

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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Comment and Criticism.

EVERYTHING is being made ship shape for the establishment of "C" Battery at Victoria. The regulations concerning the pay and equipment of the men, and the terms of service, appear in the General Orders published in this issue, together with a statement of the transport arrangements.

THE *Volunteer Service Gazette* endorses the position taken by us a few weeks ago when the subject of the competition of officers at rifle matches was introduced by a correspondent. It says: "We are glad to find our contemporary of the same mind as ourselves on this matter. It is, indeed, a question that should never have been raised; as the very fact of our officers shooting side by side with their men in rifle matches must greatly aid in the development of that *entente cordiale* which should exist among such a body as the volunteers."

HERE is a pointer for the government, indicating how home industry may be fostered in a military line which will not bear unjustly on the volunteers, as did the tax recently protested against. A correspondent writes: "Now that the government feels disposed to manufacture 9 pr. M.L.R. shells at Quebec, could it not also consider the manufacture of waggons for the artillery. An enterprising firm in Hamilton is prepared to turn out wrought-iron gun carriages, limbers, waggons, etc., equal to and at a lower price than the imported ones." We have no personal knowledge on the subject, but if the facts are as our correspondent states we hope something will come of the suggestion. By the way, the Minister of Customs has this week returned to his department, so that some action may be shortly expected in the matter of the protested payments of duty on goods imported by the militia.

BELLEVILLE volunteers have a genuine grievance—one which we hope will not be allowed to exist much longer. It is thus told by a despondent correspondent: "The lack of a much yearned for but will o' the wisp drill shed, is apparent in the falling off of the number of officers in the local corps. It requires almost superhuman exertions to keep a city battalion together when 'cribbed, cabined and confined' in a leaky garret as headquarters. The feeling at the treatment Belleville has received in this matter is no longer confined to the militia, but the discontent has spread to the civilians, who were proud of their city corps, and whose votes will be made to tell at the next opportunity." We must congratulate the Belleville volunteers upon having, as here indicated, aroused public feeling so that the general co-operation of the people has

been secured on their behalf. But there are right and wrong ways of applying such a force as public sentiment. Keep politics out of the militia, but at the same time let the representative in parliament know that so long as he is there he is expected to let his voice be heard on behalf of the militiamen who are his constituents, just as he would be prompt to speak at the request of, for instance, an equal number of Knights of Labor.

Winnipeg.—A Military View of its Possible Future.—IV.

CONTRIBUTED.

(Continued from Page 108.)

IN the last article there has been some confusion respecting the time and consequent capacity of a single railway to shift 1,000,000 (one million) tons from Winnipeg to Montreal. It is as follows: Winnipeg to Montreal 95 hours, return of empties 95 hours, say a total of eight days. Twelve trains per diem (equal to 24 in reality, the empties occupying the same time). This will be equal to 46 round trips per annum. Estimating the cargo at 1,200 tons per day gives 438,000 tons per annum transported from Winnipeg to Montreal, so that the estimated equipment could not move the quantity of produce in one year.

All the above estimates are largely in excess of what the railway capacity really is, probably as much as 50 per cent. if not more. There is a train started every hour, and except they were run like the Dutch Schuyts (the jibboom of one over the taffrail of the other) they could not be closer.

The 20,000 cars and locomotives at 40 feet each will be 800,000 lincal feet, or one hundred and fifty and one half miles in length! Verily, if all this be true, the Canadian Pacific Railway has plenty of work cut out for it—and the people of Canada must look to their rulers and representatives, not their railway men, that no portion of this freight passes into the hands of foreigners.

We now come to the resources by which the people of Canada propose to convey this freight to the sea board. They are two: the Canadian Pacific Railway; and the lakes, canals and River St. Lawrence from Port Arthur on Lake Superior to Sault Ste. Marie, thence through the Michigan canal and St. Mary's, river to Lake Huron, thence by River and Lake St. Clair to Detroit River and Lake Erie to Welland Canal, through British territory; thence by Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence river, and frontier canals to Montreal. The capacity of this waterway is limited by that of the frontier canals. In their present state these are navigable for vessels of 350 tons burthen. In addition to small capacity, these canals have been in operation for forty years and never exceeded half a million of tons each season, moved mostly, if not altogether, from the head of Lake Ontario. It is to be hoped they will show a better record this season.

The capacity for moving freight by all rail route is demonstrated to be impossible—that is if we dispose of one crop before the other comes in. If worked to the utmost capacity the frontier canals would accommodate some of, but not the whole freight which is about to pass down from the North-west. In time this route is 12 or 13 days from Port Arthur to Montreal.

From the point of concentration to Oswego the competition of the lake forwarders will be felt, and if our own people do not display more energy, less seeking for government aid, they will be beaten off their own lines by a people shrewd enough to see that their canal navigations laws are their best safeguards against foreign competition. Even now they bid fair to take two-thirds at least of the grain concentrated at Winnipeg, either by their railways or canals. The people of Michigan, who hold the key of Lake Superior, are building an entirely new canal at the Sault Ste. Marie—and we are about to follow suit; but if our canal was opened to-morrow it would not effect the object we have in view, because it will not add one dollar's worth to the trade of the Dominion; it will not lessen dis-

tance by one mile, nor in any way facilitate the commercial operation of the trade so rapidly developing in our North-west provinces. In order to make this proposed canal at all beneficial to Canada the navigation of the Ottawa and French rivers must be improved, as this will place Port Arthur within 875 miles of Montreal, while by existing navigation it is 1280—a difference in distance which decides the value of the shorter route in such a manner as to leave no chance of rivalry. It is not open to competition and it gives Canada a second line of defence. In case of any trouble arising the frontier canals would become white elephants which could not be defended and dare not be abandoned.

Commercial men will look at this as a very small matter, but they ought to remember that they cannot sleep in peace without the policeman at the door, and carry the lesson out to its full extent.

It is very evident to us that the trade in agricultural produce of the North-west will develop at the rate of thousands of tons annually, that this open prairie of 1870, whose farmers and hunters had been starving the previous year from the failure of buffalo diverted to the south side of 49° by the United States Indians, has become the richest agricultural country in the world, whose chief problem now is how this traffic is to find egress from the valley of the Red River.

(To be Continued.)

A Budget from Toronto.

THE DRILL SHED SITE—Q. O. R. EX-MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION—A NEW RANGE FOR THE ARTILLERYMEN—PROJECTED MILITARY TOURNAMENTS—GENERAL NOTES.

ON the 6th instant, the question of expropriating certain lands for a drill shed site was again brought up before the Executive Committee of the Toronto City Council. Two delegates were present—one, mostly of the fair sex, objecting to their homes being taken from them; the other, the militia element. Capt. Mason, Royal Grenadiers, and Major Hamilton, Queen's Own, made effective speeches in favor of the St. John's Ward site. Col. G. T. Denison, speaking in his tripple capacity as a cavalry officer, a tax payer and a police commissioner, inclined towards a site at the old fort. Ald. Irwin's motion that the matter lie over a month for the purpose of ascertaining whether the government would grant a site on the garrison commons was lost, only one other alderman voting with him. This brought the matter back to the council, which at a meeting on the 10th decided to adhere to the site chosen.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of ex-members of the Queen's Own Rifles was held in the armory on the 6th instant, when the veteran corps was re-organized under the title of the "Ex-Members' Association, Queens' Own Rifles." Several amendments to the constitution were made, and the following officers were elected: Hon. presidents, Lieut.-Col. Otter and Lieut.-Col. Gillmor; President, Major Dixon; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Miller; Treasurer, Major Harris; Secretary, Lieut. Fahey. Sub-committees representing each company were appointed to increase the membership and a large meeting is looked for on October 25th. The annual dinner will be held about the close of the year. Ex-members living outside the city are requested to send their names to the secretary, 34 Toronto street.

