans, Quebec.

COMPETITION A.—Open to one officer or N. C. officer as No. 1, and 18 N. C. officers or gunners, selected from competing detachments of brigades. Independent batteries wishing to enter for this competition will be required to include their firing detachment in that for shifting ordnance—but no camp allowance can be paid for other than the firing detachments.

A 32-pr. S. B. gun to be dismantled down the rear on watered skids clear of the platform, taken round a post 30 feet in rear of the platform, and mounted on the carriage by parbuckling up the side; the gun carriage is not to be moved after the gun is dismantled until the latter is mounted again, and then gun and carriage to be left in line of fire, stores clear of platform. Mounting and dismantling to be in accordance with Drill Manual and stores as therein detailed for both operations. From two to five seconds may be added to the time at the discretion of the umpire, for each mistake at drill or other irregularity. Umpire's decision to be final. Prizes will be awarded to the detachments performing the operations in the shortest total time.

COMPETITION B—GO AS YOU PLEASE.—The details of this shift will be made known on the ground.

The following is a list of the stores as embraced in the details for both operations—dismounting and mounting:—

Parbuckle ropes.....	2	Scotches of sorts.....	12	
Drag-ropes, heavy.....	2	Skids, fir, 14 ft. x 8 in. x 8 in. . .	2	
Handspikes, common, 6 ft.....	8	Skids, oak {	3 ft. x 9 in. x 6 in. . .	2
Lashings, 1 1/2 in., 3 fathoms each	4		3 ft. x 6 in. x 6 in. . .	2
Luff tackles.....	2		3 ft. x 4 in. x 4 in. . .	3
Planks {	Oak half, 4 ft. x 12 in. x 3 in.	2	Selvagees.....	2
	Fir whole, 10 x 17 x 3.	2	Water bucket and brush.....	1
Roller ground, 3 ft. x 6 in.	1			

DATES OF FIRING—The following will be the order of firing if nothing unforeseen occurs to prevent it:—

Monday, 9th September—From Quebec, No. 2 Battery.; Levis, No. 1 Battery; N. B. Bde., 2 batteries.

Tuesday—From N. B. Bde., 1 battery; Montreal Bde., 3 batteries.

Wednesday—From Montreal Bde., 3 batteries; Halifax Bde., 1 battery.

Thursday—From Halifax Bde., 3 batteries; Yarmouth Battery.

Friday—Cobourg Battery; Digby Battery; Quebec Battery; Levis, No. 2 Battery.

By order,

J. B. DONALDSON, Captain,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 17th July, 1889.

The Rifle.

THE QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The programme for the twenty-first annual prize meeting of the Quebec Rifle Association has just been issued. The dates fixed have already been announced, being Tuesday, 13th August, and two following days. The programme may be briefly given as follows, the rifle being Snider, unless otherwise stated:

1. Nursery (for those who never won a prize at a Dominion or provincial meeting). 400 yards, 7 rounds. Fifteen prizes, value \$82.
2. Frontier, Series A—500 yards, 7 shots. Thirty-six prizes, value \$208. Series B (open to those who never won a prize of \$5 at any Dominion or provincial meeting). Fifteen prizes, value \$82.
3. Military—In skirmishing and volley firing teams of five from any corps. Seven prizes, value \$135.
4. Active militia and battalion—200, 500 and 600 yards. Thirty-five individual prizes, value \$218; and four prizes for battalion teams of six, value \$63.
5. Association—500 and 600 yards, 7 shots. Thirty-five individual prizes, value, \$191; and six prizes for association teams of five, value \$100.
6. Merchants—600 yards, 7 shots. Thirty-six prizes, value \$208.
7. Martini-Henry match—600 yards, 7 shots. Twenty-five prizes, value \$145.
8. Optional—For either Snider or Martini. 500 yards, 7 shots. Unlimited entries. Thirty-four prizes, value \$226.
9. Extra series, 500 yards, 7 shots, Snider; and 600 yards, 7 shots, Snider and Martini. At least fifteen separate prizes at each range, the first at each being \$20.
10. Aggregate—1st Militia, fifteen prizes, value \$86, besides medals, and twenty tickets to Ottawa. 2nd, Nursery, five prizes, value \$27. 3rd, Nursery teams of five from affiliated associations, two prizes, Martini Shield and \$25. 3rd, Association teams, three prizes, cup and \$45. 4th and 5th series, the Governor General's and Lieutenant Governor's medals.

