

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

First Year.  
VOL. I, No. 11.

Ottawa, Tuesday, 21st July, 1885.

\$1.50 per Annum in advance  
Single Copies Five Cents.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The MILITIA GAZETTE aims at being the recognized medium of instruction and information for Canadian militiamen and rifle shots. Communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published, except with the writer's consent. The editors will not be responsible for the views of correspondents.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time, and are payable strictly in advance. Terms for Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, \$1.50; eight months, \$1.00; to clubs of four annual subscribers, four copies for \$5.00; postage in each case prepaid. Single copies can be obtained from the newsdealers at 5 cents each.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Unexceptionable in character will be inserted at 15 cents per line for transient matter. Rates for large spaces or extended periods will be found in the advertising columns. Space estimated at four columns to the page and twelve lines to the inch.

## REMITTANCES

Should be made by Registered Letter, Post Office Order or Draft. For Great Britain, each dollar may be taken as equivalent to 4s., and cents as half-pence. All communications must be addressed to

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,  
Box 316, OTTAWA, Canada.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Celebrations.  
The improved standing of the Militia.  
The General's reward.  
What shall Mr. Caron receive?  
And his staff at headquarters?  
The annual camp.  
The newly numbered battalions.  
Musketry instruction in England.

### CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

In the House.  
Rifles and Rifle Shooting (X)—*Capt. Perley.*

### THE D.R.A. PRIZE LIST.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

English ideas on Militia Medical organization.  
Random notes from the Bay of Quinté.

#### REGIMENTAL NOTES.

THE TARGET.  
The Wimbledon team.

#### EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Gratuities and Pensions.

## COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The returning troops have every reason to be satisfied with the reception which they are receiving; indeed the danger is that they will be spoiled by flattery and kindness. The unanimous way in which the votes of thanks were passed in the Senate and House of Commons, both parties eulogizing them in the most glowing terms, is a sure index of the feeling throughout the country. This week will be given up to receptions and rejoicings, following those held at Winnipeg last week. The local press are giving full particulars of the doings in several centres from which troops were sent, and to the local press we may properly leave detailed descriptions of these receptions. Even the poor fellows whose fate it was to fall in the good cause have had all done in their honor that enthusiasm and liberality could suggest. The funeral of Rogers and Osgood here on Sunday was a magnificent display, and that of Col. Williams at Port Hope to-day promises to command the attendance of all mid-Ontario.

What a revulsion of feeling towards the Militia the last few months have seen! Before the insurrection it was the fashion to sneer at our citizen soldiers, to call them a useless excrescence, and to accuse officers of tuft-hunting and the shots of pot-hunting. Now all this is changed. The field force have succeeded beyond all expectations, and those whose duty it was to remain behind are catching the reflection of their glory. Now is the opportunity of the Militia, and they

should make the most of it. Let battalions fill their ranks and give their recruits some setting-up drill before going into camp; let companies secure grants from the local municipal authorities for clothing, for bands, for armories, or for drill sheds, while the liberality of enthusiasm is fresh upon us, and let the whole force endeavor to become better organized, better drilled, and better disciplined, while they have the example of the field force fresh before them.

Parliament has followed up its grants of land to the rank and file of the field force by a vote of \$20,000 to General Middleton; action which only receives one criticism, that the amount might have been larger. But when we consider that this is the first occasion on which the country has been called upon to reward services undertaken independently of the Imperial power and that the revenue of the country is limited, the vote seems to be sufficiently liberal. It is hoped that this action of the Dominion government will be endorsed by the Imperial government marking its appreciation of General Middleton's success in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor-General as announced in the Speech from the Throne yesterday.

It is to be hoped that the untiring energy and excellent judgment displayed by the Hon. Mr. Caron in his capacity of Minister of Militia, throughout this crisis, may win for him also some appropriate mark of approval from the Imperial government, for his work is certainly deserving of some more substantial reward than the universal praise of his fellow-countrymen, a prize which he has already gained.

And in the praise which we are according to those who, under the Minister, worked so well at the front, the less conspicuous, but not less important duties of the militia staff at headquarters should not be forgotten, as they were certainly quite as essential to the success of the whole. The attention bestowed on details by Col. Powell, Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Panet, Deputy Minister, and Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, Director of Stores, in particular, should not be lost sight of.

The vote of a quarter of a million for drill purposes means, as the Minister announced, that camps of instruction will be held this year as usual, an intimation which should meet with hearty approval, for if there is one thing more calculated to demoralize the force than another it is the want of drill for two or three years in succession. There were some fears that the delay in granting supplies, and the large expenditure in the North-West would have necessitated the abandonment of the design this year, and we are glad of the assurance that such is not the case. Now let rural battalions get ready for another year's work, and let the officers determine to get as much benefit out of the twelve days as possible.

The list of battalions is increasing so quickly that at the same rate we shall soon be able to celebrate our centennial. Last week's general orders calls into existence the ninety second, ninety-third, and ninety-

fourth battalions of Infantry. These are all old provisional battalions which, under the recent general order, become full five company battalions with the commanding major promoted to a Lieutenant colonelcy. The 92nd is the old Dorchester provisional battalion; the 93rd the Cumberland battalion, and the 94th the Argyle Highlanders of Victoria County, N.S. What about the 91st and 92nd of Winnipeg now? One of them must drop out, though the leaving of the 91st number blank would appear to indicate that it was proposed to continue one of them permanently.

In No. 8 we spoke of the defects in the present system of instructing the militia force in musketry, but we may take a little comfort to ourselves when we find that in England things are no whit better; in fact, the similarity in the systems adopted is ludicrous. It should be sufficient to simply mention these glaring defects to have a decisive remedy applied. This is what the *Volunteer Record* says:—"We need hardly say that the shooting of our auxiliary forces, taken as a whole, is painfully deficient. But, even with all the so-called improvements in arms, how can it be otherwise? What attention is paid or time given to tutoring young shots? Absolutely none. Men are sent to fire their class with a weapon about which they really know nothing, and the instruction they receive at the firing point almost equals that imparted to them in the drill room. It is not an uncommon thing to witness a sergeant-instructor at the ranges complacently smoking his pipe, while the men to whom he should impart instruction are blazing away at the target—trying to hit it, without success—and not receiving one word of advice. And yet under this extremely foolish and dangerous system men are expected to shoot well. It must be borne in mind that shooting, as connected with a volunteer's life is a thing distinctly apart, requiring to be acquired, and not his second nature. The main evil in our shooting system is in our musketry instruction, and until this defect is remedied no recognisable improvement can be effected in the shooting competitions of our citizen army."

We regret that pressure on our columns compels us to omit from this issue the continuation of Col. Kemmis's essay on "Field Artillery." It is of great practical use, but must give way to topics of more immediate interest.

### IN THE HOUSE.

The length to which the session has been prolonged has had the effect of preventing discussion on all topics during these closing days, and the House has pretty much confined itself strictly to business. The event of the week, from our point of view, was the vote of thanks to the field force, passed on Friday and embodied in these resolutions:—

(1) That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Frederick D. Middleton, C.B., for the distinguished skill and ability with which he conducted the military operations in the North-west Territory which resulted in the suppression of the rebellion against the authority of Her Majesty.

(2) That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve of the gallantry, discipline and good conduct displayed by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the militia force of Canada and of the North-west Mounted Police in the suppression of the rebellion.

(3) That this House doth acknowledge with admiration the distinguished valor and conduct of those who perished during the operations in the North-west in the service of their country, and desires to express its deep sympathy with their relations and friends.

(4) That the Speaker do communicate said resolutions to Major-General Middleton, and that he be requested by the Speaker to signify the same to the several officers and men surviving.