Sir Alex. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, has signified his intention of accepting the position of patron to the Ontario Artillery Association.

The Queen's Own and Royal Grenadiers are busy getting into shape preparatory to their inspection.

The Toronto Garrison Battery will carry out their annual gun practice at the Woodbine on the 17th November.

As the Ontario batteries are desirous of performing their practice at the same place and time, Col. A. H. Macdonald, 1st brigade F. A.; Col. Gray, T. F. B., and other artillery officers inspected a new artillery range near the Woodbine. They express themselves as being much in favor of it.

On the 24th October, the n.c.o's. and men of the Queen's Own will hold their second annual military tournament, under the patronage of the Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario and Miss Campbell. The events, which are all open to bona fide members of the active militia of three months' standing, comprise quarter mile race, mile race, a marching order race, animated wheelbarrow race, potato race, relief race, sack, bicycle race and tugs of war. Col.-Sergt. World is the secretary. Last year's meeting was a great success and no doubt this will be equally as good.

Some energetic officers are organizing a grand militia tournament to be held in Toronto some time next autumn. It is modelled on the same lines as the military tournament at Agricultural Hall, Islington. Besides assault-at-arms, driving competitions for field batteries, &c., &c., a grand military display will take place. The organizers so far have met with great success, \$5,000 having already been subscribed for prizes.

The rumor that the government has filled the vacancies in "C" battery with officers from the present staff of "A" and "B" batteries gives general satisfaction to all unbiassed militia officers.

LINCH-PIN.

Regimental Intelligence.

The leader of the 15th Batt. (Belleville) Band has gone to Boston for a winter's instruction in band music and organization. He expects to have one of the finest military bands in the province next year.

There is already some talk among the volunteers of extending an invitation to visit Montreal to the large detachment of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London which is expected to visit Boston next summer.

At a meeting of No. 1 company, G.G.F.G., last week \$50 was voted out of the drill pay towards the Sharpshooters memorial fund. It was decided to accept No. 2 company's challenge to a rifle match, twenty men on each side, for a dinner at Aylmer.

The Minister of Militia informed a deputation of Montreal officers who waited upon him, that the government was prepared to rent a rifle range for two years but would not purchase the land or negotiate for a long lease. This practically amounts to saying that the Montreal brigade shall have no rifle range if it be left to the government, as the desired site at Cote St. Paul can only be secured by purchase or on a lengthy lease. The volunteers will now take other means to bring the matter to the attention of the government.

The grand jury empanelled for the Toronto assizes just concluded embodied the following in their presentment: "Nothing is more gratifying to your jurors than to witness the steps being taken to provide a suitable and commodious drill shed and armory for our brave volunteers, who merit all encouragement that the citizens and government can give. They approve of the site selected, as it is central and will be convenient for the large majority of the men, and they express a hope that the work will be speedily prosecuted." It is understood that the militia department, which is well satisfied with the St. John's ward site, will not countenance the counter proposal to have the new drill hall built on Garrison Common.

The officers of the 84th St. Hyacinthe Battalion held a meeting on the 29th ult., Lieut.-Col. Denis, commanding, in the chair. Resolutions of regret were passed at the circumstances which caused Lieut.-Col. Bruce F. Campbell to resign the command of the 84th Battalion; also, thanking him for his zeal and devotedness to the interests of the battalion; which would always be grateful, never forgetting the urbanity and courteousness which always distinguished Lieut.-Colonel Campbell's relations with the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion. The Montreal Star hints that there is something yet to be told in connection with Col. Campbell's resignation—a grievance which if attended to in time might have led him to withdraw it.

Thomas Lambkin, a Crimean veteran, and a respected ex-member of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, died at Ottawa on Friday last, and was buried on Sunday, with Masonic honors. Having just passed through the trying Crimea campaign, the deceased came to Canada at the time of the Trent affair, with the 17th Lancashire regiment, in which he held the rank of color-sergeant. Having been appointed orderly to the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head, the deceased remained in Canada when the regiment was recalled, and on the removal of the seat of Government to Ottawa he came hither. When the Foot Guards were organized in 1872, he was appointed drum-major, which position failing health compelled him to relinquish in 1875.

The Victoria rifles propose purchasing a supply of Morris tubes, fitting up a range in their new quarters and continuing their target practice during the winter. The Morris tube is a small rifled tube to be inserted inside the ordinary Martini Henry or Snider rifle, reducing the bore to a twenty-two calibre. Small cartridges to fit this are made and the army rifles are rendered serviceable for indoor practice. The difference between the velocity of the tube bullet and the service one has been calculated to a nicety. A few feet from the tube corresponds to a hundred yards range with ordinary ammunition, and so on in proportion. With this tube, which is greatly in use in the old country, marksmen are as well able to perfect themselves in details pertaining to elevation, and holding as if using the rifle in the ordinary way. Of course, this indoor practice is of no service so far as windage and the variations of light are concerned. Its principal utility would appear to lie in nursing up young shots, although it is calculated to keep old marksmen in trim during the months when the ranges are not available. Some of the other Montreal regiments had thought of equipping tube galleries in their quarters in the new drill hall but the contractors do not appear inclined to give the volunteers a chance to occupy the new armouries this winter. Some interesting matches will be fired with the tubes this winter.

Militia General Orders (No. 16) of 6th October, 1887.

No. 1.—PERMANENT CORPS.

Regiment of Canadian Artillery.—"C" Battery.

Authority having issued for the organization of "C" Battery of Artillery, to be stationed in British Columbia, the 100 non-commissioned officers and gunners required to form that battery will be furnished by "A" and "B" Batteries of Artillery, from men who have had not less than three months' service, and who are of good character.

The men will be re-enlisted by the Commandants of the respective batteries they are leaving, for three years' service in "C" Battery. They will be given Regimental numbers in "C" Battery from one upwards, and will thereafter cease to be designated by the numbers they now have in "A" and "B" Batteries. They will not be allowed to purchase their discharge until after they have served 18 months in "C" Battery.

Not more than 15 non-commissioned officers and gunners of the total strength, are to be married men, but quarters cannot be guaranteed at present for the wives and children of any, except Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants.

The service of the men who re-enlist in "C" Battery will be considered as continuous as to issues of clothing and kits, and good conduct pay earned under existing enlistments. They will receive their daily pay to date they embark for British Columbia, from the Battery they are leaving, and will thereafter be included in the pay lists of "C" Battery.