The programme is pretty much the same as that of last year, but there are some noteworthy changes. The younger shots have an additional match, the series B in No. 2, which makes its appearance for the first time. The team prizes are dropped from the Nursery match, but they appear in a Nursery team aggregate, a new feature. There is but one Martini range in the grand aggregate, the Snider taking the place occupied by the M. H. last year in two of the 600 yard ranges, and the Martini match in the aggregate is this year at 600 yards in place of five last. Entries for the regular matches close on Thursday, 8th August.

OTTAWA RIFLE CLUB.

At the Rideau Range on Saturday afternoon, the Ottawa Rifle Club fired a spoon competition with Martini rifles at Queen's ranges, with results as follows, so far as the chief scores are concerned:

Lt. J. W. O'Grady (sp 1st cls) 32 33 25 90	F. W. Smith..... 32 24 23 79
G. A. Mailleue (sp 2nd cls) 32 32 25 89	H. Mackay..... 29 19 30 78
R. Stewart..... 27 29 30 86	T. Carroll..... 30 27 21 78
W. G. Dial (sp 3rd cls)..... 30 30 26 86	R. N. Slater..... 28 25 24 47
Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson... 32 32 22 86	A. Pink..... 27 28 22 77
M. Rolfe..... 25 31 29 85	Lieut. E. D. Sutherland... 27 30 20 77
R. H. Brown..... 28 30 25 83	J. D. Taylor..... 27 21 28 76
W. E. Cooke..... 25 30 27 82	C. S. Scott..... 31 29 16 76
J. P. Nutting..... 30 26 26 82	R. Moodie..... 30 17 26 73
Capt. C. F. Cox..... 27 27 26 80	H. LeB. Ross..... 27 26 20 73
W. H. Middleton..... 29 28 23 80	Major J. Wright..... 27 23 21 71
C. C. Chipman..... 24 22 33 79	W. Holtby..... 30 22 19 71
Capt. E. Waldo..... 28 25 26 79	

For the third spoon Messrs. Stewart and Dial had to shoot off, their totals being even, though the former's counted best, he having most at the longest range; Dial won.

THE GUARDS' ASSOCIATION.

At the G. G. F. Guards' weekly practice on Saturday there was a good attendance. The first two used Martinis, and the rest Sniders at Queen's ranges:

Col.-Sgt. Mailleue, No. 2 Co. 32 32 25 89	Sgt. Reardon, No. 4 Co. 28 20 21 69
Pte. Nutting, No. 1 Co. 30 26 26 82	Pte. Holbrook, No. 1 Co. 29 11 21 61
Pte. Browne, No. 2 Co. 31 26 25 82	Pte. Morse, No. 2 Co. 23 17 20 60
Corpl. Carroll, No. 4 Co. 27 25 22 74	Bandsman Benbow..... 24 19 16 59
Pte. Elmitt, No. 2 Co. 30 19 24 73	Pte. Mullin, No. 1 Co. 21 17 20 58
Lt. Winter, No. 1 Co. 28 24 21 73	

VICTORIA RIFLES.

Monthly spoon competition, 20th July, 200, 500 and 600 yards, Snider:—

Pte. W. R. Pringle..... 29 26 32 87	Pte. McCrae..... 30 26 20 76
Pte. Cooke..... 31 30 25 86	Corp. Binmore..... 25 31 17 73
Pte. Thompson..... 28 30 22 80	Pte. Pope..... 30 23 19 72
Staff-Sgt. MacAdam..... 28 30 20 78	Capt. Busted..... 24 24 14 72
Lieut. Shaw..... 30 28 20 78	

PRINCE OF WALES RIFLES.

Monthly match, 20th July, 200, 500 and 600 yards, Snider:

Sgt. Kough..... 28 27 27 82	Staff-Sgt. Koss..... 25 24 19 68
Pte. McAfee..... 31 25 18 74	Pte. Bangs..... 25 25 13 63

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Weekly practice, 20th July, 200, 500 and 600 yards:

Sgt. Bell, (Martini)..... 27 25 26 78	Sgt.-Major Fegan, (Snider)..... 26 19 6 51
Gun. Manning, (Snider)..... 26 16 10 52	

FIFTH ROYAL SCOTS.

