

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

This has been the most uneventful week in the North-west since the campaign began. We know that General Strange's column is somewhere east of Pitt on the north side of the Saskatchewan and that General Middleton is somewhere west of Battleford on the same side of the river, and that the two commanders have been in communication, but of their exact whereabouts or doings we are ignorant; plenty of rumors have been published, but little or no definite and authentic information has been received even by the Militia Department. There seems to be no doubt, however, that this week will decide whether Big Bear intends to fight or make for the Peace River. The former course would bring most satisfaction to the country, sad as the loss of life which necessarily accompanies a fight would be, for by a decisive defeat of these insurgents confidence in the future peacefulness of the other Indians would be most quickly restored and the district return to its interrupted peaceful existence.

One bright spot in the rebellion is the escape of the Reverend Mr. Quinney, his wife and one or two others, bringing to the troops word that the horrible stories circulated about Mrs. Delaney are untrue, and that she, the McLeans and the other captives in Big Bear's camp, have not been maltreated. This news will go farther towards securing consideration for the band in case of a fight than they could possibly imagine.

The new musketry regulations for the British army, a synopsis of which appeared in our last issue, are more radical than we would have thought possible in so conservative a service. To have the targets, the conditions of firing, the positions, and the number of rounds changed, and to have the principle of immovable sights and of time firing introduced all at one swoop is really too much for us to grasp at once, and it will be necessary to get used to the changes gradually. Usually the innovations have come from the rifle associations and have been adopted by the authorities when their success was beyond question, but now the tables are turned. The changes are so evidently improvements in the direction of practical efficiency that there is little to be said about them, but might not rifle associations carry them a little farther. We know that Col. Ross, G. G. F. G., has had matches in his regiment in which the sights were allowed neither to be raised nor colored, and we would suggest that other rifle associations might follow in this direction, and might also try firing at dull-colored targets which would approximate the color of an enemy's uniform. On the matter of firing at moving targets we have already spoken, and we have again to urge that all rifle associations should do somewhat towards inaugurating matches that would be a fuller training to a man's nerve and judgment than the score shooting to which he is now so accustomed.

The objection has been urged that skirmishing competitions with individual entries would consume too much time, but we think the regulations might be so simplified as to greatly overcome this obstacle. In the present military matches of the D. R. A. much time is taken up in inspecting the kits and marching the squads on to and off the grounds, which in individual competitions could be saved by weighing the knapsacks, if it were thought necessary to insist on their being carried (we wonder if the Grenadiers and 90th in their charge at Batoche were so encumbered), while the men could take up their positions at stated hours, just as they do in other matches, without squadding. In this way, with twenty-five targets, we see nothing to prevent 100 men firing ten shots apiece per hour, which would finish such a match in a morning or afternoon if all the targets on the Rideau range were used.

The Wimbledon team for 1885 has at last been completed, and within a fortnight will be practising on our ranges at Ottawa prior to embarkation for England. Out of the twenty men who have signified their intention of going ten are from Ontario, six from Quebec, two from New Brunswick and one each from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the Prairie Province being unrepresented, probably in consequence of all her troops being at the front, a cause that has removed several names from the list. The captain of the team, Lieut.-Col. Landry, is a well known young, energetic and popular member of Parliament from the Province of Quebec, and a militia man of many years' standing. He has been promoted from a captaincy to the command of the 61st Montmagny and L'Islet Battalion of Infantry since the new year. To the adjutant of the team, Captain William Clark, 90th Battalion, we have already alluded, and need only say that the appoint-

ment is in every way a suitable one, and one that will please the whole force. There is probably no other officer in the Dominion so well acquainted with the Wimbledon range, and the team may congratulate themselves that the state of his wound permits his acceptance of the appointment.

It is probably scarcely necessary to assure the Wimbledon team that they will receive a cordial welcome during their five days' sojourn in Ottawa, as well as all possible assistance, from local shots. With the Rideau range they are already acquainted, having won their places on it last autumn, and it has that advantage over any other range that could have been selected. In many ways it is the best range for the purpose, being maintained by the Militia Department in an efficient state throughout the season, and having excellent long range butts, which can be used uninterruptedly, as well as a supply of trained markers, an accessory that cannot always be depended on at smaller ranges.

A leading article in a recent number of the *Canadian Gazette*, London, suggests the colonies, and especially Canada, as a favorable field for the operations of the newly-formed Naval and Military Officers' Association. There are nearly 80,000 British officers at present on half pay, and the association proposes to find openings which will occupy the leisure of those desiring fitting employment. As naval and military men have generally "seen more of the world" than their civilian contemporaries they should be peculiarly fitted to succeed under the conditions to be found in a new country like Canada, and it is suggested that in farming alone a large field is here opened to them, in which their regular, if small, incomes would be an invaluable aid during the first years of their new life. We should on this side warmly second such action on the part of the Officers' Association, and as militiamen heartily welcome any addition to the number of trained and experienced officers in the country. Even such thorough training as is now offered to our militia officers by the various schools of instruction will not equal such as most of the gentlemen in question have had, that of years of active service in the field with the best disciplined army in the world.

There passed away in Toronto on the third instant a well-known and respected militia officer, Lieut.-Col. Wm. S. Durie, retired list, who has gone to his rest at a ripe old age. He first served in the British army in the 94th Regiment of foot, and afterwards joined the Canadian militia at the inception of the volunteer movement, his commission as lieutenant-colonel dating back to 1856. He was the first commanding officer of the Queen's Own Rifles and afterwards held the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General for many years, up to his retirement in 1881. His funeral was attended by the ex-members of the Queen's Own in a body, headed by Lieut.-Col. Gilmor, a more lately retired commander.

Many of our readers will remember the kind and genial Captain Glover, for some years staff officer of pensioners of the Ottawa district, and who died in this city. In our present issue we have the pleasure and privilege of inserting an extract from a letter from his son who is a lieutenant in H. M. 35th South Staffordshire Regiment serving in the Soudan. Lieut. Glover is distinctly remembered as a school boy in Ottawa, where, in his early years, he gave evidence of his military aspirations as an enthusiastic member of the old "Ottawa Cadet corps."