In addition to their daily and good conduct pay, a gratuity at the rate of ten cents per diem will be paid to each non-commissioned officer and gunner on completion of his three years' service, or on discharge as medically unfit, if the disability is contracted on service subsequent to re-enlistment in "C" Battery, or in the case of death on service to surviving wife or family.

An issue of 100 new rifles, valises, mess tins and sets of accoutrements, and 40 rounds of ball ammunition per man, will be made to the Battery before leaving. The rifles will be carried on the train with the Battery in arm chests.

The non-commissioned officers and gunners will retain the clothing, greatcoats and kits which have been issued to them by the Batteries they are now serving in, and will thereafter receive the periodical issues they become entitled to by regulation from "C" Battery.

Two blankets per man will be issued for use on the sleeping car *en route* to British Columbia. On arrival at destination these articles will be accounted for, and handed over to the Commandant for re-issue for battery purposes.

Fifteen circular tents and fifteen camp kettles will be issued to the Battery for use *en route* should an emergency arise, and to be delivered to the Superintendent of Stores at Victoria on arrival of the Battery at that station.

As horses are not required for the purposes of this Battery none are to be taken or subsisted at the public expense.

The wives and children, but not servants, of officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners will, if they proceed with the Battery, have free transport from the headquarters of the Batteries in which they are now serving, to the station of "C" Battery in British Columbia. The officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners and their wives and children will be subsisted *en route* (three meals during each 24 hours) by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The officers in charge will see that due provision is made by the Company for the supply of meals, and of rations in cases of accident or necessary detention of the train at places *en route* where subsistence cannot be otherwise obtained. He will satisfy himself that the railway cars are at all times supplied with enough water for drinking and sanitary purposes, and will observe and carry out the regulations and orders in other respects relating to transport of all who are under his command.

CONVEYANCE OF BAGGAGE AND STORES.

The following will apply to the officers and men of "C" Battery when ordered to proceed to Victoria, British Columbia:—

The weight of personal baggage to be conveyed by officers, n.c. officers and men at the public expense, will be regulated by the following scale, and will be inclusive of the quantity carried free by railway or other conveyance. The rates for officers will be governed by the officers' substantive rank.

Regimental.

Major, including furniture	1,800 lbs.
Lieutenant, including furniture	1,000 lbs.
Master Gunner, (add 112 lbs. if married)	336 lbs.
Sergeant-Major do	336 lbs.
Staff-Sergeants do	224 lbs.
Sergeants do	224 lbs.
Other n.c. officers and men do each	56 lbs.

NOTE.—Exclusive of the personal equipment of each soldier, including greatcoat, blankets, valise, &c., which is carried free of charge with the soldier.

Stores.

Quarter-Master's Stores, actual weight.	
Hospital Stores, do	
Arm chests (to include squad bags and kit bags, regimental store and stationery chests), per battery or company of 60 men	1,500 lbs.
Add 336 lbs. additional for every 10 men over 60.	
Officers' Mess, actual weight not exceeding	1,000 lbs.
N.c. officers' Mess, do do	336 lbs.

Money Allowance in lieu of Quarters.]

The following allowances will be issued when public accommodation is not available, to enable lodgings to be provided, and will not be admissible for persons in receipt of a consolidated rate of pay which includes a provision for the hire of quarters:

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding	\$1 00 per diem.
Major	75 do
Captain	60 do
Lieutenant	50 do

If a commanding officer in lodgings retains a room in barracks, apart from the commanding officers' office or orderly room, appropriated as such, the rate of \$1 a day will be subject to a deduction of 25 cents a day if the room retained excludes an officer from barracks.

Whenever there may be the regulated accommodation in barracks for all the officers of a corps, no lodging allowance is admissible, and those married officers who in such case prefer to live out of barracks, and are permitted to do so, will do so at their own expense.

Claims for allowance in lieu of quarters must be supported by a certificate specifying that the officer actually provided himself with lodgings and was not and could not be accommodated in any building belonging to or hired by the Government.

Fuel and Light.

The scale of issues of fuel and light for British Columbia will be on the basis laid down in the Regulations for Ontario.

A commuted allowance in lieu of fuel and light will be issued:

a. To officers, non-commissioned officers and men not receiving issues in kind on account of their living out of barracks, no public quarters being available.

b. To officers, non-commissioned officers and men entitled to issues, but living in government buildings outside the barracks.

c. To married regimental officers who, with the sanction of their commanding officer, have elected to live in lodgings when there was sufficient accommodation for them in barracks, and who are consequently not entitled to draw the lodging allowance.

RANK.	DAILY RATE.		
	Summer.	Winter.	Mid-Winter.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Commandant	24	52	62
Field Officer	18	46	51
Officers in mess	10	22	27
Officers out of mess	16	38	42
Staff-Sergeants	8	17	22
Sergeants married	8	17	22

Claims for allowances for Fuel and Light must be supported by a certificate specifying that the person concerned has drawn no issue of fuel and light in kind during the period for which the allowance in lieu is claimed.

Militia General Orders (No. 17) of 7th October, 1887.

No. 1.—PERMANENT CORPS.—Clothing.—Sergeants.

Greatcoats.—The grey greatcoat with detachable cape of same quality of material will be worn alike by all non-commissioned officers and men belonging to corps of the different arms of the service—except that the greatcoats for staff-sergeants and sergeants will be fitted with strap and buttons, and flaps at the back, for the purpose of looping back the skirts when the coat is worn without sword belt.

In the cavalry this back strap and flaps will be piped with buff cloth, in the Artillery with scarlet cloth, and in the infantry with blue cloth.

Caps.—The winter caps for staff-sergeants and sergeants of all arms, except corps stationed in Manitoba, which are to be of coon skin according to pattern approved, will be wedge shaped of Russian lamb, so made as to permit their being drawn down over the ears, no ear flaps; cloth bag on right side, for cavalry buff, for artillery scarlet, and for infantry blue. No gold lace or other trimming on the bag.

Gauntlets and Mitts.—Russian lamb gauntlets will be issued for staff-sergeants except those belonging to corps stationed in Manitoba, for which corps coon gauntlets have been authorized for mounted n.c.o. and men, with black leather mitts for dismounted duties.

All ranks in other corps except staff-sergeants will be supplied with black leather mitts.

No. 2.—INFANTRY SWORD EXERCISE.

I. In future officers of all infantry regiments will carry their swords in the same manner as laid down for cavalry officers.

II. The following alterations will be made in the "Infantry Sword and Carbine Sword-Exercise, 1886."

SECTION II.—*Erase* the words "carry and" from the first line of page 8. The paragraph as amended will read as follows:—"Except at the 'slope,' when the fingers may be slightly relaxed, the same grasp of the sword is to be retained throughout the exercise, the middle knuckles in the line of the edge, and the thumb and fingers clasped round the handle."

Instructions for Drawing the Sword (Long).

Three.—Cancel, and substitute:—

Bring the sword smartly down until the hand is in front of the elbow, and little finger in line with it, the elbow close to the body, blade perpendicular, edge to the front; which forms the position of "carry swords"; the left hand resumes the position of "attention" directly the sword is drawn.

Slope Swords.—Cancel, and substitute:—

Relax the grasp of the last three fingers, and, without disturbing the position of the hand, allow the back of the sword to fall lightly on the shoulder, midway between the neck and point of the shoulder.