Weekly practice, 20th July, 200, 500 and 600 yards:

Sgt. Clark, (Martini)..... 27 31 28 86	Pte. J. Armstrong, (Snider)..... 20 29 21 70
Sgt. Wynne, (Martini)..... 28 23 32 83	
Pte. McMartin, (Martini)..... 29 25 23 77	

The annual matches of "B" Company, Royal Scots, took place on Saturday at the new ranges, Cote St. Luc. A good deal of rain had fallen, and for want of proper drainage it lay around the targets and was anything but pleasant for those having business there. Major Blaiklock, Captain Lydon, adjutant, and 28 rank and file, including piper, bugler and drummer, marched out on Friday and put in a very uncomfortable evening under canvas, owing to the heavy rain which fell. However, the men were in good spirits, and went into their target practice with a commendable will. The following are the results of the two matches:

1st Match.

Ranges—100, 200, 300 and 400 yards; number of shots, 5 at each range; winners of a prize in any battalion match handicapped 12 points.

Pte. Bethune..... 82	Pte. Love..... 46
Pte. Dunn..... 73	Pte. Hutchison..... 37
Sergt. Blane..... 72	Pte. Jewell..... 33
Pte. Birkerly..... 60	Pte. Colcomb..... 33
Pte. McKenzie..... 57	Pte. Logan..... 29
Col.-Sergt. Kennedy..... 54	Pte. Robinson..... 27
Corpl. Hilliard..... 50	Pte. Smith..... 24
Pte. Connor..... 46	

2nd Match.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards; number of shots, 7 at each range.

Pte. Bethune..... 61	Pte. McKenzie..... 31
Pte. Dunn..... 53	Corpl. Hilliard..... 25
Pte. Birkerly..... 47	Pte. Colcomb..... 24
Sergt. Blane..... 45	Pte. Lowe..... 22
Col.-Sergt. Kennedy..... 43	Pte. Smith..... 21
Pte. Connor..... 36	Lance-Sergt. Henny..... 21
Pte. Hutchison..... 34	Pte. Jewell..... 19
Pte. Brennan..... 33	

Aggregate—Pte. Bethune, 143 points.

SIXTH FUSILIERS.

Monthly competition, 20th July, Martini rifles, Queen's ranges:

Sergt. Riddle..... 91	Pte. Ward..... 78
Sergt. Lavers..... 85	Pte. Watters..... 74
Corp. Pratt..... 84	Pte. Pratt..... 68
Pte. Scott..... 83	

At a recent test of search lights for the purpose of discovering an approaching enemy dressed in uniforms of various colors, it was found that the red uniforms were very distinct, blue being the least conspicuous.

Consumption in the German army is greatly dreaded by the authorities, since the recent Parisian Medical Congress pronounced that the disease was contagious. Accordingly, the German War Minister has decided that the chest of every soldier be measured once a month. If the chest does not reach a certain breadth, and does not develop with drill and athletic exercises, the soldier will be disqualified, as predisposed to consumption and likely to infest his comrades.

In the French Chamber of Deputies recently Vice Admiral de Dompierre d'Horney declared that the men-of-war now possessed by France were of antiquated type and ought to be replaced by new vessels, which would equal in number and strength the united fleets of Germany and Italy. Only in this way would France be able to retain her rank of second naval power of the world. He moved the appointment of a committee to enquire into the condition of the navy. Admiral Krantz, Minister of Marine, replying to Vice Admiral d'Horney, said that with the present credits it was impossible to increase the number of workmen employed at the arsenals. The Government's contract with private firms might, however, be increased. This would involve an outlay of 50,000,000f. This amount could be spread over five budgets. The Admiralty, he said, was now effecting improvements in the old men-of-war and torpedo boats. M. Chevillotte insisted upon the necessity of reform in naval matters.

Regimental and Other Notes.

THE INSPECTION OF THE NINETIETH.

The annual inspection of the 90th Rifles, which was arranged to take place on the common opposite the Hudson Bay stores on Wednesday evening the 17th, at 8, took more the form of a "sham fight," as district orders were issued that the Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg Troop of Cavalry, the Winnipeg Field Battery, and the 90th Rifles were to form up on line in the H. B. Flats at 7.30 o'clock. The Mounted Infantry, Cavalry, the 90th Rifles to have twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man, and the Battery twenty rounds per gun.