Formal assent has been given to officers to wear shirt-collars with undress uniform. The collar must not, however, show more than one-eighth of an inch above the collar of the coat.—*Vol. Ser. Rev.*

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Since our last issue nothing authentic has been learned respecting the movements of the forces, except a confirmation of the reports respecting General Strange's and General Middleton's movements, and of the encounter between the former and Big Bear. The man reported killed in that fight was, however, only wounded.

For facility in following their movements we have prepared a statement in tabular form of the disposition of all the troops on active service, as corrected by the official information received in the Department of Militia and Defence up to Friday afternoon last, and for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Deputy Minister and Col. Bacon:—

Place.	Corps or Service.	Approximate number.	Commander.
Emerson	A local company		Capt. C. Whitman.
Winnipeg	Commissariat and Transport Headquarters		Lt.-Col. Jackson, D.A.G. Hon. Dr. Sullivan.
Birtle	A local company	40	Capt. Wood.
Yorkton	A local company		Capt. T. C. Watson.
Fort Qu'Appelle	Winnipeg Cavalry	40	Capt. Knight.
Troy	Part of York and Simcoe Batt.		
Regina	Winnipeg Provisional Batt.	430	Lt.-Col. Thos. Scott.
	Montreal Garrison Artillery		Lt.-Col. Oswald.
	A local company	40	Lt.-Col. D. L. Scott.
	Mounted Police	275	Supt. Deane.
Moosejaw	Hospital		Dep. Surg.-Gen. Roddick. Major Gen. Laurie.
Old Wives' Lake ..	Scouts	50	Capt. White.
Humboldt	Cavalry School Corps	40	Lt.-Col. Turnbull.
	G. G. Body Guard	80	Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison.
Clark's Crossing	7th Fusiliers	350	Lt.-Col. W. Williams.
	G and H Co.'s Midland Batt.	90	Lt.-Col. Deacon.
Saskatoon	Hospital		Dr. Jas. Bell.
Prince Albert	Half of Winnipeg Field Battery	3)	
	Local infantry company		
" and District	Mounted Police	204	Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine.
Battleford	Queen's Own Rifles	250	Lt.-Col. Miller.
	B Battery	100	Major Short.
	C School of Infantry	80	Lt.-Col. Otter.
	French's Scouts		Capt. Brittlebank.
	Half of Winnipeg Field Battery	30	Major Jarvis.
	Part of York and Simcoe Batt.		
	Ottawa Sharpshooters	57	Major Todd.
	A local company	40	Capt. Nash.
	Mounted Police	75	Supt. Herchmer.
Advancing on Ft. Pitt	Cavalry Scouts	60	Major Boulton.
under Gen. Mid-	A Battery	100	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
dleton	10th Grenadiers	250	Lt.-Col. Grasset.
	Six companies of Midland Batt.	250	Lt.-Col. A. H. Williams.
	90th Batt.	323	Lt.-Col. Mackeand.
	Intelligence Corps	50	Capt. J. S. Dennis.
	Mounted Police	50	Part of Herchmer's
Between Red Deer	Mounted Rangers	140	Major Gen. Strange.
River and Little	Winnipeg Provisional Batt.	336	Lt.-Col. W. Osborne Smith.
Red Deer River ..	65th Batt.	400	Major Hughes.
Victoria	Scouts		
	A local company		
	Mounted Police	50	Supts. Steele and Perry.
Fort Saskatchewan.	Mounted Police	20	Inspector Griesbach.
Edmonton	2 co's York and Simcoe Batt. ...		
	Scouts		
	Hospital		
Calgary	A local company		
	All but two co's of 9th Batt.	190	Lt.-Col. Amyot, M.P.
Fort McLeod	Two co's 9th Batt.	90	
	Mounted Police	45	Capt. Cotton.
Ranging between			
Calgary and Medi-	Rangers	160 to 200	Capt. J. Stewart.
cine Hat	Halifax Battalion	381	Lt.-Col. Bremner.
Medicine Hat	Mounted Police	25	Supt. McIllree.
Maple Creek			

Indians are known to be gathered at Green Lake; on the east side of the Moose Hills, under Big Bear, against whom the present operations are being conducted; and in the Eagle Hills; while there is a congregation of half breeds at Birch Bark Lake.

According to the news received up to this (Monday) morning we have reason to believe that the two companies of the Midland battalion tabulated as being at Clark's Crossing have gone on to Battleford, that some troops have been left to garrison Fort Pitt, and that one company of the 9th is doing picquet duty between Calgary and Edmonton.

The last of the Nile Voyageurs, a detachment of 56 men, have returned to Canada and dispersed to their several homes.

The last number of the *New York Army and Navy Journal* contains a brief illustrated article on "British Fusiliers and Riflemen," giving succinctly the characteristics of those branches of the service.

RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—IV.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Arrows, besides their ordinary use, were sometimes employed as vehicles to convey combustible matter to set on fire an enemy's works or shipping. On these occasions phials of quick lime or other inflammable matter were fixed on their heads and discharged from bows, and this was practised long after the introduction of gunpowder. At the siege of Harfleur—1416-17—raging fire was, we are told, hurled against the French. Grove says that "arrows with wild-fire and arrows for fire-works are numbered among the military stores at New Haven and Berwick in the first year of Edward VI.

The best length of bow was 5 feet 8 inches, but in earlier times they were much longer. The first arrows were made of reeds, afterwards of carnal wood, and finally of ash. The ends were feathered with the plumage of the goose, and Henry V ordered the sheriffs of the several counties of England to procure proper feathers, by picking six feathers from the wings of each goose, in order that there might not be any lack of arrows. By an Act of Parliament in the reign of Henry IV it was enacted, that the heads of arrows and quarrels should be boiled, or brazed and hardened at the points with steel, and that every arrow head or quarrel should bear the name of the maker, under pain of imprisonment.

Archery was the national art of England, and even from the pulpit exhortations to excel in it were often heard. On 12th April, 1349, Bishop Latimer, when preaching before Edward VI., took occasion to denounce the vices of the age, and to advocate warmly a revival of those noble and manly pastimes in which he had excelled in his youth: "In my time," said the prelate, "my poor father was so diligent to teach me to shoote, as to learn me any other thing; so I think other men did their children; and he taught me how to draw, to lay my body to the bow, and not to draw with strength of arms so other nations doe, but with strength of body. I had my bows bought me according to my age and strength; as it increased in them, so my bows were made bigger and stronger, for men shall never shoote well except they be brought up to it. It is a right goodlie act, a whole some kind of exercise, and much to be commended in phisicke."