Mr. Caron, who moved them, in the absence of the Premier, sketched the progress of the campaign, and showed how General Middleton's promptness and energy had so speedily brought the troubles to an end. He praised the Canadian Pacific Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Transportation Company, for assistance in transport; deplored the loss of the heroes who fell to save their country, and paid a high tribute to Dr. Bergin for his services in

arranging the ambulance corps, etc., quoting Dr. Boyd's expression that he "found a field hospital that would do credit to any nation as a model." He also praised Col. Powell, Lt.-Col. Panet, Lt.-Col. Macpherson, Hon. Dr. Sullivan, Purveyor-General, and his secretaries, Messrs. Benoit and Aldrich, for their zeal; and he thanked the ladies, headed by the Princess Louise, who sent supplies, as well as those who went to the field as nurses.

Sir Richard Cartwright, who seconded the resolutions in Mr. Blake's absence through illness, spoke in terms quite as warm as Mr. Caron of the achievements and endurance of the force, and thought their actions gave good ground for hoping that the national spirit had already obtained a greater growth than might have been anticipated. He agreed with Mr. Caron that the position of Canada had been raised in the eyes of the world by the conduct of our gallant friends, as well as in her own eyes. The absence of such tortures and outrages as had marked Indian outbreaks in other countries showed that the policy of patience and justice in dealing with our Indians had not been thrown away; and the loss which we had sustained in blood and money would be in some ways compensated in the gain in national spirit, and in the patriotism engendered by sacrifice, and although it may be that we can do but little to compensate those who have lost husband, or son, or father, we may well remember that

"Their country weeps the slain,  
But the burthen of our pain  
Is as nothing to the blaze of their renown."

Mr. Tassé, Mr. Alonzo Wright, Mr. Woodworth and Mr. McMillan also spoke in favor of the resolutions, the first named alluding to the labors of the missionaries in the cause of civilization in the North-west, and bespeaking for the vanquished who were descended, some of them, from the first families of England and France, clemency and generosity; and Mr. Wright eulogizing the late Col. Williams.

The resolutions were moved in the Senate by Sir Alexander Campbell, seconded by Hon. P. W. Scott, and spoken to by Messrs. Allan and Trudel.

On a special message from His Excellency a vote of \$20,000 was made in recognition of the services of Major-General Middleton.

On the suggestion of Sir John Macdonald it was arranged that the Speaker should send a floral wreath to be laid on the coffin of the late Col. Williams.

At the prorogation yesterday the militia were referred to in His Excellency's speech in the following terms:—

"The insurrection has been encountered by the military force of the Dominion under Major General Middleton in a manner deserving of the highest commendation.

The courage which our citizen soldiery have shown in the face of a formidable and determined enemy, their cheerful endurance of privation and fatigue, and the readiness with which they have submitted to sacrifices, inevitable whenever a force composed of citizens of all classes is called upon to relinquish the employments of civil life, reflects the highest credit upon them.

I am gratified to find that both Houses of Parliament have considered the conduct of Major General Middleton and the officers and men under his command deserving of their formal thanks. It has been my agreeable duty to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's government the value of the services which have been thus rendered to the Empire.

I cannot leave this subject without expressing my sorrow that the success of our arms should have been purchased at the cost of many lives which Canada could ill afford to spare. The memory of those who have fallen either on the field or from sickness contracted during their service will be gratefully cherished throughout the Dominion.

It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the prompt action of the government of the United States in taking the precautions necessary in order to prevent any co-operation with the insurgents from the frontiers.

### RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—X.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

The ignition of gunpowder must be distinguished from its combustion. Powder is ignited when a portion of it begins to develop light and heat, and this in granulated powder communicates from grain to grain with the utmost rapidity, but still by successive ignition. Combustion means the final and total decomposition of each grain separately, and the complete liberation of its component gases. In gunpowder these phenomena follow each other so rapidly that, unless the mass is spread over a considerable space, they appear to be simultaneous, but they exist nevertheless. The heat evolved by each grain during its combustion suffices to ignite all other grains within a space of six times its own diameter. The granulation of gunpowder has a great influence on the rapidity of its ignition; the larger the grain the more rapid the ignition but the slower the combustion, whilst on the other hand small grain powder ignites more slowly, but burns with greater speed. The necessity is thus seen of using a coarse grained powder in rifles, where it is

required that the ball shall expand, or be upset to fill the grooves, for with such rapid ignition takes place, causing a sudden expansion of the bullet, while the continued combustion maintains an increasing degree of heat, which in turn augments the force of the gases evolved up to the time the projectile leaves the muzzle. When a charge of gunpowder is burnt in a confined space a large quantity of gas is generated in a highly condensed state, and its power of expansion is moreover greatly increased by the heat evolved; and this gas exerts a pressure in the interior of the vessel equal in all directions. Thus, it is stated, the products of combustion are 57 per cent. by weight of ultimately solid matter, and 43 per cent. of permanent gases, which last at the ordinary pressure and temperature, occupy about 280 times the volume of the original powder. The tension of the products of combustion where the powder entirely fills the space in which it is fired is about 6,400 atmospheres, or 42 tons per square inch, and the temperature of explosion is about 4,000° Fahr. When fired in the bore of a gun the products of combustion, at all events as regards the proportions of solid and gaseous matters, are the same as in the case of powder fired in a close vessel, and the work on the projectile is effected by the elastic force due to the permanent gases.

The use of a slow-burning powder is most important for breech-loading arms, because, as the gas expands gradually, the metallic cartridge case and the breech chamber of the gun are less strained; and the bullet in passing from a state of rest to one of motion is not altered, and thus excessive friction is avoided. On the supposition that at the moment of ignition there is a pressure of 30,000 lbs. per square inch in the chamber of the gun, the pressure on the base of a Martini bullet is 4,771 lbs.

Besides gunpowder there are now very many explosives in use, principally in connection with railways, quarries, mines, &c., which are known by the high-sounding appellations of nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton, litho-fracteur, mataziette, dynamite, glonoin, tonite, cotton-powder, dualine, glyoxiline, saxafragine, blasting gelatine, &c., the whole of which are the product of one substance, that is, they are all nitro-compounds. Some are liquid, some pure, some mixed, but they all spring from the same basis—nitric acid. Gun-cotton is obtained by steeping cotton in strong nitric acid, or a solution of nitric and sulphuric acids. It is then washed to cleanse it from acid or other impurities, and may be stored in that form or mixed with other ingredients. Cotton-powder is merely gun-cotton reduced to a powder, and tonite is the same body mixed with a nitrate or similar chemical body. Gun-cotton cannot by any process yet known be deprived of its explosive qualities without destroying the compound by fire. For submarine and war purposes gun-cotton is stored in a wet or damp state, and may be used and its full strength employed when in this condition, its explosion being effected by the discharge of a small quantity of dry gun-cotton, called a "primer," by percussion, in immediate contact with the wet cotton. The use of gun-cotton has not proved to be successful in the case of firearms or cannon, this want of success being due to its sudden explosion, as no gun could long resist the shocks given to it, or if it could, sufficient time would not be given to overcome the inertia of a heavy projectile, and the bulk of the force obtained would be wasted in imparting vibration to the particles of metal of the gun, and in "setting up" or breaking the projectile. This sudden development of force has led to the use of gun-cotton where shattering is the principal object in view, and it is therefore used in torpedoes, mining, breaching, &c. It has been stated that the ignition of gunpowder is comparatively slow, but the ignition of compressed gun-cotton is second only to electricity and light in the quickness of its travel, its velocity having been calculated to range from 17,000 to 19,000 feet per second, or 200 miles per minute. To illustrate this a train of gunpowder is crossed by a train of gun-cotton; if the powder be fired it will burn down to the gun-cotton which will ignite and be consumed, leaving the portion of powder on the other side intact; or, if the gun-cotton be fired it will all explode without igniting the powder. Nitro-glycerine is a mixture of nitric acid with glycerine, which is allowed to fall into a narrow stream of water, when the nitro-glycerine at once separates. By mixing this fluid with a spongy clay, called *kieselguhr*, a soft plastic material is obtained, which is called *dynamite*; and if to dynamite be added certain quantities of sulphur and saltpetre, the product is called *litho-fracteur*. *Dualine* is small granules of gun-cotton soaked in nitro-glycerine, and the compound possesses most ungovernable strength.

(To be continued.)