The weather was anything but pleasant, it being very hot, 95 in the shade until about 4 p.m., when a thunder storm came up, and it poured down in torrents for half an hour, which made the streets and parade ground very muddy. It was showery the rest of the afternoon until about 6.30, when it held up.

The Brigade formed up with the Cavalry and Field Battery on the right, the 90th Rifles in the centre, and the Mounted Infantry on the left. The 90th Rifles being a little late in taking up their position, brought down on them a severe rebuke from the Deputy Adjutant General which they did not altogether deserve, it having been arranged that they were to be inspected at 8, and the hour having been changed to 7.30 by district order late the day before. The Deputy Adjutant General rode down the front rank and back the rear, each band playing a slow march as he passed the different corps. The Brigade then formed quarter-column by the right on the right companies, and took up position to march past, the Cavalry and Field Battery going past at a walk. Then came the 90th in column, eliciting a burst of applause from the onlookers. Then came the Mounted Infantry in two divisions dismounted, with every fourth man leading the four horses of his section behind their division. The horses led remarkably well, but the men in line were a little shaky. The 90th changed ranks and went past in quarter-column, which brought another burst of applause. In the meantime the mounted corps had got in position and went past at the trot, which was well done by all, especially the Mounted Infantry, which went past as straight as possible, cheer after cheer from the admiring crowd being their reward. Then came the 90th at the double, which at first was a little shaky, as the men could not hear the beat of the drum, there being such a crowd around the band. But before they got to the saluting point they steadied down and went past like one man, bringing hearty cheers from the onlookers. They then doubled round to their original ground and formed line on the rear company. It now commenced to rain, and the Brigade was dismissed.

The R.S.M.I. had turned out about 45 strong; the 90th Batt. had 276 men on parade, the Cavalry about 40 and the Battery about 50 men.

When the 90th returned to the drill shed Col. Boswell addressed a few words to the men, calling their attention to the fact that they had not turned out on time, and that the D. A. G. was annoyed in consequence. He did not blame the men so much as their employers for not allowing those connected with the battalion to leave work a little sooner than usual after having been requested to do so. In future the men had to be on parade on time or there would be an enquiry as to the reason why, and if it was the fault of the men they would suffer in consequence. At the muster parade Col. Villiers also addressed the battalion. He said if he were to say that he was not pleased with the battalion he would be saying what was not true. But he was displeased with the men for not being on time. Their drill was good, and for that reason only would he let them off without a severe reprimand. He spoke in words similar to those of Col. Boswell about the employers of the members of the battalion. He thought it a strange thing that Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, and dozens of other places could allow their volunteers to attend parade on time, while Winnipeg volunteers should be late on parade. He characterized in very strong language the conduct of the merchants and others who would not allow their employees off an hour or two earlier.

Trouble is supposed to be brewing between Austria and Russia. Russia's purpose is supposed to be to take Bosnia and Herzegovina and unite them with Montenegro and Servia into one great kingdom, extending from the borders of Bulgaria to the Adriatic.

The 10th Regt. of Bersaglieri (Italian rifles), stationed at Cremona, recently made an exceptionally rapid forced march of about seven miles and one-sixth in 1h. 13m., with an average velocity of six miles and one-third per hour. After a halt of half an hour, the regiment returned home in an hour and a half without ever halting on the way, thus covering a distance of 21 kilometres (about 14 miles) in about three hours. On its arrival at Cremona, the soldiers were in such perfect condition that they marched past at the double without any effort.

Pistol-Shooting in Washington.

(Washington, D. C., Post.)

The crack of a pistol up on Capitol Hill does not mean that a murder is being committed or that a worthy citizen is defending himself from the attack of highwaymen. People in the neighborhood of C and First and Second streets northeast have ceased to look in *The Post* the next morning, after they hear such noises, to find the report of the tragedy. When the shooting began they were a trifle disturbed about it, and policemen came hurrying up to see what it was all about, but now they all know that it is only some members of the diplomatic corps practicing pistol shooting on the range in the garden of Mr. Louis Bagger, the Danish vice consul.