With the introduction of gunpowder and the gradual use and adoption of fire-arms, both the long and crossbow fell into disuse, but the musket had a long and hard struggle to supplant them. It was a contest of 250 years. The bow had, as stated, a range up to 400 yards, greater in fact than that of the musket, it was much less expensive, could be discharged with greater rapidity, and was much more easily carried by the soldier. A military writer in 1580 said of the musket "except the noise in one's ears, to which he will henceforth be accustomed, I think that it is an arm of very little effect, and I hope that we shall, one day, give up its use." The invention of the flint lock in 1635, decided the contest in favor of the musket. Armored knights clamored against the use of fire-arms, as their heavy armor could not be made proof against the heavy bullets, and it was not a usual thing for a well armored knight to be killed. A good suit of armour would generally repel the blow of an arrow or quarrel, and the horses—not so fortunate, being driven wild with rage and pain caused by the wounds inflicted by missiles, would rear and throw their riders; but the doughty warriors would roll about for a time upon the earth, and then retire with only a few bruises to engage in a tilting match the next day. In many battles not a knight was slain, for even when unhorsed it was difficult to administer the *coup de grace*, for the *misericorde*, or dagger of mercy, refused to penetrate the joints or chinks of a well made suit.

(To be continued.)

REMARKS ON REVOLVERS.

BY MAJOR W. M'CLINTOCK, R.A.,

Assistant Superintendent Royal Arms Factory, Enfield Lock.

(Published in the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution.)

There is perhaps no weapon for which there has been so great a demand of late years as the revolver. The civilian provides himself with this arm for home defence, while the military or naval officer considers it a necessary part of his equipment. The revolver has also been recently issued on service to our cavalry regiments, to sergeants of infantry, and to non-commissioned officers and drivers of royal artillery. The coastguards carry revolvers and on board ship the blue-jackets are similarly armed. The burglar having added the revolver to his professional tools, it has become necessary to give the metropolitan police this weapon also.

Although the revolver has come into such general use there is probably no weapon which is so little understood, and in the purchase

of which the customer is so entirely at the mercy of the gunmaker from whom he buys it. Very few purchasers of revolvers understand the merits of the different types of these pistols which are offered for sale, and a still smaller number have the opportunity of testing the mechanism or the power of the weapons they buy; but there is no arm which should be selected with greater care, as, when required for use the owner is generally in extreme peril and the failure of his arm may cost him his life. The revolvers which are offered for sale vary considerably in size and calibre,—from the 6-shot holster pistol with a barrel $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, weighing 2 lbs. 7 oz., and having a calibre 0.45-inch or upwards, to the 7-shot 0.22-inch bore, which weighs 4 oz., and has a barrel $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

In the following table, which compares the powers of the various types of revolvers, only those are considered which have a calibre of 0.40-inch or upwards, the pistols which have a less calibre being considered more as dangerous toys than as weapons. The small revolvers which have calibres of from 0.38 to 0.22-inch will no doubt kill a man at a very short range and when the bullet strikes a vital spot; but for general use they are not to be recommended. There are also some revolvers made which have a greater calibre than 0.45-inch, and some which have cylinders chambered for a larger number of rounds than six (twelve, or a greater number of chambers being sometimes met with), but these are not recommended, as their weight renders them unhandy.

Useful revolvers may be divided into two classes—the "holster" and the "belt or pocket" revolver. Under the designation of "*holster revolver*" we may consider all such as weigh 2 lbs. and upwards, having barrels varying in length from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; while the "*belt or pocket revolver*" should not weigh more than 1 lb. 15 oz., or have a barrel longer than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Anyone who has constantly carried a revolver, either when mounted or on foot, will readily understand the reason for only admitting the small and light pistols into the latter class. The above pistols may be either "single action" or "double action," these being the terms given to the nature of the mechanism by which the cylinder is revolved and the hammer brought to the position of full cock. A "single action" revolver must have the hammer brought to full cock by the thumb of the right hand, this motion also revolving the cylinder and bringing a fresh chamber opposite the barrel. The "double action" revolver may be treated in the same way, but also by merely pressing the trigger its hammer can be raised and the cylinder revolved, and on continuing the pressure the hammer is released and the cartridge exploded. This is termed "firing by trigger action." "Single action" revolvers are now seldom made, as those having "double action" mechanism are considered to be more useful weapons.

Cartridges, or empty cartridge cases, are ejected from the cylinder by two different methods:—with "non-extracting pistols" by means of an ejecting rod, or with "extracting pistols" by having the frames jointed, so that on lowering the barrel an extractor withdraws the cases or cartridges from the cylinder. Only two extracting pistols appear in the following table, but probably this mode of extraction will soon be adopted for all sizes of revolver, as a rapid means of removing the empty cases adds much to the efficiency of the arm.

Cheap revolvers may be bought for a few shillings, but they are pretty sure to become unserviceable after having been in use for a very short time. The price at which they are sold renders it quite impossible that anything but the most common materials and the poorest class of work can enter into their construction, and although they may fire a few rounds with accuracy they will give way under a more lengthened trial. Even high priced revolvers are frequently found to fail, the usual defects being miss-fires or the cylinder not revolving on the trigger being pressed on the hammer being brought to full cock.

Supposing the cartridges to be perfect, the miss-fires are caused either by the main spring being too weak, the cap of the cartridge not being brought directly opposite the nose of the hammer as the cylinder is revolved, from the hammer nose being too short, or not clearing the sides of the hole in the frame through which it acts. The hammer being loose on its axis-pin will also cause miss-fires. The failure of the cylinder to revolve is caused by the pawl or lifter being too short, or the ratchet on the cylinder in which the pawl acts being defective. With cheap and badly made revolvers these defects may not be noticed at the time of purchase, but after a little wear the mechanism ceases to act, owing to the various parts of the action being of bad material, or not being properly hardened on their bearing surfaces. For instance: if the tumbler bent is left soft it will, after being a short time in use, become so worn that when the trigger is pressed the hammer will not be raised, or if the revolver is "single action" the trigger nose will not remain in the bent of the hammer when the latter is placed at full cock.