The case of John Garrow, a member of No. 1 Company, 32nd Battalion, Port Elgin, who was sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment in the county jail for neglecting to respond to the call to arms when they were ordered to the front, amply illustrates the penalty which may be enforced upon a volunteer for disobedience of orders and cowardice, and will doubtless serve as a wholesome warning to all other members of the volunteer force, that when the country requires their services there is no option but to promptly obey.

### THE D. R. A. PROGRAMME.

(Except where otherwise specified rifles to be Snider and position any with head to target.)

#### The Bankers' Prize—Nursery.

Open to members of the Association who have not at any previous prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association won a prize of \$10 or upwards, exclusive of team or extra prizes; 500 yards, 5 rounds. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

First prize, \$20; second prize, \$15; ten prizes of \$10 each, \$100; fifteen prizes of \$5 each, \$75; twenty prizes of \$4 each, \$80; thirty prizes \$3 each, \$90; total, 77 prizes, value \$380.

#### The Manufacturers' Match.

Open to members of the Association; 500 yards, 7 rounds. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

First prize, \$25; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$15; eight prizes of \$10 each, \$80; thirty-five prizes of \$5 each, \$175; thirty-five prizes of \$4 each, \$140; total, 81 prizes, value \$455.

#### The Rideau Match.

Open to Members of the Association; 500 yards. 7 rounds. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

First prize, \$25; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$15; five prizes of \$10 each, \$50; twenty-five prizes of \$5 each, \$125; thirty-five prizes of \$4 each, \$140. Total, 68 prizes, value \$375.

#### MacDougall Challenge Cup Match.

Open to efficient members of the Active Militia, members of the Staff, and officers of the Active Force who have retired retaining rank; and to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's Regular Army and Navy stationed in Canada, who are also members of the Association. The Cup to be the property of the member winning it twice consecutively. 400 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each range. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

First prize, the cup presented by Lady MacDougall and \$25; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$15; ten prizes of \$10 each, \$100; twenty prizes of \$5 each, \$100; thirty prizes, of \$4 each, \$120. Total, 63 prizes, value \$380.

#### The "Oumet" Match.

Open to all members of the Association; 600 yards, 7 rounds. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

First prize, \$25; second prize, \$20; two prizes of \$15 each, \$30; eight prizes of \$10 each, \$80; twenty-five prizes of \$5 each, \$125; thirty-five prizes of \$4 each, \$140; total, 72 prizes, value \$420.

#### The Hon. the Minister of Militia's Match. (Affiliated Associations.)

Open to members of the association. 500 and 600 yards. 7 rounds at each range. Entrance fees, for each individual, 50 cents, and for teams, \$3.00. No coaching will be allowed.

Teams to be selected from the competitors entered as individuals, and composed of three previously named representatives of any affiliated association, whose names shall have been given in writing to the secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, and vouched for as having been members of such affiliated association on or before the 1st July, 1885.

Names of competitors selected to form the team to be handed to the secretary before the commencement of the match.

First team prize, "The Caron" challenge cup and \$36; second team prize, \$30; third team prize, \$24; fourth team prize, \$18; fifth team prize, \$15; sixth team prize, \$12;—\$135.

First individual prize, \$25; second individual prize, \$20; third individual prize, \$15; fourth individual prize, \$10; ten prizes of \$8 each, \$80; twenty prizes of \$5 each, \$100; twenty-five prizes of \$4 each, \$100;—\$350. Six team and 59 individual prizes, value \$485.

#### Dominion of Canada Match.

Open to all efficient members of the Active Militia, members of the staff, and officers of the Active Force who have retired retaining rank; and to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's Regular Army and Navy stationed in Canada, who are also members of the Association. 200, 500 and 600 yards. 7 rounds at each. Position, at 200 yards, standing or kneeling. Entrance fees, for each individual, 50 cents, and for teams, \$5.00. No coaching will be allowed.

The team prizes to be awarded to the five highest aggregate scores made by any five previously named members from the Cadets of the R. M. College; from the schools of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry; from any regiment, squadron or troop of cavalry, field battery or brigade of field or garrison artillery; from any corps of engineers, battalion or independent company of the Active Militia, or of the same denomination of the forces of H. M. Regular Army or Navy stationed in Canada, provided that all are members of the Dominion Rifle Association.

Names of competitors selected to form the team to be handed to the secretary before the commencement of the match.

In the event of the Province of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba or British Columbia not being able to send a full battalion team as herein stated, the Special Committee may accept entry for any battalion or corps having not less than three men on the ground, being competitors, and two from any other corps belonging to the same province.

First team prize, and a badge to each member, \$60; second team prize, \$50; third, team prize \$40; fourth team prize, \$30; fifth team prize, \$20—Total, 200.

First individual prize, \$30; second individual prize, \$25; third individual prize, \$20; ten individual prizes of \$15 each, \$150; ten individual prizes of \$10 each, \$100; Twenty-five individual prizes of \$5 each, \$125; Thirty-five individual prizes of \$4 each, \$140—Total, \$590. 5 team and 83 individual prizes.

#### The London Merchants' Cup.

Open to teams of eight members of any affiliated Provincial Association. 500 and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each. Entrance fee, \$15 each team. No sighting shots allowed. First prize, the cup and \$80; second prize \$64; total, \$144.

*The Bankers' Prizes—Grand Aggregate.*

To be awarded to competitors complying with the rule laid down (*Vide Reg. 20 Par. "c"*), who have made the highest aggregate scores in the following matches, viz.: "Manufacturers," "Rideau," "MacDougall," "Ouimet," "Minister of Militia," and "Dominion." First prize, N.R.A. Medal of 1885, badge and \$30; second prize, D.R.A. Medal for 1885, badge and \$25; third prize, badge and \$20 fourth prize, badge and \$15; fifth prize, badge and \$10; eight prizes of \$10 each, \$80; eight prizes of \$8 each, \$64; nine prizes of \$6 each, \$54; thirty prizes of \$5 each, \$150; total, 60 prizes, value \$448. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Entries must be made before 1 o'clock p.m. of the first day of the meeting.

*His Excellency the Governor-General's Prize.*

To be competed for by the 60 winners of prizes in the Grand Aggregate Match, provided they are members of the Active Militia Force of Canada, members of the Staff, or Officers who have retired from the Active Militia, retaining their rank 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each. Martini-Henry rifles. Position, at 200 yards, standing or kneeling. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

First prize, a special badge, and \$250; second prize, a badge and \$150; third prize, a badge and \$100; total \$500. Each of the seven next highest competitors to receive a badge.

*Wimbledon Team for 1886.*

The Wimbledon Team for 1886 will be selected from the winners in the Grand Aggregate Match, provided they are members of the Active Militia, and their places on the list shall be determined by the total of their score in the Grand Aggregate Match, and their score in the match for the Prizes presented by His Excellency the Governor-General.

No competitor shall be eligible to a place in the Team who has been twice at Wimbledon within the years 1882-83-84-85.

*Long Range Match.*

Open to Members of the Association. Range, 1,000 yards. Rounds, 10. Rifles, any. Position, any. Entrance fee, \$1.00.

First prize, \$30; second prize, \$25; third prize, \$20; fourth prize, \$15; five prizes of \$10 each, \$50; total nine prizes, value \$140.

*Gzowski Military Match.*

Open to one section of five men (N.C. officers and rank and file, either both) from any one regiment or troop of cavalry, battery or brigade of artillery, battalion or independent company of the active militia of Canada, schools of cavalry, gunnery, and infantry, the "A" "B" batteries, or cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston. Entrance fee, \$5 per section.

To the sections making the highest aggregate scores in the skirmishing, volley firing and independent firing, hereinafter detailed.

First prize, the Gzowski challenge cup and \$35; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$25; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$15; total, \$125.

1. *Dress*.—Tunic as issued by Government.

2. *Accoutrements*.—Side-arms, waist and ball-bags, or cross-belt and pouch, according as the corp is equipped by the Government.