The crack shots of the corps meet there every Monday regularly and occasionally shoot there on other days, and there are some interesting contests in which Baron Sternburg, of the Imperial German legation, usually comes out victor. He is undoubtedly the best shot among these gentlemen, if not the best in the city. Mr. John Anton Wolf Grip, the new minister from Sweden and Norway, who has only been here little more than a week, has already been up to the range in Mr. Bagger's garden and shown himself a strong competitor for first place. He is not only a fine shot with a target pistol, but also with a revolver or any other firearm. One exhibition which he gave of his skill was to crack, at every trial with a revolver bullet, at fifteen yards, an egg shell hung from a thread and swung rapidly back and forth.

Count Crenneville, of the Austrian legation, is probably next to these two gentlemen in the expert use of pistol and revolver: Mr. Louis Bagger, the Danish vice consul, does not lack more than a trifle of the skill of those already mentioned, and he is, besides, a most enthusiastic sportsman and a member of the Capital City Gun Club. Probably no gentleman in Washington has half so large a collection of firearms as Mr. Bagger. His collection embraces about forty pieces, pistols, rifles and shot guns, some of them, of course, being simply curious, but many of them are for actual use.

Recent changes in the diplomatic corps have taken from Washington some fine pistol shots, and among them Baron Von Zedwitz, who was formerly counsellor of the German legation here, but is now the German minister to Mexico; M. Roustan, the French minister, who is now temporarily absent, is also a good shot. Among others who practice on Capitol Hill, and have become experts in the use of pistol and revolver, are Mr. Charles Woxent, secretary of the Swedish legation, and the minister from the Argentine Republic.

Most of the shooting is done with the Stevens single-shot target pistol, made in this country. But they all use the revolver also, and for this they use another American make, the Smith & Weston, .44-calibre, "Russian model," so called because adopted by the Russian government. "In all rifled guns," said Mr. Bagger to a *Post* reporter, "the American makers beat the world, but in shot guns the English are the best." The target pistols are rifles, have barrels ten inches long and weigh two or three pounds each. They are quite different from duelling pistols, which are smooth bore and from .44-calibre up, while the target pistols are but .22-calibre. A shot from a target pistol would hardly be dangerous unless it struck some vital part, as it is small, goes with great velocity, and would simply make a hole straight through a man, when a bullet from a duelling pistol would lodge in his body. The distance between the adversaries in a duel with pistols is never more than fifteen yards, and from that down to ten yards. The range for target shooting is from fifteen yards to fifty. The range at Mr. Bagger's residence is but fifteen yards. At this range a one and one-half inch bullseye is used, and Baron Sternberg seldom fails to hit it. The finest duelling pistols in the world are made by Gastine-Renette, of Paris, who has also in that city the finest shooting gallery in the world. His duelling pistols have a European reputation, as the best of them cost \$100 a pair and from that the price runs up as high as \$1000 a pair. In Mr. Bagger's collection of firearms there is a handsome Gastine-Renette pistol.

The members of the English legation have a pistol range of their own, but do not use it much, as they are just now much more interested in fencing, a fancy which is easily accounted for when it is known that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British minister, is an enthusiastic and accomplished fencer. The members of the diplomatic corps have abundant leisure, and it is natural that among them should be found the devotees of such sports as shooting and fencing. The ladies of the corps have also begun to take a decided interest in target shooting, and some of them are proficient in the use of the pistol, but are averse to having it known outside the circle of their own intimate friends. Mrs. Bagger is probably the finest shot among the ladies.

An effort is now being made to form a pistol club in Washington from among the members of the Capital City gun club and the Columbia athletic club. Such clubs exist in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and several other cities, and if one is formed here there will be some inter-

esting tournaments. The sport seems to be growing more fashionable, and with a certain set of young society men rather takes the place which billiards formerly occupied. It furnishes excellent training for eye and nerves, and requires, because of its demand for a steady nerve, almost as regular a life as that of an athlete. In that respect it is undoubtedly an excellent sport. When the weight of the pistols, which are held steadily at arm's length, is considered, it will be seen that it furnishes no small amount of physical exercise.

Gossip from Europe.

(From the Volunteer Record.—By a Volunteer Abroad.)

The Empress of Germany is to have a company of body-guards, specially attached to her person. The soldiers selected for the service are 24 in number, and the very tallest men to be found in the Prussian army, under the command of a lieutenant and two sergeants. They are to wear the uniform of the giant's from all nations who once formed the body-guard of Frederick the Great, viz., red coats, white breeches and red spatterdashes, with the three-cornered cocked-hats. This old-fashioned attire was ordered by the Emperor.