Occasionally the failure of the cylinder to revolve is not due to a defect in the pistol, but is owing to the ammunition used. Some-

revolver cartridges are made up with paper between the metallic case and the powder charge with the object of preventing the deterioration of the powder from contact with the brass case. When these cartridges are fired the paper lining will often be found to be driven between the front face of the cylinder and the breech of the barrel, so jamming the action. *No revolver cartridges which contain any paper should ever be used.*

As the ordinary customer cannot be expected to know a good from an inferior revolver he is recommended to make his purchases from a well-known gunmaker, who, for his own credit, will not supply a bad article. Indeed, in order to form an opinion of the workmanship of a revolver it is necessary to strip it and examine each part with care, and only a gunmaker or one who has made small arms a study is competent to do this.

It is by no means easy to make good shooting with a revolver without a certain amount of practice, and the heavier the charge fired the greater the difficulty in hitting the object aimed at. No two men will probably shoot alike with the same pistol, even though the range is only 15 or 20 yards; and for this reason it is most necessary that every one should have his revolver sighted to suit himself. A slight alteration of the foresight is all that is necessary, and any gunmaker or armorer-sergeant can alter the sight to suit the shooter. For instance, if your revolver shoots high or low the foresight must be heightened or lowered. If your bullets go to the right or left of the mark the foresight must be set to the right or left respectively. It is most essential that the exact point aimed at should be struck—for remember that a bad shot may cost you your life.

Carelessly made cartridges may of course make the best pistol to shoot wildly, and when the powder charge is so small as 13 or 18 grains a few grains more or less may throw the bullet up or down, even at a short range; but if the cartridges are obtained from a good maker and are not allowed to become too old they will be found tolerably uniform in power.

The accuracy of fire in a revolver depends much more on the skill of the firer than on the make of the weapon; for, although the range at which revolvers are required to be used should seldom be more than 15 or 20 yards, even at this short distance the unpractical pistol shot will make very poor shooting.

It is mere folly to provide one's self with a weapon and then not learn how to use it with skill; but it is too often the case that men buy a revolver and after firing a few rounds from it put it on one side and never practise shooting with it afterwards.

No firearm requires to be more constantly used than the revolver, as without frequent practice no one can become an accurate and quick pistol shot; and unless one is able to put every bullet with certainty into a 12-inch target at a range of 20 yards he should not expect to derive much protection from his revolver when he has to rely on it to save his life.

The following table merely compares what are considered to be the various useful types of revolver, and it is not to be supposed by the reader that similar pistols by other makers are not equally good, or perhaps better than those mentioned; but a study of this table should enable the purchaser to select the class of weapon he requires, as he can learn from it the amount of muzzle velocity, energy, penetration and recoil due to each size of pistol and charge it fires.

The difficulty experienced in making good shooting with revolvers is largely due to their recoil, and this will readily be understood in reference to the above table. A Martini-Henry rifle which is held firmly against the shoulder has a recoil of 16.6 ft. lbs., while revolvers which have their recoil controlled by one hand only have a kick varying from 2.443 to 9.493 ft. lbs., according to their weight and the ammunition they fire. The heavy pull on the trigger, which is experienced with most double action revolvers when they are fired by trigger-action, is another cause of inaccuracy of fire. When the pistol is cocked before firing, the pull-off may be as light as required, so that when time admits of doing so it is advisable to cock before firing.

Revolvers Nos. 2 and 8 fire only one kind of ammunition; the former having a special cartridge and the latter taking the Adams' revolver ammunition. The remaining revolvers will take either the Government 0.455 cartridge (18 grains powder and 265 grains bullet), or the Adams' 0.450 cartridge (13 grains powder and 225 grains bullet). No. 1 fires also a heavy charge of 40 grains powder and 250 grains bullet. Better shooting will generally be made when the lighter nature of cartridge is used, and no useful result except increased range is gained by the use of the heavier charge.

It is well when buying a revolver to see that the ammunition which it is supposed to take will enter easily into the chambers, and that when loaded the cylinder will revolve freely; as some revolvers which are supposed to take the Government 0.455 cartridge will only take that

known as "Mark II." (now obsolete), and will not take the present pattern known as "Mark III."

It may be supposed that owing to its large powder charge the recoil of the Colt's Frontier revolver is excessive, but this is not so. As a matter of fact, and as shown in the recoil column in the table, the recoil of this pistol is little more than that of revolvers firing the Government 0.455 cartridge, and on account of the balance of the Frontier pistol even this slight excess of recoil is not felt by the firer. Increase to the weight of the bullet has more influence on the recoil than an addition to the charge of powder. The recoil of Colt's Cavalry revolver (No. 1) when firing its own ammunition, is considerable, but not so great as to be disagreeable. This pistol is a most powerful weapon.

Nothing need be said relating to the form of grip, or as to the balance of the pistol, as each purchaser must suit himself in these particulars.

TABLE COMPARING THE POWER, ETC., OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF REVOLVERS.

No.	Description of Revolver.	Calibre.	Number of chambers.		Weight	Length of barrel.	Charge.		Proportion of weight of powder to weight of bullet.	Muzzle velocity.	Energy at muzzle.	Penetration into deal boards.	Recoil.
			lbs.	ozs.			in.	grs.					
1	Colt's United States Cavalry Revolver (single action).....	0.45	6	2	5½	7½	{ 40	250	1 : 6.25	986	539.2	8	9.493
							{ 18	265	1 : 14.7	709	295.4	4	5.060
							{ 13	225	1 : 17.3	614	188.2	2½	2.709
2	Colt's Frontier (double action).....	0.44	6	2	7½	7½	40	200	1 : 5	892	353	4½ to 5½	4.966
3	Colt's (double action).....	0.45	6	2	4½	5½	{ 18	265	1 : 14.7	681	272.6	3½ to 4	4.875
							{ 13	225	1 : 17.3	602	180.9	2 to 3	2.719
4	Enfield extracting (double action).....	0.45	6	2	8	5½	{ 18	265	1 : 14.7	700	288	3½ to 4	4.66
							{ 13	225	1 : 17.3	600	179.7	2 to 3	2.443
5	Wbley's extracting, No. 4 pattern (double action).....	0.45	6	2	4½	5½	{ 18	265	1 : 14.7	682	273.4	3½ to 4	4.814
							{ 13	225	1 : 17.3	598	178.4	2 to 3	2.640
6	Wbley's, No. 5 pattern (double action).....	0.45	6	2	7	5½	{ 18	265	1 : 14.7	648	246.8	3	4.694
							{ 13	225	1 : 17.3	594	176.1	2 to 3	2.458
7	Wbley's Constabulary, No. 1 pattern (double action).....	0.45	6	1	14½	4½	{ 18	265	1 : 14.7	650	201.8	3 to 3½	4.282
							{ 13	225	1 : 17.3	586	171.4	2 to 3	3.055
8	Wbley's Bull-dog (double action).....	0.45	5	1	1½	2½	13	225	1 : 17.3	439	96.2	1½ to 2	3.031