Stand at Ease.—Cancel, and substitute:—

Keeping the sword at the "slope," draw back the right foot 6 inches and bend the left knee.

SECTION IV.—**Officers' Salute.**—Cancel lines 7 to 10, page 25, and substitute:—

The officers' salute requires much attention and practice, and special care must be taken in the instruction of all officers in order to ensure perfect uniformity. On the march (except when on the passing line in marching past), or when manœuvring, the sword is to be at the slope, both on foot and mounted. When the sword is at the "carry," mounted, the position is with the hilt resting on the right thigh, the blade perpendicular, the wrist rounded so as to incline the edge slightly to the left, the grasp of the lower fingers slightly relaxed, the little finger in rear of the hilt. (*Imperial General Order, 154, 1st Sept. 1887.*)

FIELD EXERCISE, 1884.

Whistle Sounds.—I. The following will be added to the instructions for the use of whistle sounds, at p. 92, Field Exercise, 1884: "Their use by commanders of companies is especially necessary when orders are about to be given to cease firing." (*Imperial General Order, 155, 1st Sept., 1887.*)

II. The whistle calls given at p. 422, Field Exercise, 1884, have been cancelled by Imperial General Order, 155, 1st Sept., 1887.

No. 3.—DISTRICT STAFF.

Major James Douglas Irving, Brigade Major, Military District No. 12, to have the rank of Lt.-Colonel in the Militia.

Staff Appointments.—Adverting to par. 81, R. & O., 1883.—Any officer of a corps of active militia if appointed by General Orders to a position on the headquarters or district staff, is to be considered as having vacated his position in such corps.

No. 4.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Sydney F. B. Art.—Lieut. Colin Chisholm having been reported absent from annual drill, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

Winnipeg F. B. A.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A. G. Ross, R. S. A., vice Chas. Blanchard, who resigns.

1st Brigade Gar. Art.—*Memo.*—That portion of No. 7 of General Orders (9) 24th April, 1885, relating to Surgeon John Ferguson Black, is amended by substituting "is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank," for "left limits."

British Columbia B. G. A.—No. 3 Batt.—To be lieut. prov., Walter Joscelyn Quinlan, vice Smallfield, transferred to and promoted in No. 4 Battery.

3rd Batt.—To be 2nd lieuts., prov., Corpl. Henry George Wallace Badgley, vice Desbarats, promoted.

Lance-Corpl. Samuel Baillairge Townsend, vice T. A. Wroughton, left limits.

8th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., from 16th September, 1887, William Price, vice Roche, appointed to Infantry School Corps.

14th Batt.—Honorary Major W. King, who holds the appointments of Paymaster and Supt. of Stores for Military District No. 3, is relieved from the duties of Paymaster of this battalion, and his name is removed from the list of its officers.

21st Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. W. Wallace Dewson, R.S.I., vice Cox appointed adjutant.

To be lieut. prov., Col.-Sergt. Noble Bartlet, vice Dewson promoted.

32nd Batt.—Adverting to No. 4 of General Orders (15) 16th September, 1887, the appointment of Lieut. Jas. Henderson Scott to be adjutant, will date “from 14th August, 1886.”

35th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—2nd Lieut. F. J. Crease resigns.

36th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be lieut. prov., from 30th September, 1887, Pte. Samuel A. Neilley, vice Sutherland.

42nd Batt.—No. 3 of General Orders (9) 3rd June, 1887, is amended by permitting Captain and Adjutant Richard Thomas Steele, to retire retaining his rank of captain.

44th Batt.—No. 8 Co.—Lieut. W. B. Raymond retires retaining rank.

49th Batt.—No. 6 Co.—Capt. Jas. Alex. Orr having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

56th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. Lincoln Beckett, vice Hiram Malcolm Buchanan, who resigns.

65th Batt.—To be lieuts., 2nd Lieut. C. A. A. Laframboise, R.S.I.

2nd Lieut. M. G. C. E. Desnoyers, R.S.I.

2nd Lieut. F. S. Mackay, R.S.I.

66th Batt.—To be major, Capt. B. A. Weston, V.B., from the adjutancy, vice Curren transferred to and promoted in 1st Halifax B. of G. A.

88th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. J. E. Rossignol, M.S., from No. 5 Co., vice Auguste Gagné, deceased.

94th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergt. Joseph Sutherland McLean, vice W. Micheau transferred to No. 5 Co.

New Westminister Rifle Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Reginald John Rickman, vice William McColl, who resigns.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieut. Andrew Guy Ross, R.S.A., Winnipeg Field Battery; from 21st August, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Frank Coote, R.S.I., No. 8 Co., 89th Batt.; from 31st August, 1887.

BREVET.

Permanent Corps.—To be captains (under provisions of par. 502, R. & O. 1883):

Lieut. Victor Brereton Rivers, R.M.C., Reg. of Canadian Artillery; from 10th August, 1887.

Lieut. Joseph A. G. Hudon, R. S. G., Reg. of Canadian Artillery; from 10th August, 1887.

Lieut. Thomas Benson, R.M.C., Reg. of Canadian Artillery; from 21st August, 1887.

No. 5.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.—ROYAL SCHOOLS OF CAVALRY.

First Class “Special Course.”

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Percentage of Marks Obtained.		
		Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Capt. L. D. C. F. Bliss.....	Ottawa F. Battery.	.92	.87	.88

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ARTILLERY.
Second Class “Special Course.”

2nd Lieut. A. G. Ross.....	Winnipeg F. Bat..	.85	.50	.67
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First Class “Long Course,” Grade “B.”

Sergt. H. Donaldson.....	1st Prov. B. F. Art..	.72	.87	.81
Sergt. R. Gillies.....	Durham F. Battery.	.81	.83	.82

First Class “Short Course,” Grade “B.”

Bombr. S. Field.....	“A” Batt. R.C.A..	.74	.71	.72
Bombr. R. Gore.....	do	.81	.74	.76

Second Class “Short Course” Grade “B.”

Acting Bombr. C. de Chamard.....	“A” Batt. R.C.A..	.74	.56	.63
Gunner G. Brimstone.....	do	.61	.55	.57
Gunner J. Foote.....	do	.78	.63	.68

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.
First Class “Long Course,” Grade “A.”

Lieut. H. O. Morphy.....	2nd Batt..	.85	.83	.84
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Aggregate percentage obtained at R. M. College, 74.

Second Class “Short Course,” Grade “A.”

2nd Lieut. F. Coote.....	89th Batt..	.72	.62	.67
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First Class “Long Course,” Grade “B.”

Sergt. E. Lamontagne.....	9th Batt.	.61	.84	.71
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Rifle Shooting in the Canadian Militia.