On a pair of relay horses, in a cab, or by foot, as you have already mentioned, the Paris Exhibition has assured individual visitors from foreign parts, but the various modes of locomotion in long journeying remained to be completed by a cycling feat. A barber of Montluçon, a town you also had occasion to refer to in the past (2nd March) as possessing the fullest-bearded man in all France, made a bet he would reach Paris in two days on a tricycle. The distance as the crow flies is just 205 miles, and the tonsorial artist, leaving Montluçon at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, won the wager by wheeling at full speed through the Versailles Gate into Paris at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. Including rests, this would give a sustained average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

Amongst other strange incidents in connection with the mixture of all nations at present in Paris, you are invited to swallow the report current about the youngest son of King Oscar of Sweden. The Prince Eugene, who has studied painting in all styles for the last two years in Paris, is about to marry. The object of his choice is a rich young Haytian Princess, fair in form and face, so far as her anatomical proportions are concerned, but otherwise as black as a crow. The intended act of miscegenation, if true, would imply that the Prince means to stick to his colours and chromatic tastes.

An immense gathering of discourses of sweet sounds, and producers of other resonant notes from brass, wooden and other wind instruments, came off at the Tuileries Gardens and other parts of Paris on Sunday and Monday last. President Carnot in person distributed the prizes, 36 in number, to the winning bands, and the occasion was made the excuse for almost a State ceremonial, as various high civil and military dignitaries, as well as the civic authorities, head and tail, were in attendance on the Father of the Nation, as M. Carnot has been already styled in print. There were 20,600 executants on big drum, little drum, fife, horn or bagpipes, who joined in the contest, which was carried on in different parts of the capital. Musicians from Belgium, Switzerland, and Spain responded to the challenge to play, but neither England, Germany nor Italy would take part in the brazen clamour, in which of course, a French band from Narbonne was allowed to have played the loudest and best—on their own trumpet. On the same days 5,000 gymnasts, of all ages and sizes, belonging to the various athletic and military drill associations throughout the country, went through all their tricks and movements at the Tuileries before the President and the public. Prizes likewise awaited the best contortionists, the Paris Club, "Pro Patria," securing the award of honour. The competition was very interesting, and excited much enthusiasm, especially the performance of about a hundred little orphan-home girls, between the ages of 10 and 14, who went through a kind of musical position drill, under the orders of a tiny orphan in petticoats, momentarily promoted from their own ranks.

The 250 engineers—civil and uncivil (?)—invited from Great Britain to view the material marvels of their profession, produced by their French colleagues at the Exhibition and elsewhere, are having rare times of it. The profuse hospitality and generous attentions lavished upon them by their hosts, both official and in private, have been of such an extended nature that the recipients would be extraordinarily ungrateful should they ever forget it. M. Eiffel conducted the whole party to the top of the tower he has built, and in his own behalf gave them a sumptuous breakfast on the first platform. Other engineers of renown—amongst them Decanville, of the miniature railway system, and Poppr, of the ingenious compressed air apparatus—have, in turn, welcomed the fortunate visitors, and feasted and escorted them everywhere about. The railway companies have given them free trips in the country to outlying factories and machinery works, and they have found opened house wherever they went. It makes one almost

sigh with regret that he was not bred an engineer of some kind or other, or at least in the possession of any sort of credential to describe himself as "sich!" and be received in France in the same manner, as the party designated as *MM. les ingénieurs Anglais*, some of whom, your correspondent can aver, know as much about steam engine intricacies as he himself does, and that is very little!

In the days of old, when France and England were in hostile variance, and the natives of either country called the others hard names, there was one term in particular, used by our soldiers and sailors in speaking of Frenchmen, better and more politely expressed at present by the word "sanguinary." It was certainly an adjective of much force, and it is a question if its application may not yet be sustained, to judge by recent evidences in proof that gory instincts survive strongly still in the French nature.

It was casually noted in a preceding number that bull-fighting had been imported to Paris to add to the attractions of the Exhibition time, but it is fair to add, that the Prefect of Police had previously informed the Spanish speculators that he placed his veto upon the actual slaughter of the bovine victim in the performances. At the first representation, however, given at the Plaza de Toros, established at Grenelle, at which the old ex-Queen Isabella Segunda assisted, as well as an immense crowd, the injunction was disobeyed. Excited by the plaudits of the assemblage, and probably carried away by the *certamines gaudia* of the moment, the "prima spada" killed the animal in the orthodox Madrid fashion, although the poor beast was nearly harmless, with its horns securely tipped by wooden globes, and, it is said, slightly ham-strung as well.