* The boards used for testing the penetration were of soft white deal, quite free from knots. The range was 20 yards.

THE BUGLE CALLS OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.

Considering the length of some of the calls, it may surprise the reader to hear that there are only five different notes played on the bugle, and though that is the case, the language of the instrument is not at all limited. A language with only five words might be thought easy to learn, and yet the different arrangements of these "words" ("sentences," as I may call them) are endless. It is, indeed, a very necessary part of a soldier's training to learn the language of the bugle, and even unmusical men soon acquire it. For, in the first place, the same "calls" sound much about the same time each day—a hungry recruit, for instance, does not take long to recognize the "dinner bugle," nor does the careless soldier forget the summons to extra drill, much as he might wish to do so. The men in their barrack rooms, too, often associate words with the notes of the bugle, and that is a help to remember the meaning of the sounds heard. I will first explain, as to the instrument itself, that the notes are all made with the lip and tongue; there are no keys used, as is the case with most brass instruments; they are all notes of the common chord; and although bugles are always in the key of B flat, music for them is written in the key of C. It will be easily understood that no great knowledge of the principles of music is necessary to play an instrument so limited in its capacity; a correct ear, a thorough acquaintance with *time*—for even dotted semi-quavers occur frequently—and a power of learning by heart all the different calls, are the chief essentials. The authorized course of instruction for a bugler is to begin by playing the lowest notes with all the variations of time of duration.

The same exercises are then taught on the second note, G; these two notes are then combined in a variety of ways, after which the original one note exercises are taken on the third note of the bugle; and when perfect in that note, exercises are played with the three notes combined, and so on with the others.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

Though the last shot has yet to be fired in the North-west, it is not too early to express the gratitude which we all feel to be due to General Middleton. It is the more necessary to pay him this tribute because his services have not been of the most obvious kind nor such as are likely to bring him, as a General of the British army, any great meed of professional reputation. The scale on which he has acted was small and the foeman was hardly worthy of his steel. Yet the difficulty of his undertaking and the risk of miscarriage under the circumstances were great. Had he commanded regulars, whose blood there would have been no special occasion to spare, he would probably have made short work of Riel's rifle-pits. But his troops were volunteers, of whose blood, though they might be a living mass of impetuous valour, he was bound, as he rightly conceived, to be very chary. Every hair of their heads was numbered by the community, and even a private among them when shot, instead of being "shovelled into a trench" is carried to his home and buried with a pomp exceeding that of a general officer's funeral. General Middleton has managed to make his omelet, to the inexpressible relief of all of us, without breaking the eggs; at least he has broken as few of them as possible. He has also succeeded, by a manner rare among the officers of an aristocratic army, in winning the hearts, as well as the confidence of a citizen soldiery. We were unfortunate in having this work to be done, but we have been fortunate in having General Middleton to do it.—*The Week.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM LIEUT. R. GLOVER, S. STAF. REGT., IN THE SOUDAN.

KIRBEKAN, day after the fight.

We went for the Arabs yesterday. We left our zereba about 7:30 and marched round the enemy's rear, and it must have been nearly 9 a.m. before they began to fire at us. The first volley knocked over three men, and how more were not hit, I do not know. We at once returned their fire and kept them quiet. First of all, I must tell you, they had entrenched themselves in a high ridge of rocks, something like Gibraltar in shape, about 300 feet high, which was their principal position, and from the rock to the river, about half a mile, was a lower ridge of rocks, which was lined by the Arabs, and each man had built himself a rifle pit, in which he sat and amused himself with firing at us, and as their garments were the same color as the rocks they were very hard to see. My company was engaged on our right at the little Gibraltar, and it was not till towards the end of the day that my half company took much part in the fight. One company "D" was ordered to storm the big rock, and they went at it in fine form, but could not get up under the heavy fire of the enemy, and had to shelter under a ridge of rocks half way up. It was here Col. Eyre was killed and Capt. Horsborough and Lieut. Colbourne were wounded and thirteen of the company. "G" company (my lot) was comfortably lying under cover, firing volley after volley at the top of the ridge and so keeping the enemy's fire from "D" company. About 3 p.m. the order came for "G" company (mine) to reinforce "D" and storm the hill together. I must say I turned rather sick at the thought, as I made up my mind I should be hit. At the head of my men we went up to join "D" company under a fearful fire, and at last our men made a rush for the cover where "D" company was, and we got to them without a man being touched. Now came the time when we had got our wind, and then Major Webber Smith ordered the company to take the top of the hill at the point of the bayonet, adding, "Mr. Glover will take the left section to left and Capt. Bent the other section to the right." This meant eighty yards hard climbing in face of a combined fire of the natives. I told the men to come on, and rushed at the place. When I got half way up I found I was alone, all but one sergeant, so I turned round and shouted to the men to come on, and asked them if they were going to leave me alone, when the enemy fired a volley right by me into the Johnnies. They then rushed after me, when I knew no more till it was all over; in ten minutes I had emptied my revolver three times, so I must have loaded it twice, and was altogether in a pretty mess. What I did I do not know. The last thing I remember was shooting a fellow aiming at my servant, and from then till Capt. Hamilton said "have something to drink, Glover," I knew nothing, and from all accounts I do not want to. There were 150 natives killed on the top of the rock, and such a sight I never saw, and never wish to see again. Poor General Earle; he lost his life through being rash. The last time I saw him he ordered me to support my captain (Bent) with my half company, and he said "I have only just recognized you; I hope you will come safe through to-day." I was his clerk, you may remember, at Abassieh. We lost our Colonel and two officers wounded and two men killed and 24 wounded. The forty-second lost about the same number.