THE BENEFIT RECEIVED FROM RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS—SOME REASONS WHY OFFICERS SHOULD PRACTISE WITH THE RIFLE—THE SHOOTING MEN THE ENTHUSIASTS OF THE FORCE—GIVING IT A PERMANENCE OTHERWISE WANTING.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—In your issue of the 15th ult. there appeared a letter signed “Lt.-Col.” which purported to express the seriously considered opinion of the writer upon the utility of our rifle associations to the volunteer force. It must have been read by many riflemen among your subscribers and I am not a little surprised that it has not, ere this, met with some rejoinder. The writer after 25 years’ experience and observation confesses that he is unable to see that any real benefit is conferred upon the rank and file of the force by the large amount of money granted to the associations, and he likewise indulges in the shortsighted objection to officers and n. c. officers being allowed to compete in the matches. He styles his letter his “last shot,” and somewhat confidently anticipates that it will be a bullseye. I cannot but hope that he has miscalculated either the weight of his projectile or the resisting power of contrary opinions, and that his “last shot” will prove in the end to be but a melancholy cypher. The following is my own “candid and thoughtful” opinion upon the matter, and I trust that, though falling short, it may possibly ricochet to the mark; or, better still, help to give the proper elevation to others among your correspondents.

Now, when it is said that “no real benefit is being received from our rifle associations it is not out of place to ask—what kind of benefit is expected? What is the peculiar work of an association? “Lt.-Col.” evidently considers that the associations are charged with the work of improving the general standard of marksmanship throughout the force; a work surely which they were never designed to effect, and which only can be effected by means of a regular course of musketry instruction and the annual firing of at least 60 rounds per man; a regimental work this, I take it, which should form part of our annual drill and be enforced by the militia authorities. I certainly think it is quite beyond the scope of rifle associations.

Rather am I of the opinion that the associations in Canada, like the great National association at home, exist “to give permanence to the volunteer force and to encourage rifle shooting amongst its members.” If viewed in this light, I claim that in both particulars they are doing a necessary work and are conferring a benefit, and one of no small moment, upon the volunteer force, rank and file included.

Should we not realize that rifle shooting, which began with the volunteer movement in England, has developed into an earnest and manly sport, and a sport fortunately confined to enrolled volunteers? In reality our associations are promoting this sport and in so doing they are continually attracting men to the force. Those whom they attract they retain. “Lieut.-Col.” if he is a commanding officer must be fully aware of the shifting character of our militia. It is no very frequent thing for men to enrol for a second period of service and oftentimes they drop out before the first three years expire. I venture to say that he has found few rifle shots so fickle, as their enthusiasm binds them to the service. Such, at least, has been my experience during 12 years connection with a shooting company and in all that time I have known but three shooting men who were wanting in military duty. If this is the experience generally in other corps, and I have reason to believe that it is, can it be said that no real benefit is being received from rifle associations? Could any benefit be more real since to the extent to which it is conferred it is converting the militia into a permanent force?

Also it is my opinion that the Provincial and Dominion associations are making the most of their means in encouraging rifle shooting. “Lieut.-Col.’s” suggestion is that the money now given to the associations be distributed regimentally and offered in prizes at the annual drill in camp. Now such a plan would certainly impart some additional interest to the target practice and the men who fluked the prizes would appreciate the accidental plunder. But rifle shooting is not acquired by simply firing 20 rounds at 200, 400 and 500 yards, even though some valuable prizes hang in the balance. The prizes must be offered in such a way as to induce previous practice and I am quite convinced that our pyramid system of rifle associations is the best suited for the purpose. The young shot of to-day begins his career in his local club or county association; he shoots on into the provincial and eventually into the Dominion, and the crowning encouragement from the first has been a place on the Wimbledon team. But in this happy progression “Lieut.-Col.” finds no value; he would prefer to dissipate the government grants at the several camps, where the benefit would begin and end with the scramble for the prizes. The 20 rounds once fired there would remain no inducement for any man to keep up his shooting or to touch his rifle until the ensuing camp. Probably the only sure result of this plan would be that we would have no rifle shots in Canada.

Now I admit with “Lieut.-Col.” that one great difficulty stands in the way of any general participation in the competitions by the members of the militia, be they officers, n.c.o.’s. or men. It is a difficulty which must always exist. The majority cannot afford the time and the expense which a fair amount of practice entails. This is not, however, any fault of the associations; it is rather the necessary result of rifle shooting being a thing not learnt in a day. On this point we must conclude that until the government is prepared to issue yearly to each man several hundred rounds and require him to carefully expend it, skill in rifle shooting can only be attained by those who have some little time to devote to it. “Lieut.-Col.” seems to think that only the rank and file are affected by the want of time and money. My own observation leads me to believe that quite as large a proportion of officers and sergeants labor under the same difficulties.

And this brings me to the time-honored protest against officers and non-commissioned officers as competitors. “Lt. Col.” laments that so many of the prizes at the recent D. R. A. matches were won by them. A certain staff officer in Nova Scotia during the past summer, I believe, publicly expressed his disapproval of an officer being allowed to compete. So keen is their sense of consistency that they cannot tolerate the presence of an officer or staff-sergeant at the firing points because, if called into action, both would have to relinquish their rifles to the rank and file. I wonder who would be better fitted to command a section of skirmishers—a practical rifle shot or an officer who has been forbidden to trespass on a rifle range?

Those who hold the views of “Lt.-Col.” seem to think that officers are all rifle shots because they are officers possessing no end of time and means. Did it ever occur to them that they are officers because they are rifle shots? that the officers of to-day are the privates of yesterday? It is in the order of things that length of service brings promotion, and unless “Lt.-Col.” is prepared to refuse promotion to riflemen, they must of necessity wear the stripes and hold commissions. After having carefully gone over the list of competitors at Ottawa, I am prepared to state that at least three out of every five have passed through the ranks. In New Brunswick some 33 officers take part in the various competitions, and to my own knowledge 25 of these have served with the bayonet. I presume it will go without proof that all sergeants have done so.

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Is this a matter for complaint? Is it not rather something of great value to the force, almost in itself justifying the government aid to rifle associations? Among the prize-winners at Ottawa appear the names of Lt.-Cols. Gibson, Macpherson, Miller, Majors Mason, Delamere, Anderson, Todd, Blaiklock, Walsh; Captains Macnachtan, Macdonald, Bruce, Sherwood, Wright, Hood, Sims, Weston, Kinnear, Loggie, Clark, Newton, Lieuts. Gray, Chamberlin, Hora, Thomson, Blair, Maxwell, Abbott, Longworth. If "Lt.-Col." knows these officers as well as I do he must know them as active and zealous members of their respective corps. These any many others such as these are the kind of officers which rifle shooting is yearly giving and preserving to the force. I became a volunteer myself because it enabled me to enter the field of rifle shooting, and it is perhaps not strange that 12 years' service should have brought me a commission—and my case is but that of a large majority of those whom "Lt.-Col." sees among the successful competitors. But there is a remedy for this evil. We have only to follow the advice of your correspondent and close the door of promotion to all volunteers who are ambitious of becoming skilful in the use of the rifle. The much-hated shooting officer will revert to the ranks and stay there. But are efficient officers so easily obtained that we can afford to dispense with such as I have above named and refuse all other eligible ones who are cursed with a fondness for rifle shooting? My own suspicion is that it would prove a sorry change.

This denunciation of officers as rifle shots is no new thing. It has been repeatedly uttered against them in the National association of England, but as often as it has been, wiser counsels have prevailed. Those who see beneath the appearance of things have always realized the importance of allowing officers to compete side by side with the rank and file of their corps.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have already occupied too much, perhaps, of your valuable space, so I must forbear touching upon some other points which occur to me. The subject introduced by "Lieut.-Col." is a wide one and I hope that others who have formed an opinion upon it will make use of your columns.