3. Forage caps.

4. Greatcoat, folded and strapped; haversack and canteen.

*Kit*.—1 skirt, 1 towel, 1 piece of soap, 1 comb, 1 pair of socks, 1 pair boots or shoes, 1 knife, fork and spoon.

*Note*.—Knapsack, in which to carry the kit, will be supplied on the ground.

1. The several sections to parade for general inspection of arms, ammunition and equipment at such place and hour as may be detailed, and in the dress, etc., in which they are inspected so shall they fire.

2. Sections to be marched from the general parade ground to the firing points as determined by lot. No change of arms, or any article of equipment, or of ammunition to be made after the parade has been formed.

3. At the conclusion of the firing the sections will be marched back to their original parade ground, or to such place as may be directed, for further inspection and proof that they have carried the prescribed kit.

The cup to be held for the year by the winning battalion, under such conditions as the executive committee may determine.

In the case of ties for the first place, the cup shall be held for equal portions of the year by the teams making equal scores, and the money prizes shall be equally divided.

*Detailed Condition of the Competition.**1.—Skirmishing.*

*Distance*.—Varying from about 100 yards to about 450 yards.

*Position*.—Standing, kneeling, or prone at the discretion of the firer.

*No. of Rounds*.—Twenty per man. Ten fired advancing, and ten retiring, under the command of the officer appointed to the command of all the sections.

*Size of Targets*.—4 feet x 2 feet 6 inches, at distances between 100 and 250 yards, to be exposed 10 seconds.

" 6 feet x 2 feet 6 inches, at distances between 250 and 450 yards, to be exposed 15 seconds.

*2.—Volley Firing.*

300 yards. Kneeling, single rank. Five rounds. After each round the hits to be registered, and the holes patched before the next round is fired.

Target six feet long, two feet six inches high—representing (nearly) the area presented by three men when firing over the crest of a parapet.

*3.—Independent Firing.*

150 yards. Standing. Five rounds per man.

Target, four feet long, two feet six inches high—representing (nearly) the area presented to view by two men when firing over the crest of a parapet.

Two targets allotted to each section, but no target exposed to view for more than ten seconds at a time.

The men of a section to be at liberty to fire at either or both of the targets told off to them, and in their own time; with the proviso that the score of a section shall be determined by the hits made in the five rounds, or as many of the permitted five rounds as are fired within three minutes.

Scoring in all competitions to be as follows:—

The target divided into three belts, by lines drawn horizontally across from side to side.

The lower belt, representing the exposed parts of a man's body, seen above the parapet, 15 inches deep, and scoring 5.

The centre belt, representing the level of the men's heads, 10 inches deep and scoring 3.

The upper belt, 5 inches deep, and scoring 2.

*The British Challenge Shield Match.*

Shield presented by the Auxiliary Forces of Great Britain to the Active Militia of Canada.

Open to sections of 5 men as in the Gzowski Military Match. Entrance fee, \$2.50 per section.

*Prizes*.—First prize, the Shield and \$40; second prize, \$25.

Distance, position, number of rounds and target arrangement, as described in 1.—Skirmishing of the Gzowski match.

Dress, Equipment, Rifles, Ammunition, Parade and Inspections and decision of Ties, as in the Gzowski Military Matches.

*Special Provincial Prizes.*

Given by the most noble the Marquis of Lorne

To be shot for at Ottawa at the meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association as a military match, viz.:

\$100 specially to members of British Columbia. \$100 specially to members of Prince Edward Island.

Each \$100 to be divided into 3 prizes for the best individual scores: 1st prize of \$50, 2nd prize of \$30, 3rd prize of \$20.

There shall be no competition among the members of any one province, unless the province be represented in the Military matches of the meeting by a duly qualified team of non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and the \$100 allotted to each province shall remain at interest until the first meeting at which the province is represented in the military matches of the D.R.A., when the capital \$100 and interest accrued shall be competed for by all members of the province then attending at Ottawa.

Skirmishing, kneeling between 300 and 400 yards.

Target—6 ft. x 2 ft. 6 in. Each target to be exposed for 15 seconds at a time, with an interval of about 10 seconds between each exposure.

No. of rounds—Such number as each competitor can fire in the 3 minutes allotted to the competition, but in no case to exceed 15 rounds.

Rifles, dress, equipment, etc., as in the Gzowski and British Challenge Shield matches.

Entrance free.

*Martini Matches.**Series A.*

500 yards. 7 rounds. Martini-Henry Rifles. Entrance fee, 50 cents. No. of entries unlimited, but no competitor to take more than one prize.

First prize, \$20; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; twenty-five prizes of \$5 each, \$125; twenty-five prizes of \$4 each, \$100—Total, 53 prizes, value, \$270.

*Series B.*

500 yards. 7 rounds. Martini rifles. Entrance fee, 50 cents. No. of entries unlimited, but no competitor to take more than one prize.

First prize, \$20; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; twenty prizes of \$5 each, \$100; thirty prizes of \$4 each, \$120—Total, 53 prizes, value, \$265.

*Extra Series.—No. 1.*

500 yards, 5 rounds. Entrance fee, 25 cents. No. of entries, unlimited, but no competitor to take more than one prize.

First prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$8; fourth prize, \$6; fifth prize, \$5; fourteen prizes of \$4 each, \$56; total, 19 prizes \$100.

*Extra Series.—No. 2.*

200 yards, 5 rounds, standing or kneeling. Entrance fee, 25 cents. No. of entries, unlimited, but no competitor to take more than one prize.

First prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$8; fourth prize, \$6; fifth prize, \$5; fourteen prizes of \$4 each, \$56; total 19 prizes \$100.

*Extra Series.—No. 3.*

Martini-Henry Rifle, 800 yards, 7 rounds. Entrance 50 cents. No. of entries unlimited.

First prize, \$20; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$8; fifth prize, \$6; eight prizes of \$5 each, \$40; ten prizes of \$4 each, \$40; total, 23 prizes \$139.

Pool shooting to be admissible simultaneously with these matches.

*Standing Match.*

Open to all members of the association; 200 yards, 7 rounds standing. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Payable at any time before commencement of the match.

First prize, \$15; second prize, \$12; third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$8; ten prizes of \$5 each, \$50; twenty prizes of \$4 each, \$80; twenty prizes of \$3 each, \$60; total, 54 prizes, value \$235.

*Revolver Match.*

Open to members of the Association. Description of Revolver, not exceeding .45 Calibre, and 7½ inches in length of barrel. Range, 25 yards, 7 rounds standing, off-hand. Entrance fee, 25 cents each entry. No. of entries unlimited.

First prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$8; fourth prize, \$5; ten prizes of \$4 each, \$40; ten prizes of \$3 each, \$30; total 24 prizes, value \$108.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ENGLISH IDEAS ON A MILITIA MEDICAL ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

The Canadians and friends of Canada here, have watched with the deepest interest the progress of the Insurrection in the N. W. Territories. Coming as it has, after the patriotic offer from Canada to furnish soldiers to aid the old land in her battles abroad, sympathy is freely expressed for the young colony in her baptism of fire, and headed by our kind Princess and her noble Lord this sympathy has taken substantial form, in the matter of supplies chiefly for the relief of the sick and wounded. All honour to them and their generous coadjutors. But on this point, the Canadian heart *they* know so well can speak better than I, and *they* will take care that a well quashed rebellion—the first serious colonial disturbance quelled without home intervention—will not retard the progress of Canada. Nor does the C.P.R. pass without most favorable criticism; the very opposite of that meted to the recalcitrant medical officers who, in the hour of need, have been found wanting—it is better that their names should fade from history. If *they* have been found wanting (and it need not reflect upon the medical profession at large) there are others who have risen to the arduous task of conceiving, organizing and carrying to successful working "a Canadian army medical organization."

Hitherto in Canada there has been little attempt to prepare for war, so far as medical organization goes, and although the Minister for War and his able staff have shown an amiable adaptability to cope with such a rising as is about concluded—no *medical* provision such as it should be, had been made, and but for the good sense of the department in calling to their aid active and capable medical men, the sick and wounded would have fared badly. A proposition was, several years ago, mooted by an Ottawa gentleman at a gathering of your general medical association that there should be a section for militia medical work, but this was frowned down as in bad taste. How would the question do now?