HUNTING EXPERIENCES IN THEIR RELATIONS TO RIFLES.

To the Editor of the Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Your remarks in the issue of 19th inst., on the advantages of repeating rifles over single shot weapons, and the difficulty of hitting a moving target, were forcibly brought home to me on a deer-hunting expedition two or three seasons since. I had been accustomed to a Snider, and chose it in preference to a Kennedy repeater, but the very first day I was out I had reason to regret my choice. Walking leisurely through some dense poplar undergrowth, I all at once saw a fine doe running athwart my course, within fifty yards of me, but so hidden by the brush that little more than the white flag of the tail was visible. To let fly a shot was the work of an instant, and the result was, naturally enough, a clean miss. Thereupon the deer skipped into an open space, in full view, and stood quietly looking at me for a few seconds, until I was inserting a new cartridge into the breech, but before I could complete loading she was off again into the scrub and I saw her no more. With a repeater I should have had plenty of time to reload, and could scarcely have missed her as she stood quite still broadside to, within seventy yards or less, and I have since that day held repeaters in higher esteem than I ever did before.

One of my companions armed with a Martini, and well known as a first-class target shot, was in a commanding position watching a runaway when he saw a buck on another path about 200 yards off. He positively fired nine shots while that buck was in full view, yet never touched him.

These two experiences have only this connection with militia affairs, that in both cases military rifles were used, that the first case is an example of the value of a repeater under certain circumstances, and the other gives a hint of the direction which future innovations in target shooting should take, both these points being suggested in your editorial comments on the insurrection.

SHILL.

Winnipeg, 23rd May, 1885.

DOINGS OF CORPS AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

KINGSTON.—The hospital at Fort Henry has been extensively fitted up, painted and whitewashed at the expense of the 14th Batt. now doing duty at the Fort. Surgeon Henderson deserves credit for his energetic efforts in perfecting that part of the Fort. The only thing wanted now to complete the arrangement is a sick man or two.

TORONTO.—The Queen's Own, to the number of about 350, in six companies, headed by both bands, marched out last night (3rd June) for the last time this season. The route of march was by King street, Parliament, Wellesley, Yonge and King to the armory. After the parade, Major Hamilton made a short speech, in which he expressed himself well pleased with the conduct of the regiment. He referred to the scarcity of officers and non-commissioned officers; also of arms, accoutrements and uniforms after the departure of the Northwest contingent, but he remarked that, notwithstanding these drawbacks, he could hand over to Col. Miller on his return, a regiment worthy of the name Queen's Own.—*The World.*

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

We referred in our issue of 12th ult. to the thoughtful kindness of H. R. H. the Princess Louise in organizing in London a committee to raise funds for the assistance of our wounded soldiers in the North-west. We learn now the gratifying news that not only has a considerable sum of money been subscribed already (some \$5,000) but that the work of the committee has been decidedly practical. It was originally intended to furnish at least six surgeons who had had experience on active service in other campaigns, but the committee were informed by the authorities at Ottawa that Canadian surgeons of ample experience and in sufficient numbers were already in the field fully organized for their work, and that surgical aid from England was unnecessary. It was then decided to send out hospital stores and medical comforts, and the first instalment arrived last week, consisting of twelve boxes containing surgical instruments, pauniers, dressers' haversacks, surgical dressings and sundry conveniences, as well as a good supply of drugs. Fortunately our field force were in possession of all the articles they actually required, but the present supply will be much appreciated, and the necessary parts of it required at the hospitals will be duly forwarded for distribution.

The outfit came in charge of Dr. W. Boyd, who has had a large experience in campaigning in the Russo-Turkish war, in Servia, and in the Zulu war. He was most agreeably surprised, we understand, when he learned of the efficient force sent into the field from the ranks of Canadian surgeons at so short a notice and so well equipped for their important work. Indeed so interested did he become that he at once proceeded west and will personally examine the base and field hospitals

now in working order at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and other places. His former experiences will no doubt enable him to make many valuable suggestions.

We learn from the best authority that the reports which are daily arriving show the wounded to be progressing capitally, and their numbers to be diminishing through the discharge of those cured. This, after all, is the best proof of the efficiency of the hospital arrangements and of the surgical staff in the North-west.

In another issue we hope to give a more complete description of the hospitals and of their organization.

THE TARGET.

A CHEAP TARGET.

The simplest rifle butts and targets I have seen were put up last year by Captain Joshua Wright and Lieut. C. M. Wright, of my battalion, for the use of No. 2 Company and of the County of Ottawa Rifle Association, and as their erection involves only the purchase of a few cull planks and the volunteering of a few hours' unskilled labor, I shall attempt, as well as is possible without drawings, to describe them for the use of rural associations, which would find them in every way suitable, and more easily worked than any of the more complicated systems. The one drawback is that the butt is liable to cast a shadow on one or other of the targets.

The structure is begun by planting four posts to stand ten feet above the ground, so as to enclose a space 8 feet wide across the axis of the range, by 12 feet long, and spiking a plank around the bottom. The front part, or butt proper, to protect the markers against bullets, consists of a box 8 feet wide, 4 feet thick and 10 feet high outside, planked up all round and filled with flat limestone on edge. If earth has to be used it will be well to increase the length of the frame to 14 feet, so as to make the thickness of the butt 6 feet. This box will require in addition to the two front posts of the frame two posts at the back corners, and would be the better of two intermediate posts to stiffen it. The top planks, like the bottom ones, are extended all round the frame. This completes the butt, and leaves an open framed space 8 feet square to work the targets. As the arrangements of both sides to receive the targets is similar one only will be described. On the edge of the plank going along the side at the bottom, a plank is spiked flat, making a narrow platform; 6 inches from the back corner post a 2-inch auger hole is bored in this to receive the foot of the post that will hold the target. This is of 3x4 inch stuff with bottom and top rounded to allow it to turn, the top being secured by a cleat to the upper side-plank. In this post three mortices 1x4 are made to receive the target frame, one 6 inches from the bottom, and the others 4 and 6 feet respectively above this. At right angles to the direction of these mortices a lever about 4 feet long is secured to the post to turn it and the targets, and a small post is put up a foot in front of the turn-post to check the lever when the target is out.