7th October, 1887.

RICOCHET.

A BAYONET CHARGE MET.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR.—A correspondent signing himself "Bayonet" last week made the charge, in a letter to the *Evening Journal*, that "as things are now there is nothing to show what substantial benefit the active force derives from the annual meeting at the Rideau range." And the paper mentioned tells us that the writer has "made a point." Whew! This, too, to be published at Ottawa, the headquarters of the Dominion Rifle Association, and where persons disposed to pose as military critics have such ample means of supplying themselves with information.

How absurd the statement is! Why, everyone interested knew, I thought, that the Dominion Association is the sole hope of those who wish to see rifle shooting flourish in the militia, and that but for its annual gatherings there would not be on the strength a fraction of the number of expert riflemen now belonging to the force. If "Bayonet" has made a point it is like that of Euclid—it has no parts. It is all in the air, as the "points" in the bayonet exercise generally are in these peaceful times.

But as the subject is one concerning the Riflemen let us rather adopt their parlance, and I think they will agree with me that while demonstrating in the paragraph which I am about to quote his lack of knowledge on the subject treated, "Bayonet" has, in striving to score a bullseye, made a good ricochet hit. This is what he says:

"The Militia Department should publish annually a tabular statement which would be valuable to the Department and of interest to the active force. This statement should show what corps were and were not represented at the Rideau range, the number of marksmen from each corps, the number of old shots attending from year to year, the number of new shots attending for the first time each year, and the prizes won by all corps. Probably the statistical officer of our War Office may be able to compile during the coming winter months a statement which would furnish satisfactory information, and to cover the period since the Dominion Association meetings were established."

Now as the Militia Department does not run the rifle meeting, which is under the sole charge of the D. R. A., it cannot have the information except at second hand. And "Bayonet" does not seem to know that the annual report of the association actually states now the total number of competitors from each corps, thus showing which are and which are not represented. But taking the cue from his letter, I would respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the D. R. A. should amplify his statement this year so as to indicate the number of new men—a considerable number, I know—and also the number and value of prizes won by each corps.

Come on "Bayonet," if you really wish to advance the interests of rifle shooting, and become, as I am happy to be,

A MEMBER OF THE D. R. A.

Ottawa, 10th October, 1887.

In an article eulogistic of the new military route via the Canadian Pacific Railway, the *Engineer* says the prestige Canada has secured by its completion is exercising a powerful effect on the mind of the Russian government and people. One result is the virtual abandonment of the policy adopted at the beginning of the present year to build no more railways. A line from Siberia to the Pacific is to be constructed, and another is contemplated from Tiflis to Kars. The *Saturday Review* says as far as the carriage of mails is concerned the advantages of the Canadian route are beyond question. Before long the mails now going through the States will be transferred to Canada, which is a gain from a national point of view. The military advantages of possessing a quick overland route to the East wholly within the empire are even more obvious.

Notes of Current Events.

Colonel Ravenhill is to be appointed chief of the new army remount department.

Quebec and Montreal have each now made a bid for the possession of the old Hundredth's colors—the former for the English cathedral, and the latter for the church of Notre Dame. It is, however, looked upon as settled that the relics will remain in Ottawa, most probably in the National Library for the present.

Among the first military movements resulting from the new tripartite alliance, the *Cologne Gazette* announces that Austria will raise her effective troops in Bosnia from 3,000 to 10,000 men. It is reported that Austria is also trying to secure a convention with Serbia to permit of the passage of troops to Bulgaria and the use of the railway in Turkey. Clearly the alliance does not give the full assurance of peace of which the official press boasts.

The offer of that able and accomplished Indian prince, the Nizam of Hyderabad, to give a lump sum of \$3,000,000 toward the strengthening of the defences of the frontier of north-western India, is looked upon askance by some astute London financiers, who assert that the seemingly gratuitous and no doubt opportune tender of the large sum placed at the disposal of the Indian government, is given in furtherance of a scheme to advance the price of Indian railway shares, and in other ways influence the stock market in favor of Indian enterprises in which the Nizam and his intimates are interested.

The newly formed alliance between Austria, Germany and Italy is for the moment the great theme of speculation in European capitals. An intense feeling of irritation which was aroused in France has subsided somewhat since it has been learned that the league is professedly directed more against Russia than France. A London despatch says: "We have news from Berlin and Vienna that England has joined or intends joining this central European alliance. It is remarkable that the same story should come from both capitals, but it is not credited here. The vast proportion of intelligent Englishmen would be glad to see it, for such a league would not only ensure peace, but might pave the way for disarmament. It is difficult, however, to understand how Germany and Italy can be willing to assist England against Russia in Central Asia, Persia and Asia Minor. British interests in those regions are too far reaching for the ægis of the central European states to cover. Nevertheless, English sympathies still are, as Lord Roseberry once explained, in favor of those powers whose avowed aim is the maintenance of the *status quo* in the East.

A report of the death of the Sultan of Morocco, which now appears to have been false, as that monarch is said to be recovering from his severe illness, has caused a general movement of European troops towards his dominions. A despatch says:—"Interesting complications may be expected to arise between France, Spain and Italy, over the dead Sultan's fabulous wealth and territory. This explains the action of Spain in sending 6,000 troops to Morocco the other day, besides holding further contingents and several war vessels in readiness for emergencies, ostensibly to prevent the country relapsing into anarchy, but really to forestall France, the Spanish government having heard that she had designs upon Sultan Muley Hassan's dominions. The promptness of Spain's action is also said to be due to secret assurances from Rome that Italy would look with favor upon action intended to check the spread of French power in Africa. The death of the Sultan will probably be followed by contests among rival claimants to the throne, and that will be the signal for the active interference of one or more of the three Mediterranean powers mentioned, when an explosion will likely follow, in which England must, as the great maritime power, participate.

A brief sketch of the formation and methods of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston, who visited Montreal last week, will no doubt be of interest: The company was founded nearly 250 years ago; its charter bearing date March 17th, 1638. The idea of the organization was founded on the system of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, some members of which were among the first settlers in the Massachusetts colony. The company is divided into two wings, known as the infantry wing and the artillery wing. The former is the right wing and is composed principally of past and present commissioned officers of the Massachusetts militia. This wing is armed with rifles, and they present a very curious appearance. Each man is allowed by law to wear any uniform and insignia of rank to which he is or may have been entitled in actual service. Thus in the rotunda of the Windsor on the night of arrival there were to be seen, after great coats had been taken off, uniforms of all descriptions, blue, red, gray and white, and every style of head gear. Here was an infantry captain in his modest dark blue in conversation with an artillery staff officer gorgeous with gold lace and red plume. Over there was a cavalry major whose bright yellow made a startling contrast to the member of the cadet corps in bright scarlet; further on was a member of the Governor's Foot Guard in immaculate white, and again, dressed in gray, an officer of one of the old independent companies which existed before the reorganization of the militia. The left or artillery wing are all dressed alike and carry sabres; as a rule these are not military men except by their connection with this organization. Although a company by law it is really as large as a regiment. On parade the captain performs the duties of a colonel and the two lieutenants the duties of majors, one having charge of each wing, and the company is divided into platoons or sub-companies, each under command of a sergeant, and this sergeant may be connected with the regular militia in the capacity of a second lieutenant or as major-general.