For the next ten minutes after this brutal dispatch, the scene was barely describable, as the whole mass assembled to witness the exploits in the ring, as if frenzied by the sight of blood, rose at once to their feet, yelled and shouted with fury, men and women alike, whilst an unintermittent shower of hats, bonnets, umbrellas, parasols, oranges, bags of fruit, bon-bons and cakes, and even opera-glasses came flying towards the "spada," and his prostrate victim, as tokens to the skill and murderous address of the former. The Prefect of Police has, in consequence of this contempt of his orders, temporarily stopped all bull-baiting of any kind in Paris, but the same form of sport will be doubtless renewed under more stringent regulations.

Spite of all rumours to the contrary spread abroad, that the Russian War Office had resolved upon retaining the old-fashioned single-fire Berdan rifle as the standard infantry arm for the national forces, more prudent decisions now appear to have actuated the generals of the Czar. According to the *Grajdanine* of St. Petersburg, the Russian army will shortly be provided with new small-bore repeating rifles ordered in France, and the *Echo de Paris* now confirms the news with the following instructive comments: The Lebel rifle was adopted for the French line regiments of foot in October, 1886, by the Superior Council of War. In the course of 1887 an artillery captain named Pralon, submitted a model rifle of his invention with a 7, as against the 8-millimetre Lebel bore. (As an interruption, it may be mentioned that 25 French millimetres are equivalent to one inch English.) The locking adjustment to the chamber of the Pralon rifle was the same as employed for the huge Bange guns, and this mechanical disposition, whilst adding to the penetrating force of the steel-coated projectiles, increased the range to a maximum exceeding 6,500 feet. Like the Lebel, the Pralon arm is charged with the slow-burning smokeless powder discovered by the military engineer, Captain Vieille. General Ferron, at that time Minister of War, esteemed the invention of great value, and after witnessing some experiments at Bourges, when ammunition waggons on the German model were blown up at 6,000 feet distant away, by the Pralon bullets, decorated the inventor. In many respects the Lebel rifle, then in course of hurried manufacture, was deemed much inferior to the new arm, but the change of armament was not found possible upon financial grounds, and the inventor, although repaid for his trouble and outlay, had to rest content with compliments and the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The *Echo de Paris* finally asserts that Russia has got hold of this valuable patent, which was relinquished by the French Government solely because of the pre-existence of the less useful Lebel rifle. —

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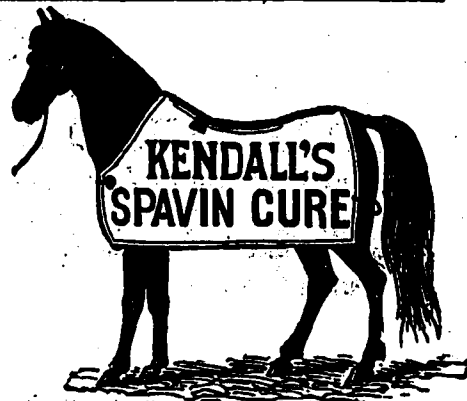
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1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
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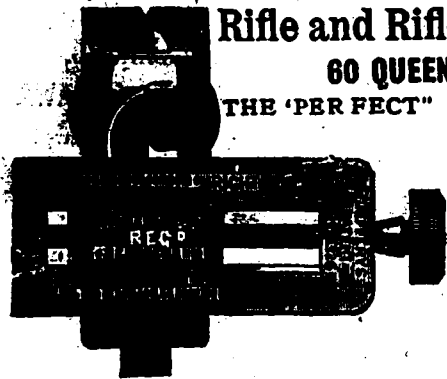
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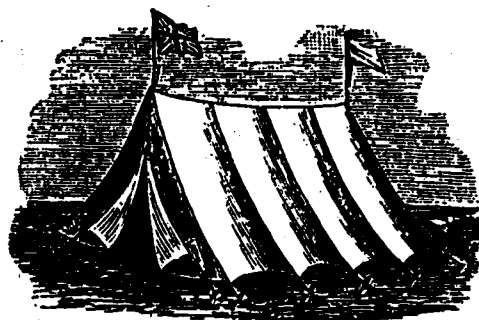
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