The target is made of 1x4 inch battens, halved together and nailed with clinched nails at the corners, with the top and bottom battens extended two feet past the square in one direction. This frame is covered with the cheapest sheeting turned over the edges and tacked, which may be strengthened by pasting on strong paper both back and front. On the face of the target the proper divisions are then made, if printed faces cannot be procured. The extensions of the frame are slipped into the mortices in the turning post and secured there by iron pins going through holes made for the purpose in such a way as to hold the inner edge of the target 18 inches clear of the butt. To work the target the lever is pulled forward against the small check post, which will turn the target out at right angles to the butt; when

the target is to be examined or patched the lever is shoved back, when the target turns in until it hits the same post, and is completely in the shelter of the butt.

This is all that is absolutely necessary, but many conveniences can readily be added by an ingenious man, such as a seat for the markers, a shed roof over it to protect them from rain, a locker for stowing away disks, paste, brushes and patches, and a frame for the large marking disks. The disks should be large sheets of tin, painted the proper colors, a different color on each side, and nailed to wooden handles about 6 feet long. The simplest way to show them is to have the handles pass down through auger holes in two horizontal scantlings nailed to the back posts at such heights that when the tin is resting on the upper scantling it will be hidden by the butt, and when the bottom of the handle is resting on the lower scantling the tin disk will be supported well above the butt. As soon as the target is hit the marker raises the proper disk, then swings the target in, hangs on the spotting disk, swings it back to position, and lowers the marking disk.

The following is a list of all the materials required to complete a butt, with two third class and two second class targets:—

- 20 cull planks, 16. ft x 3 ins. x 12 ins.
- 250 six-inch spikes.
- 4 scantlings, 8 ft. x 3 ins. x 4 ins.
- 8 cedar posts, 6 ins. diam. x 12 ft. long.
- 100 running feet of scantling, 1 x 4 ins.
- 100 3-inch clinch nails.
- 2½ yards 50-inch cheap cotton sheeting.
- 4 yards 72-inch cheap cotton sheeting.
- 2 papers carpet tacks.
- 4 tin disks with handles.

Add 100 feet rough boards and 5 lbs. nails, a pair of hinges and a padlock, if a roof and locker are required.

In conclusion I shall be happy to send to any rifle shot desiring to erect the butt rough drawings, in case the above description should not prove sufficiently explicit to enable him to build it.

WM. P. ANDERSON,
Major, 43rd O. & C. R.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM FOR 1885.

Commandant, Lieut.-Col. Landry, M.P., 81st Batt. Inf.
Adjutant, Capt. Wm. Clark, 90th Batt. Rifles.

Pte. Geo. Cooke.....	5th Batt. Royal Scots.....	Province Quebec.
Col.-Sergt. T. Dalrymple.	5th Batt. Royal Scots.....	Province Quebec.
Capt. Corbin.....	63rd Batt.....	Nova Scotia.
Pte. A. Kimmerly.....	49th Batt.....	Ontario.
Staff Sergt. Ashall.....	Queen's Own Rifles.....	Ontario.
Asst. Surg. McLaughlin..	45th Batt.....	Ontario.
Corporal Hiltcn... ..	49th Batt.....	Ontario.
Corporal Miner.....	71st Batt.....	New Brunswick.
Staff-Sergt. M. Allan ..	82nd Batt.....	Prince Edward I.
Sergt. Curzon.....	10th Royal Grenadiers.....	Ontario.
Staff Sergt. J. R. Wynne.	5th Batt. Royal Scots.....	Province Quebec.
Captain L. Thomas.....	54th Batt.....	Province Quebec.
Lieut. Patterson.....	85th Batt.....	Province Quebec.
Lieut. A. P. Sherwood..	G. G. Foot Guards.....	Ontario.
Pte. W. C. King.....	45th Batt.....	Ontario.
Lieut. Jameson	60th Batt.....	Province Quebec.
Sergt. Short.....	G. G. Foot Guards.....	Ontario.
Private Marris.....	13th Batt.....	Ontario.
Captain W. McDonald..	1st Brigade Field Artillery..	Ontario.
Lieut. Kirkpatrick.....	67th Batt.	New Brunswick.

The above twenty marksmen have accepted, and will report for practice at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the 22nd inst, at the Rideau rifle ranges, Ottawa. They will sail in the *Parisian* on the 27th June. Of course the above list is liable to change.

Captain Clark has definitely accepted the position of adjutant of the team.

The Council of the English N. R. A. have arranged for a revolver competition at the forthcoming Wimbledon meeting, but are apparently a little dubious about the respectability of the weapon, and have laid down very strict rules to ensure

safety. The average Britisher generally associates it with American saloon rows, and the prejudice existing against the weapon is too strong to be easily overcome, notwithstanding its proved value for officers and cavalrymen. John Bull would like to see a heavy tax imposed to keep it out of the hands of parties who are prone to indulge in promiscuous shooting.

OTTAWA.—The Rifle Club's third Snider spoon competition took place on the Rideau Range on Saturday afternoon, 6th inst., Queen's ranges, one sighter at each. The low scoring seems unaccountable in view of the apparently favorable weather.