A correspondent in your No. 2nd June has struck a key note, and it remains for the powers that be to take the matter to heart. Strenuous efforts, in which prominent staff and line officers have evinced warm interest, are being made in various parts of this country, to organise hospital ambulance corps—and at the Easter military display, although the organization was little more than experiment, the corps elicited well earned encomiums. This subject is not new and deserves careful consideration.

Again medical officers have no rank, and after years of service may drop into chaos. They may have no voice in the magnificent chorus of wars' alarms. I do not presume to say that they sigh for furs and feathers. Honors showered upon the less deserving have been denied them, but science will tell in the long run. Canada has shown an example to older nations in more than one matter of governmental reform. She has now an opportunity for leading the van in cultivating army medical science, and incorporating it with the art of civilized warfare. I hope the opportunity will not be neglected. It will not require an extravagant outlay, and may, in the future, be the means of saving many valuable lives, besides adding much to the comfort of the sick and wounded, and serve as a security to those who are called upon to face hidden dangers.

REL'GATED.

LONDON, ENGLAND, 30th June, 1885.

## RANDOM NOTES FROM THE BAY OF QUINTE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—The sad death of Col. Williams will affect the hilarity—but not the sincerity—of the welcome to be extended to the Midland men, over whose welfare he watched so assiduously. The sad occurrence appeals to men individually as well as collectively. All city flags floated at half-mast after the news arrived.

Practical soldiers know that the military profession must be conservative even in details, and must not evince in rule and regulation, a fickleness characteristic of—well, say of Ontario statutes, but it is a question whether there are not some improvements advisable. For instance, in my opinion, the full dress formalities are overdone, and I also consider that too little money allowance is provided to insure good band music, the bands being sustained in nearly all volunteer battalions by the officers. The power of good martial and marching music cannot be overestimated as a recruiting agent, as a means of popularizing the force, and of bringing the men to a state of efficiency and of pride in their battalion. Given good officers and a good band, there will be an *esprit de corps* generated and a self-respect justified which will not confine their influence to merely local surroundings.

A good suggestion regarding the formation of fours should be acted on. On the command *fours* the men immediately form *fours deep*. Then on the command *right* or *left*, each man simply turns in the direction indicated. We have little time for drill and the mode suggested is less complicated than the old way.

X.

BELLEVILLE, 8th July, 1885.

## REGIMENTAL NOTES.

OTTAWA.—The funeral of Privates Rogers, G. G. F. G., and Osgood, 43rd Batt., members of Major Todd's Sharpshooting Company, killed in action at Cut-Knife Creek, took place on Sunday, and was as impressive as military and civic pomp could make it. The bodies had lain in the Drill Hall for two days, guarded by their respective corps, and surrounded by a great number of floral offerings, including wreaths from His Excellency the Governor-General. The funeral was attended by all the corps in the city; by the Militia Staff, by the Minister of Militia, by the Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa, and by a large number of citizens, while the streets throughout the long route were thronged with sympathizing spectators. After service at St. Alban's Church the procession went to the cemetery by way of New Edinburgh, and the bodies were interred side by side in a lot provided by the Corporation. Three of Private Rogers' pall bearers were members of the Sharpshooters who had returned; and their stained and worn uniforms were a pathetic commentary on the hardships endured by all our field force.

It is proposed to erect a monument to Rogers and Osgood at the junction of the Sappers' and Dufferin Bridges, the most prominent place in the city.

The 9th battalion, "Voltigeurs de Quebec" staid over Monday at Ottawa on their way home from the North-west, and formed an addition to the guard of honor on the right of the Foot Guards. They looked particularly "fit"; tanned by the sun and wind, and braced and invigorated by the fresh air of the mountains. Every man looked the picture of health and strength, and the whole battalion appeared to be composed of picked men. Their discipline and marching were perfect, and they had evidently improved their time to the utmost. After the Governor General left the buildings he addressed the battalion, complimenting Col. Amyot on their appearance, and the men on their readiness to defend their country at duty's call. He said that although they had not had an opportunity of fighting they had done their duty, and effectually helped by their moral influence, in subduing the Indians and quelling the rebellion. Hon. Lt.-Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia, had previously greeted his old regiment in front of the Militia Department. They were escorted to the train by the Guards band and Capt. Aumoad's guard of honor.

MONTREAL.—The third annual moonlight excursion of No. 4 Company of the 5th Royal Scots took place on Thursday, the 16th inst., when some 500 persons enjoyed a three hours' run down the river. The pipers of the regiment and a string band furnished excellent music—arrangements were splendid—and a large profit to the company fund resulted.

The Victoria Rifles were to have held their annual battalion matches last week, but owing to necessary repairing being done at the Point St. Charles butts, they have been postponed to the first week in August. The prize list is a liberal one, and so framed that young shots will meet with encouragement.

The funeral of the late Corpl. Wm. Morris, of the 5th Royal Scots, took place on Sunday afternoon. The firing party was under the command of Sergt. Anderson. The Battalion was commanded by Major McCorkill.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—A large number of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the N. B. Brigade of Garrison Artillery have been attending a special school of artillery since March last. Excellent progress has been made under Lieut. Langan, adjutant, and Sergeant-Major Hughes. Application was some time since made for an instructor from Quebec, but in consequence of all the instructors being at the front, no one was available from the Canadian force. The Department, however, recognizing the importance of the artillery branch of the service at St. John, made special application to the Imperial authorities at Halifax for an instructor, and accordingly Corporal Donnington, of the Royal Artillery, has been detailed as instructor of the brigade to remain until the close of the special school. The school is open to all officers and non-commissioned officers of the brigade.—*St. John Daily Telegraph.*

## THE TARGET.

## THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

We have heard both directly and through the cablegrams of the progress of our representatives in England. The Parisian reached Liverpool on Sunday morning 5th inst., after a remarkably fine and quick passage, when the team were met by Mr. Ennis, Manager of the Allan Line, and Mr. John Dyke, our Government agent. On Monday morning they left for Wimbledon to have a week's practice before the meeting. It is probable that the first day of the meeting was marred by the heavy rain which suspended traffic in London on the 13th. Of the doings of the team we have heard, so far, very little, except that Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R., has a score of 93 in the first stage of the Queen's, which will insure him a place in the 300. The Duke of Cambridge has inspected the team, and re-erred in flattering terms to the achievements of the force in the North-west. He also specially mentioned Capt. Clarke, and complimented him on his recovery. Col. Ross embraced the occasion to assure His Royal Highness of the undying loyalty of Canadians to the British Empire.

The conditions of the Queen's match at Wimbledon this year do not appear to be well understood in Canada, probably in consequence of the radical changes from previous years. The first stage is as usual seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The three hundred highest competitors have the privilege of firing in the second stage, but get no money prize; the next sixty get £2 each. The second stage consists of 10 shots at 500 and 15 shots at 600 yards, the highest aggregate of the two stages together wins the silver medal, and with the next 50 men makes up the "Queen's sixty," who fire in the third stage. These get no money prizes, but the remaining 240 divide prizes as follows: 100 of £4, 100 of £3 and 40 of £2.

The sixty fire 15 rounds at 800 and 15 at 900 yards and their places will be decided by their aggregate scores in the three stages. The prizes are, first, N.R. A. gold medal and badge and £250; second, badge and £60; third, badge and £40; fourth, £30; fifth, £20; ten prizes of £15; thirty of £12, and ten of £10.