A correspondent has sent us a newspaper clipping containing the following anecdote, the lesson contained in which he also applies, as will be seen;—"A certain lieutenant-colonel of cavalry was noted for his profanity, but one day he met with deserved rebuke. General Custer was with him, when he rode up to a sergeant of the guard of his regiment, and, swearing at him furiously, ordered him to attend to a

matter that had been neglected. The man folded his arms and stood at bay, looking the officer squarely in the eye. "Do you hear me?" said the colonel with another oath. "Why don't you do as I tell you?" "When I receive a proper order I shall obey," said the soldier firmly. "The articles of war forbid you to address me in the language you have used." General Custer laughed with a keen appreciation of the state of affairs. "He's got you there," he said to his subordinate. The colonel at once changed his bearing and apologized with very manly frankness. "Sergeant," said he, "you are right and I apologize. I should not have addressed you as I did." Then he gave his orders, and the man touched his cap respectfully and turned away to fulfil the command. The colonel, moreover, has risen many degrees in the estimation of his soldiers. This is the application which our correspondent makes: "The Canadian R. & O. are of the same nature, and yet at some of the schools of military instruction a great deal of profanity is indulged in by officers and instructors towards men in the ranks. Apart from lowering the respect of the men for their officers, it sets a very bad example to officers and men attending the schools. The habit should be stopped at once, even if a very severe example should have to be made of some of the offenders."

Even the smart Uncle Sam gets left once in a while in attempting to run a big show. A grand International Military Encampment was announced to be held at Chicago, at which all the nations of the World were to be represented. The affair, which opened last week, has not proved a brilliant success thus far. The estimate in advance of the number of troops that were expected varied from fifteen to fifty thousand; the number actually present at the opening of the encampment was 1,300! The International part has dwindled down to small delegations from Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and the foreigners seem anything but pleased with what they have found. Things are not exactly as they had been led to expect. Many of the officers finding that they were not to be, as they supposed, the guests of the United States government, "struck" upon arriving at New York, making up their minds to give the show a wide berth, accounts received from Chicago not being such as to encourage their further travels. The "foreigners" have not altogether enjoyed living in tents in the rain, for Camp Sheridan is described at the date of the opening as resembling a huge sponge that exudes water whenever you place your foot upon its grassy surface, and the roadways have been watered by the recent excessive rains until the mud is fairly hub deep. The camp was formally opened on Monday with a short speech by Mayor Roach and a salute of artillery by Major Rokney's battery, and by Col. Chas. King, chief of staff, announced as "Camp Sheridan." Col. King read the orders of Col. Henry M. Black, 23rd U.S. infantry, taking command, and the Stars and Stripes were run up on a new fine flagpole in the centre of the parade grounds. The expenses of the camp are estimated at \$250,000. \$70,000 stock was subscribed for and donations were secured from the hotel, beer, railroad and various mercantile interests, amounting to \$80,000 or \$90,000. In addition, \$10,000 were secured from the sale of the beer and liquor privileges. One of the features of the encampment will be the rifle competitions in charge of Col. J. A. Shaffer, Inspector-General of rifle practice, Illinois National Guard. The shooting will begin on the morning of October 12th. A crack team of regulars from the division of the Missouri will compete, under the supervision of Lieut. Philip Reade, U.S.A. inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Major-General Terry. \$7,500 are offered in prizes for the rifle competitions. For the general competitions the amount offered for prizes is something over \$35,000 in cash and trophies.

The Target.

At the annual rifle match of No. 1 Co., of the 57th Batt., held at Peterborough on Monday of last week, the gold, championship medal to be held for a year, was won by Corpl. Mason. Capt. Edwards won the silver medal, with the second best score. At the match of No. 6 Co., of the same battalion, Pte. Bert Cameron headed the list, winning the silver cup offered by Capt. Brennan.

The annual matches of the Victoria (Ontario) Rifle Association were fired at Lindsay on the 30th ult., when an excellent day's sport was had. A friend has kindly forwarded a marked copy of the paper containing the prize lists, but as unfortunately the ranges are not there stated, the scores are not of much interest. Capt. S. Hughes won the first prize in the aggregate, as well as the silver cup presented as a special prize by Mr. John Cruess, M.P.P.

Hon. Mr. Mercier has presented to the rifle association of the 9th battalion a magnificent silver cup, which has to be won twice to become the absolute property of the winner. It has been won this year by Capt. Cyprien Fiset. The cup is supported by four muskets crossed, on two sides of the arms being wreaths, and on the other two sides knapsacks. On the cover is a splendid figure of a rifleman taking aim in a kneeling position. The whole trophy is over eighteen inches in height.

Ottawa.—The sixteenth spoon competition on the Rifle Club's programme for the season was fired on Saturday afternoon at 200, 300 and 600 yards with Martini rifles. The results were as follows:

Lieut Gray (dessert spoon).....	30 32 26 88	T McJanet	30 24 17 71
Capt Wright (tea spoon).....	32 30 24 86	Capt Sherwood.....	27 16 26 69
G H Duncan.....	28 29 25 82	T Carroll.....	28 20 20 68
Dr Geo Hutchison.....	30 28 23 81	J H Ellis (Snider).....	27 20 13 60
Capt Cox.....	25 28 25 78	F W Smith.....	30 26 2 58
N. Morrison.....	26 28 23 77	J H Fairweather.....	25 16 15 56
E D Sutherland.....	31 26 18 75	A Pink.....	28 21 2 51

The Snider spoon competition, the fifteenth on the list, which should have been fired on the 1st inst., but had to be postponed on account of the smoke, will be fired on the 22nd inst., as well as the Martini match arranged for that day. A couple of extra targets will be provided, and in order that failing light may not give trouble the 200 yrrds range will be the last fired. The first will be 500 yards.

NO. 2. COMPANY OF THE GUARDS.

The annual class firing and company match of No. 2 company, G. G. F. Guards, took place at the Rideau range, Saturday afternoon. There was a large attendance of all ranks, as a good prize list had been arranged. Below are the winning scores in each class, the ranges being 200, 300 and 400 yards, class firing targets and marking:

First Class—Col. Sergt. Mailleue, 60; Lt. Waters (retired) 59; Sergt Short, 57; Lt. Gray, (retired) 53; Staff-Sergt. Dawson, 50; Pte. Stringer, 50.

Second Class—Sergt. Colman, 54; Sergt. Codd, 53; Corpl. Ross, 48; Pte. Wiltshire, 45; Capt. Toller (retired), 42; Corpl. Meyers, 32; Pte. Harper, 18.

Third Class—Ptes. D. R. Brown, 36; McDougal, 31; W. Ross, 27; Rowley, 26; Dier, 26; Staughton, 25; Bourms, 25; Patterson, 24; Blanchet, 23; Panet, 23; Jessop, 23; Joly, 21; B. Short, 21; Hackland, 15; Kingsland, 9.

Besides contributing handsomely towards the prize list, the officers, who all made prize winning scores, retired in favor of the men.

ARNPRIOR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual matches of the Arnprior Rifle Association were held at Arnprior on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and although the weather was somewhat unfavorable, being wet and drizzly, there was quite a large attendance of competitors. The marksmanship was far above the average, as will be seen by the following scores:—

First Match—Ranges, 200, 400, 500 yards; 7 rounds; Snider rifle.—Jos. Ward, 93; H. H. Cole, 87; Jas. Presley, 87; J. K. Fairbairn, 83; C. Glover, 82; Dr. Cranston, 80; J. Fairbairn, 78; Dr. Ward, 76; T. W. Sparham, 74; John D. Lee, 73; W. Yuill, 70; A. Styles, 70; A. Menzies, 70; J. W. McDonald, 66; J. Fraser, 66; R. L. Bond, 64. Special prizes—A. Styles, A. Menzies, J. W. McDonald.

Second Match—Ranges 200 and 400 yards, any rifle.—J. K. Fairbairn, 62; Dr. Cranston, 62; J. W. Ward, 62; J. Fairbairn, 62; J. Presley, 61; Dr. Ward, 60; C. Glover, 59; R. L. Bond, 59; A. Menzies, 58; W. A. Shirreff, 57; H. H. Cole, 57; J. W. McDonald, 57. One 57 counted out.

Third Match.—Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards; any rifle.—Wm. Yuill, 90; Jas. Presley, 89; J. Fairbairn, 88; T. W. Sparham, 87; Dr. Ward, 86; A. Menzies, 84; H. H. Cole, 84; Dr. Cranston, 83;

C. Glover, 82; J. W. McDonald, 82; J. K. Fairbairn, 79; J. W. Ward, 76. One 76 counted out.

Extra Series.—Range 500 yards, 5 rounds, any rifle.—Jas. Presley, 25; J. W. McDonald, 24; J. Fairbairn, 24; J. W. Ward, 24; A. Menzies, 23; Dr. Cranston, 23; H. H. Cole, 23; T. W. Sparham, 23; R. L. Bond, 23; J. D. Armstrong, 23. One 23 counted out.

Highest aggregate scores in matches 1, 2 and 3.—J. Presley, 237; J. W. Ward, 231; J. Fairbairn, 228; H. H. Cole, 228; Dr. Cranston, 225; J. K. Fairbairn, 224.

Consolation Match.—J. D. Armstrong.

THE LORNE RIFLES' ANNUAL MATCHES.

The annual matches of the 20th Lorne Rifles were held at Georgetown last week. Owing to a dense fog, shooting was found to be impossible on Friday, the day advertised for the meeting, and competitors had to remain over until Saturday, when firing commenced at 7 a.m. The attendance was not as large as it might have been, but the unfavorable weather may have had something to do with this. The scores, taking into consideration the baffling winds, rain and bad light, were very creditable. The Martini match was shot late in the day. It was almost dark when some of the competitors fired, and for this reason the scores, except that of Capt. Moore, were much smaller comparatively than those made with the Snider. In this match there were only eighteen competitors, and as there were as many prizes, the last man on the list "got there" with a score of seven misses. The arrangements for the carrying out of the matches gave general satisfaction. The prize winners were as follows:—

First Match.—All comers, 200 yards.—Sergt. Robertson, 31; Capt. Panton, 30; Capt. Moore, 30; Sergt. McGuire, 29; Capt Grant, 29; Major Appelbe, 28; Mr Harvey, 28; Sergt Barry, 28; Pte Geo Red, 26; Capt Fox, 26; Pte Somerville, 25; Bugler Major, 25; Corpl Chisholm, 24; Lieut Cullingworth, 24; Col Allan, 24; Sergt Evans, 24; Sergt Graham, 23; Drum-Major Maw, 23.

Second Match.—500 yards.—Capt Fox, 28; Major Appelbe, 26; Capt Moore, 24; Sergt Graham, 23; Capt Panton, 22; Sergt Robertson, 21; Sergt McGuire, 21; Capt Schultz, 21; Capt Chisholm, 21; S M Spiers, 20; Sergt Cameron, 20; Capt Grant, 18; Sergt Barry, 18; Sergt Nixon, 17; Pte White, 16; Pte Aldous, 16; Pte Scott, 16; Capt Goodwillie, 16.

Aggregate.—Major Appelbe, 129; Capt Moore, 128; Sergt Robertson, 126.

Allan Match.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men only.—Sergt Barry, 28; Sergt Robertson, 28; Corpl Leaver, 28; Pte Graham, 28; Bugler Major, 27; Sergt Evans, 27; Corpl Chisholm, 27; Sergt-major Spiers, 26; Sergt Maguire, 26; Sergt Graham, 24; Sergt Morrow, 23; Pte Somerville, 22; Pte Aldous, 22; Pte Reid, 22; Pte Ford, 21, Sergt Nixon, 18; Pte White, 18.

Company Match.—200, 300 and 600 yards.—Capt Grant, 76; Major Appelbe, 75; Capt Moore, 74; Sergt Robertson, 74; Capt Panton, 73; Capt Schultz, 69; Evans, 64; Cullingworth, 63; McGuire, 60; Pte Morrow, 59; Corpl Chisholm, 59; Sergt Barry, 56; Pte A. Graham, 55; Sergt-major Spiers, 55; Drum-major Maw, 53; Pte Somerville, 51; Capt Fox, 49; Sergt Graham, 48.

Martini Match.—Capt Moore, No 2 Co, 31; Sergt McGuire, No 2 Co, 24; Sergt Robertson, No 3, 24; Corpl Chisholm, No. 7, 20; Sergt Evans, No 1, 17, Pte Reed, No 3, 14; Capt Panton, No 7, 14; Drum-major Maw, No 3, 12; Capt Grant, 11; Major Appelbe, 9; Corpl Leaver, 8; Pte Bnck, 8; Pte Somerville, 5; Capt Fox, 5; Sergt-major Spiers, 4; Pte Scott, 3; Pte White, 0.

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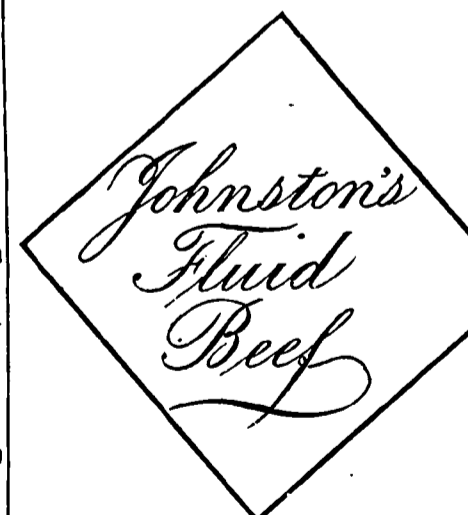
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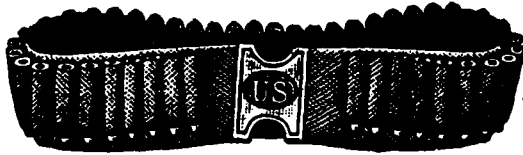
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