Major Anderson . . . 28 28 26 80	Mr. S. Cairns..... 28 18 16 62
(First spoon.)	Mr. Reardon..... 27 20 15 62
Mr. Sheppard..... 31 25 24 80	Mr. Jamieson..... 27 24 11 62
(Second spoon.)	Mr. Grant..... 27 19 15 61
Lt. Chamberlin.... 29 29 20 78	Mr. Tink. 21 21 14 61
Mr. Dawson..... 28 28 18 74	Mr. Morrison..... 27 25 5 57
Capt. Perley..... 29 20 24 73	Mr. Gallwey..... 24 16 16 56
Mr. Sutherland.... 29 23 20 72	Mr. Armstrong.... 30 21 5 56
Mr. Cotton..... 27 24 19 70	Mr. Walters..... 24 18 13 55
Dr. Hutchison.... 29 23 18 70	Lieut. Wright.... 30 14 11 55
Mr. Short..... 25 26 15 66	Mr. Carroll..... 22 19 13 54
Mr. Slater..... 28 23 14 65	Capt. Waldo..... 22 20 10 52
Mr. Whiteley..... 24 21 19 64	Mr. Fairweather.... 23 18 9 50
Mr. J. E. Hutchison. 31 21 12 64	Mr. Lynch..... 22 14 5 41
Mr. Pink... .. 24 20 18 62	

The first round of the Club tournament was decided by the same scores, the whole twenty entries turning up and firing. In this match the one in each pair beaten or failing to fire drops out of all further competitions, until one man, the prize winner, alone is left. It will be seen by the following result of the first round that many of the Club's best shots are already out of the race:—

Anderson, 80 beat Waldo, 52	Whiteley, 64 beat Pink, 62
Sheppard, 80 " G. Hutchison, 70	J. Hutchison, 64 " Carroll, 54
J. Chamberlin, 78 " Reardon, 62	Jamieson, 62 " Grant, 61
Perley, 73 " Sutherland, 72	Morrison, 57 " Gallwey, 56
Cotton, 70 " Walters, 55	Armstrong, 56 " Wright, 55

The pairs for the next round have been drawn, to shoot off on or before 20th June, and have resulted as follows:

Anderson against Cotton	Whiteley against Morrison
Sheppard " J. Hutchison	Jamieson " Armstrong.
Chamberlin " Perley	

A Rifle match has been arranged for Saturday afternoon next between a team of Government supporters and an Opposition team of members of the House of Commons.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association will be held on Monday evening next, the 15th inst., at 7.30 p.m. sharp, in the Eastern Departmental building, for the election of officers and to arrange for the annual matches. A full attendance is necessary.

BROCKVILLE.—A general meeting of the Brockville Rifle Association took place last evening when officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Lt.-Col. Cole; Vice-Presidents, Capt. Hon. C. F. Fraser, John F. Wood, Esq., M.P., and Major D. B. Jones. Council, Lt.-Col. Buell, Capts. Wilkinson, J. J. Bell, Cole and Cook, Lieuts. Hutcheson and Elliott, Messrs. G. G. Lafayette, H. Wilkinson and J. G. McLennan. Secy.-Treasurer, Capt. Sparham.

During the season regular practices will be held on the Tuesday of every week, the first to be on the 9th of June. A committee, consisting of Captains Sparham and Bell and Mr. G. G. Lafayette, was appointed to make arrangements for the annual matches. It is expected that local matches will take place at regular intervals during the summer, and some prizes will be offered for competition, but no definite arrangements have yet been made for these.

PICTON.—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Prince Edward County Rifle Association lately held here. President, Lieut.-Col. Bog; Vice-President, W. P. Reynolds, Esq; Secretary Mr. F. Getman; Executive Committee, Major Orchard, Capt. Lighthall, Asst.-Surgeon Ingersol; Range Officer, Major Orchard.

BOWMANVILLE.—The following are the scores of the first match of the season of the Bowmanville Rifle Association, which took place on the 23rd May, Queen's ranges. We have not been informed what rifles were used, but if the shooting was done with Sniders, as we suppose, the scores are phenomenal for Canada:—

W. C. King..... 31 31 31 93	T. Howell..... 27 33 26 86
W. S. Russell..... 31 31 30 92	J. B. Mitchell..... 30 26 29 85
Dr. McLaughlin.... 32 30 28 88	N. S. Young..... 29 28 25 82

KINGSTON.—"C" company of the P.W.O. Rifles, before being relieved from duty at Fort Henry, on Monday, June 1st, held a rifle match. Two splendid silver medals were offered as prizes by the officers of the company, together with money prizes. One medal was for "old shots," and the other for these who had never fired in a match before. The first was won by Sergt. Hora, and the other by Lce.-Corporal A. Campbell, a son of Sir Alexander Campbell. Sergt. Hora will yet take a good place on the Wimbledon team.

The Kingston Rifle Association held its annual meeting on Friday afternoon when the following officers were elected:—President, Lt.-Col. Kerr; Vice-President, Sir Richard Cartwright; Treasurer, Major King; Secretary, Lieut. A. Cartwright; Council; Major McGill, Major Baillie, Capt. Rutherford, Capt. Galloway, Capt. Murray, Capt. Byrne, Lieut. Drennan, Lieut. A. Strachan, Sergts. Hume and A. Hora. The Association passed a resolution to ask the Government for free ammunition, as it is thought that the authorities wish to encourage target practice as much as possible. The matches will come off between the dates of the Ontario and Dominion matches, to allow the marksmen to stop at Kingston on their way from Toronto to Ottawa. It was decided to begin practice the first week in July.

The officers of the P.W.O. Rifles are enthusiastically practicing at revolver shooting, and are becoming expert in the use of the weapon.

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The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

Staff Sergeants, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

Other Non-Com. Officers, 85c. to \$1.00

Constables—

Service	Good pay.	duet pay.	Total.
1st year's service, 50c.	—	50c.	per day
2nd " 50	5c.	55	"
3rd " 50	10	60	"
4th " 50	15	65	"
5th " 50	20	70	"

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

Members of the force are supplied with free rations, a free kit on joining, and periodical issues during the term of service. OTTAWA, May 8th, 1885.

CANVASSERS WANTED in every town to get subscriptions for the Militia Gazette. For terms write to Box 316, Ottawa.

IN CORRESPONDENCE with Advertisers please mention CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE



Statutes of Canada.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's Office, here; also separate Acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

B. CHAMBERLIN, Q. P. Ottawa, May, 1885.



CANADIAN FIVE Per Cent. BONDS.

PARTIES in Canada holding 5 per cent. bonds redeemable the 29th June inst., in London, and wishing to convert them into 4 per cent. bonds, can do so on notifying the Finance Department at Ottawa to this effect within ten days from this date.

The terms are extension of interest for twenty-four and a half years, from 1st July next, at 4 per cent.; principal redeemable 1st January, 1910; in addition to interest at five per cent. due July 1st. Holders converting will receive bonus of one per cent. same time.

If not converted the principal will be paid in London.

FRED TOLLER,

Acting Deputy Minister of Finance Finance Department, Ottawa, 6th June, 1885.

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

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PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

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