The annual prize meeting of the Guernsey Rifle Association was held during the last week in June. In a match with a team from Jersey the eight Guernsey winners average 1 over 88 points per man; which, as the association is sending a team to Wimbledon on purpose to compete for the Kolapore cups, promises to give the Canadian eight some work to retain their laurels.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* to hand this week contains the scores in some important competitions. In the chief match of the Midlothian R. A. the veteran R. McVittie won the first stage in a field of 420 with a tie score of 97, and for the 101st place fourteen 85's were counted out. Such shooting should be enough to make the Canadian team funk the Wimbledon meeting altogether. At the annual meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, at Dollymount, the majority of the shooting was at the long ranges. In the Irish eight competition J. Rigby made 74 out of 75 at 800, J. Montgomery the possible 75 at 900, and W. Hamilton 93 out of 100 at 1,000 yards. The best aggregate of 100 shots was W. R. Joynt's 455. In a handicap team match promoted by the Lord Lieutenant his team won, Earl Spencer himself making good shooting. There was some firing at 1,100 yards. A novelty was a sweepstakes with compulsory positions; from the shoulder at 200, prone at 500, and on the back at 600; 84 was the best score in this match.

OTTAWA.—The Rifle Club held a Martini spoon competition on Saturday afternoon last. 800 yards, ten shots and a sighter. The weather was fine, light 5 o'clock wind. The bright light made it difficult to keep the elevation.

Mr. Whiteley, (First Spoon).....	37	Capt. Perley.....	24
Major Anderson, (Second Spoon) .....	32	Dr. Hutchison.....	22
Mr. McJanet.....	30	Mr. N. Morrison.....	22
Mr. H. Walters.....	29	Mr. J. A. Armstrong.....	18
Mr. A. Pink.....	28	Mr. T. Carrol.....	18
Mr. A. F. Cotton.....	28	Mr. R. Reardon.....	16
Lieut. Wright.....	26	Mr. R. Galtway.....	14
Mr. J. E. Hutchison.....	26	Mr. C. Mailleue.....	9
Lieut. Chamberlin.....	25		

ST. JOHN, N.B.—The local shots had a match on the 16th, when the following scores were made; wind moderate but fitful:

Capt. J. T. Hartt, Rifles .....	88	Lieut. S. B. Lordly, 62nd Fusiliers.....	70
Sergt. Ewing, 62nd Fusiliers.....	83	Sergt. O'Shaughnessy, 92nd Fusiliers....	68
Capt. F. H. Hartt, 62nd Fusiliers.....	80	Corp. Henderson, 62nd Fusiliers .....	66
Mr. J. Hunter.....	80	Lieut. Botsford, Artillery.....	63
Pte. W. Lordly, 62nd Fusiliers.....	77	Sergt. Jones, 62nd Fusiliers.....	62
Lieut. Thompson, 62nd Fusiliers.....	74	Pte. H. Lordly, 62nd Fusiliers.....	61
Pte. Manning, Rifles.....	70	Pte. A. Lordly, 62nd Fusiliers.....	57
Sergt. Bourne, Rifles.....	70		

A special prize, offered by the president for the largest number of bull's eyes was secured by Capt. Hartt, Rifles. Another competition will be held early in August.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—E. T. Richardson, of the Lawrence Rifle club, broke the best record ever made at off-hand marksmanship, scoring 30 successive bulls' eyes at 200 yards, with a Maynard rifle of .35 calibre.

EXTRACT FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 9th JULY, 1885.

No. 1. The regulations and orders for the Militia, 1883, having been amended by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated 8th July, 1885, by adding 17 paragraphs under the heading of "Gratuities and Pensions," the regulations under the heading "Casualties" so amended are now published for general information:—

CASUALTIES.

Casualties—Actual Service.—995. When an officer or man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, provision shall be made for his wife and family out of the public funds.

996. And all cases of permanent disability, arising from injuries received or illness contracted on actual service shall be reported on by a Medical Board, and compensation awarded, under such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Governor in Council; and any medical practitioner who shall sign a false certificate in any such case, shall incur a penalty of four hundred dollars. 46 Vic., chap. 11, sec. 68.

Injury or Illness—Actual Service.—997. If any officer of the Militia shall receive injury or contract illness on actual service, which, although of a temporary nature, shall necessitate his discharge from such service, he shall be conveyed to his home at the public expense, and shall receive a sum equal to the daily pay and allowance of his rank, for the period during which, according to the certificate of two qualified medical practitioners, he shall have been actually and necessarily incapacitated from following his usual occupation. And no allowance for medical attendance shall in any such case be made. Par. 149, R. & O., 1870.

998. If any Militiaman shall receive injury or contract illness on actual service, which, although of a temporary nature, shall necessitate his discharge from such service, he shall be placed either in a military or civil hospital, and on his discharge from hospital he shall be conveyed to his home at the public expense; and he shall receive compensation for loss of time at the rate of one dollar a day, for the period during which he has been detained in hospital. But in case he should elect to be sent to his own home in place of the hospital, he shall receive compensation for loss of time at the rate of one dollar a day, for the period during which, according to the certificate of two qualified medical practitioners, he shall have been actually and necessarily incapacitated from following his ordinary occupation; and no allowance for medical attendance shall in any such case be given. Par. 150, R. & O., 1870,

GRATUITIES AND PENSIONS.

The following rates of compensation by gratuity and pension will be allowed under the provisions of sect. 68, cap. 11 of 46 Victoria—The Consolidated Militia Act 1883—to militiamen wounded or disabled, or who may be hereafter wounded or disabled in actual service, and to the widows and children of those who have been killed in battle or have died from injuries or illness contracted on actual service.—O. C. July, 1885.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES RECEIVED IN ACTION.

1. An officer who shall be certified to have received a wound in action which shall have occasioned the loss of an eye, or a limb, or the use of a limb; or to have received bodily injuries equivalent to the loss of a limb, shall in the first instance, receive a gratuity in money of one year's full pay of the appointment held by him at the time of his wound.

2. From the expiration of one year, from the date of the wound or injury, the wounded officer referred to in the preceding paragraph, may, subject to the conditions of paragraphs 3 to 5, be granted a pension according to the following scale:—

Rank or relative rank of officer.	Annual pension.
Lieutenant Colonel.....	\$1,200
Major.....	800
Captain.....	400
Lieutenant.....	280

3. No claim to a gratuity or pension shall be entertained unless the officer shall apply for the same within five years after being wounded.

4. A pension shall not be granted for the loss of an eye, consequent upon a wound received in action, unless loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound, and shall be solely attributable to such wound.

5. A pension shall be granted according to Militia rank, or in the case of a Departmental Officer, relative rank, held by the officer at the time of being wounded.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

6. Pensions may be granted to militiamen discharged as unfit for further service from wounds or injuries received in action.

Rank .....	First degree—Men losing two limbs or both eyes from wounds or being so severely wounded as to be totally incapable of earning a livelihood and to require the assistance and care of some other person.		Second degree—Men rendered incapable of earning a livelihood, but not requiring the care of another person.		Third degree—Men able to contribute in a small degree towards a livelihood.		Fourth degree—Men to contribute materially towards a livelihood, although unfit for the ordinary duties of the service.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Sergeant...	75	1.10	60	90	45	60	30	45
Corporal...	60	90	45	60	30	45	23	30
Private....	45	60	30	55	23	30	15	23

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IF IN REDUCED OR NEEDY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Rates of Pension.—7. If the deceased officer or soldier has been killed in action, or has died from wounds received in action, within twelve months of having been wounded:—

- (a) To the widow a pension annually equal to one-half the daily pay of the officer or soldier during twelve months, and in addition for the first year a gratuity equal to twelve months pay;
- (b) To each child, a compassionate allowance annually at the rate of one-tenth of the pay of the officer or soldier, and in addition for the first year a gratuity equal to four months pay.

If the deceased officer or soldier died from illness which can be directly traced to fatigue, privation or exposure incident to active operations in the field, within six months after his having been finally incapacitated for duty, or if the deceased officer or soldier shall have lost his life in consequence of wounds received in the execution of military duty otherwise than in action.

- (a) To the widow a pension annually equal to three-eighths of the daily pay of the officer or soldier during twelve months.
- (b) To each child a compassionate allowance annually at the rate of one-thirteenth of the pay of the officer or soldier.

8. A pension to the widow or other relative of a deceased officer or soldier shall only be granted as a reward for good, faithful and gallant service rendered, and shall not be claimed as a right. It shall not be conferred if the applicant be left in wealthy circumstances, or is already in possession of any pension, provision, or allowance from the public.

9. A widow's pension shall as a rule commence the day following that of her husband's death, and shall be discontinued should she subsequently prove unworthy of it or attain to wealthy circumstances.

10. The pension of a widow who re-marries shall be suspended from the date of her re-marriage; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, her pension may be restored, upon proof that she is not in wealthy circumstances, and is otherwise deserving.

Children.—11. Compassionate allowances as shown in para. 7 may, subject to the conditions which apply to widows' pensions, be granted to the children of deceased officers and soldiers. They shall not be granted to sons over the age of eighteen, nor to daughters over the age of twenty-one, except in very special cases in which it shall be shown that the sons or daughters became afflicted during the officer's or soldier's life with some mental or bodily infirmity, rendering them dependent upon him, and permanently incapable of making adequate exertion for their support; and that such incapacity dates from a period before the children reached the limit of age, as above laid down, and that they are in distressed circumstances.

12. Allowances granted under Par. 11 to the sons of officers and soldiers may be continued until they respectively attain the age of eighteen, or are otherwise previously provided for; and those to the daughters may be continued until they respectively marry or attain the age of twenty-one, whichever shall first happen, and no longer; except in very special cases, in which it shall be shown that such children are afflicted with any mental or bodily infirmity, rendering them incapable of making adequate exertion for their own support; and that they are in distressed circumstances.

13. In the case of an officer or soldier killed in action or dying from wounds received in action within twelve months after such wounds shall have been received and not leaving a widow, but a daughter or daughters only, an annual allowance equal to half the rate of widow's pension may, under special circumstances, be determined by the Minister of Militia and Defence, be granted, instead of the compassionate allowance referred to in para. 11, to such daughter or to such daughters collectively. Such allowance may be continued until the daughter, or the last survivor of them in case there be more than one, may become disqualified by marriage or otherwise.

14. A compassionate allowance shall be paid from the date of the officer's or soldier's death to the 30th June next ensuing; and subsequent payments shall be made yearly in advance from the first of July in each year.

Mother.—15. The mother of an officer or soldier killed in action, or dying of wounds received in action within twelve months after such wounds shall have been received, without leaving either widow, or legitimate child, such mother being herself a widow and in distressed circumstances, and having been mainly dependent upon the deceased officer or soldier for support, may be granted an

annual allowance, according to the rank of the officer or soldier, and at half the rate of widow's pension; but if she shall be in receipt of a pension as an officer's or soldier's widow, or shall have any other provision of any kind from the public, no allowance shall be made to her on account of her son, unless she relinquish such pension or provision. In the event of her allowance ceasing in consequence of re-marriage or death, it shall not be transferable to her daughters.

**Sisters.**—16. The sister or sisters collectively of an officer or soldier killed in action or dying of wounds received in action within twelve months after such wounds shall have been received, without leaving widow, legitimate child, or mother, and provided she or they be an orphan or orphans, without surviving brother, and mainly dependent for support upon the officer or soldier deceased, may, under special circumstances, to be determined by the Minister of Militia and Defence be granted an allowance equal to half the rate of widow's pension.

17. In instances where the Regulations do not meet the circumstances of individual cases, they may be specially considered, by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The minimum rate of pay for pension on account of deceased Lieutenants in all corps of the Active Militia will be counted at two dollars per diem.

**Permanent Disability.**—1007. All cases of permanent disability, arising from injuries received or illness contracted by officers or men on actual service, shall be reported on by a Medical Board, and compensation awarded for the same according to the merits of the case. Par. 152, R. & O.

**Regulations for Claims.**—The following regulations apply when claims to pensions, or gratuity on account of death or wounds, of officers or men, or of disability from illness contracted while on actual service, require to be established:

1008. A board of officers composed of one field officer and two captains of the Active Militia, will be assembled at such time and place as may be ordered, and shall take cognizance and report on the various claims presented for its consideration. Par. 374, R. & O., 1870.

1009. Where the claims are on account of disability, the cause, degree and probable duration of the disability must be established by evidence before a medical board, and the report of such board will form part of the evidence required to be produced before the board of officers referred to in the above paragraph. The claims will be divided into three classes:

**1st Class.**—(1.) Claims on the part of relatives of Militiamen who have been killed in action, or have died of wounds or injuries received, or of disease contracted on actual service.

(2.) The evidence required to be produced before the Board in support of claims of this class, is, in the case of Militiaman killed in action, a certificate from the commanding officer of his corps, stating that he was killed in action or on actual service. (Form marked A, par. 1013.)

(3.) In the case of a Militiaman who has died of wounds or injuries received on actual service, a certificate from the medical officer who first saw him after he was wounded or injured, countersigned by the commanding officer, stating the nature of the wound or injury which caused death; Also a certificate from the medical attendant at the time of death, stating the cause and date of death, (Form B, par. 1014,) the same is to be corroborated by any other material evidence that can be procured.

(4.) In the case of a Militiaman who has died of disease contracted on actual service, a certificate from the medical officer who first attended him after he was taken ill, countersigned by the commanding officer, stating the nature of the disease, and that it was contracted on actual service, (Form B, par. 1014): Also a certificate from the medical attendant at the time of death, stating the cause and date of death. (Form B, par. 1014.)

(5.) In all the foregoing cases, evidence must be produced of the circumstances of the deceased, and the amount of income he was in receipt of at the time of his going on service; and whether his income died with him in whole or in part, stating what part, if any, was independent of his life; also evidence of the number, age, sex and proximity of relatives who were dependent for support on the life of the deceased; also evidence of the amount of medical attendance received by the deceased (supposing him to have died of wounds or disease,) between the time of his discharge from actual service and the date of his death, with the names and residences of the medical attendants who had charge of him during that period. (Form C, par. 1015.)

**2nd class.**—(1.) Claims on the part of Militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on service, which may incapacitate them wholly from following their former trade or profession.

(2.) The evidence required to be produced is as follows:—Report of Medical Board referred to in first part of this paragraph 1009. (Form D, par. 1016); Evidence as to the circumstances of claimants;—the amount of income he was in receipt of at the time of his going on service—whether his income depended in whole or in part on his personal exertions; and what portion thereof, if any, was independent of his personal exertions; also evidence of the age, sex and proximity of relatives who depended for support on the claimant's personal exertions; also evidence of medical attendance received by the claimant between the time of his discharge from actual service and the date of investigation of his claim, with the names and residences of the medical attendants who had charge of him during that period. (Form C, par. 1015.)

**3rd Class.**—(1.) Claims on the part of Militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on actual service, such as to incapacitate them for a time from following their usual trade or profession. The evidence required to be produced is as follows:—Report of Medical Board referred to in first part of this paragraph 1009, which shall establish the amount and probable duration of incapacity; (Form D, par. 1016). Also evidence of the same nature as prescribed for claimants under the 2nd Class. Par. 375 R. & O. 1870.

1010. The Board having taken the necessary evidence will make its report—and will recommend such amounts of pension and gratuity, subject to the regulations on that head, as may appear equitable. The report of the Board will be solely on the evidence which is embodied in the "Proceedings." Par. 376, R. & O. 1870.

**BOARDS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.**

1011. The following applies to such Boards as may be assembled for purposes mentioned in paragraph 1009, to investigate cases of disability of Militiamen occasioned by wounds or injuries received, or by disease contracted on actual service. These cases are divided into two classes: Par. 387, R. & O. 1870.

1. Cases of Militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on actual service, such as to incapacitate them wholly from following their former trade or profession.

2. Cases of Militiamen who have received wounds or injuries, or have contracted disease on actual service, such as to incapacitate them for a time from following their trade or profession.

1012. The Board will take such evidence as may be produced, and will report its own opinion thereupon, either as to the total or partial disability of the claimant; if the disability is partial, the Board will state the amount of injury or incapacity under which the claimant is suffering at the date of investigation, and its probable duration; the opinion of the Board will, of course, be based solely on the evidence which is embodied in the "Proceedings." Par. 378, R. and O. 1870.

(Four forms are here given which it is unnecessary to reproduce).

The German Minister of War has prepared several measures in view of the intended augmentation of the army of Germany. It is proposed, in the first place, to increase the standing army from 418,000 to 480,000, in accordance with the estimated growth of population. The artillery is to be increased by the creation of two new batteries in each of the nineteen army corps of the German army. Besides this the number of guns in each battery, which is now four when not mobilized, is to be permanently raised to six. Finally, the formation of some new cavalry regiments is in contemplation. They are to complete the organization of the Fifteenth Army corps (Alsace-Lorraine), which now receives its cavalry from the eighteen other army corps of the German army.

**ADVERTISING RATES**

FOR

**THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.**

(Nonpareil measurement, 4 columns to the page, 12 lines to the inch.)

	Lines.	One issue.	1 Month. 4 issues.	3 Months. 13 issues.	6 Months. 26 issues.	1 Year. 52 issues.
Nothing less taken	6	\$ 90	\$ 2 50	\$ 7 00	\$ 12 40	\$ 20 60
	9	1 35	3 50	9 50	16 60	28 30
One inch	12	1 80	4 50	12 00	20 80	36 00
	15	2 20	5 50	14 70	25 45	44 10
	18	2 60	6 50	17 40	30 10	52 20
Two inches	24	3 40	8 50	22 70	39 35	68 10
	30	4 10	10 20	27 50	47 65	82 50
Quarter Column	32	4 40	10 70	29 10	50 40	87 30
Half " "	65	7 75	19 25	51 70	89 55	155 10
Quarter Page	130	13 10	32 50	87 95	151 30	263 85
Half " "	260	23 60	58 50	158 30	272 35	474 90
Full " "	520	42 50	105 30	284 95	490 25	850 00

For outside back page add 25 per cent. to these rates. For broken spaces or periods, calculate at the nearest rate given.

**F. BESSON & CO.**

198 Euston Road, London, Eng.  
**MILITARY**

**BAND INSTRUMENT MAKERS,**

ON THE "PROTOTYPE" SYSTEM,

TO THE ARMY, MILITIA, VOLUNTEER AND CIVIL BANDS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

These instruments are used in the "Governor General's Foot Guards" band, and in all the English army bands (except about 15), and are superior to all others in musical quality and durability.

Stocks of "Prototype" Instruments at all the leading Music Sellers in the Dominion.

**N. McEACHREN,**

**Military Tailor,**

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,

191 YONGE STREET, - - - TORONTO.

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to a Officer's Outfit Supplied.

SEND FOR LIST OF PRICES.

Terms Strictly - Cash.

**JOHN MARTIN & Co.**

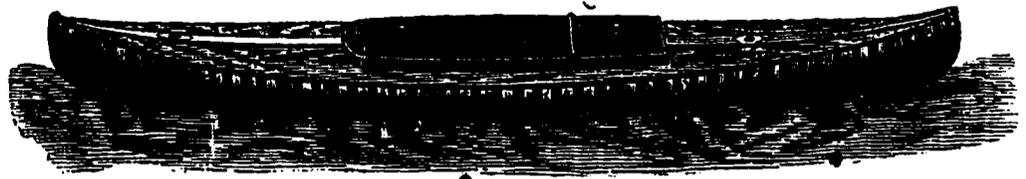
**Military Outfitters,**

457 ST. PAUL ST.

**MONTREAL.**



20 GOLD  
—: AND :—  
Silver Medals,



—: AND :—  
101 First Prizes. 1884.

# NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO.

160 Sparks St., Ottawa - - - 70 King St. West, Toronto.

Tents, Flags, Awnings, Folding Camp Furniture, Water-Proof Sheets, Tarpaulins, Sailors' Oil Clothing, &c.

The Largest Manufacturers in America.

Our Goods are used in all parts of the World. - - - Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

## MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.,

### Military & Civil Service Outfitters

CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS,

126 and 127 Leadenhall St., London, Eng.

(Established Sixty Years)

#### UNIFORMS FOR ALL SERVICES.

Helmets, Glengarrys, New Pattern Gold Lace, Accoutrements, Badges, &c., of best quality and manufacture at strictly moderate prices.

ESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, PATTERNS, &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCES TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION.

## HAMILTON POWDER CO.

(INCORPORATED 1861)

MANUFACTURE

### MILITARY POWDER

of any required velocity, density or grain.

### Sporting Powder,

"Ducking," "Caribou," and other choice grades.

### BLASTING POWDER

in every variety.

### DYNAMITE

And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR

H. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,

the best for accurate electric firing of Shots, Blasts, Mines, Torpedoes, etc.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuse, Detonators, etc.

OFFICE:

103 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazines at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.

### Scabbards, Spurs, Bridle Bits, Buckles, ETC., ETC.,

NICKEL PLATED IN FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT THE

### OTTAWA PLATING Co.,

106 & 108 BAY ST., Ottawa.  
& 170 SPARKS ST., Ottawa.

N.B.—Electro Gold and Silver Plating in all its branches. Repairing of Band Instruments a Speciality.



### MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders payable at all Money Order Offices in Canada, also in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Countries and British Colonies generally, may be obtained at the undermentioned Post Offices in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Money Orders may also be granted at other Money Order Offices in Canada, for payment at the Offices named.

#### MANITOBA

- ARCHIBALD, Co. of Selkirk.
- BIRTLE, Co. of Marquette.
- BRANDON, Co. of Selkirk.
- EMERSON, Co. of Provencher.
- GLADSTONE, Co. of Marquette.
- MINNEDOSA, Co. of Marquette.
- MORRIS, Co. of Provencher.
- PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Co. of Marquette.
- RAPID CITY, Co. of Marquette.
- SELKIRK, Co. of Lisgar.
- SOURIS, Co. of Selkirk.
- STONEWALL, Co. of Lisgar.
- WINNIPEG, Co. of Lisgar.

- ASSINABOIA TERRITORY
- BROADVIEW. MOOSOMIN.
- MAPLE CREEK. QU'APPELLE.
- MEDICINE HAT. REGINA.
- MOOSE JAW.

#### ALBERTA TERRITORY

END OF TRACK, Can. Pac. Rwy., via Calgary.  
FORT McLEOD.

JOHN CARLING,  
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1885.



### North-West Mounted Police

RECRUITS are now being engaged at MONTREAL, OTTAWA, QUEBEC, HALIFAX and ST. JOHN.

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

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

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

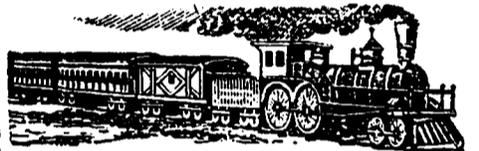


### Statutes of Canada.

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.

IN CORRESPONDENCE with Advertisers please mention CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE



### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The direct route from the West for all points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

All the popular Sea Bathing, Fishing and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line.

Pullman Cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N.B., without change.

Close connections made at Point Levis with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from Montreal and at Levis with the North Shore Railway.

Elegant First Class Pullman Buffet, and Smoking Cars on all through trains.

First Class Refreshment Rooms at convenient distances.

#### IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Will find it advantageous to use this route as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other. Through Freight is forwarded by Fast Special Trains, and experience has proved the Intercolonial Route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western States.

Tickets may be obtained, and also information about the route and about freight and passenger rates from

E. KING, Ticket Agent,  
No. 15 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

ROBT. B. MOODIE,

Western Freight and Passenger Agent,  
93 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto.

D. POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent

Railway Office,  
Moncton, N.B., 26th May, 1885.

#### TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL 1851.



PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

## W. JONES & Co.

### ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEER CONTRACTORS,

CHACO, CAP. AND ACCOUTREMENT MAKERS.

GOLD LACE MANUFACTURERS AND EMBROIDERERS.

BUTTON AND MILITARY ORNAMENT MANUFACTURERS AND SWORD CUTLERS.

Gold, Silver, Silk and Mohair Trimming of every Description. Masonic Regalia.

236 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

ESTIMATES AND PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET.